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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The German attack on Verdun still continues and German forces, according to Paris, have succeeded in penetrating to within 4½ miles of the fortress. Here, however, the advance would seem to be checked, as the Paris official statement declares that at La Cote du Poivre, the nearest point to Verdun reached by the Germans, all German attacks have been repulsed. Berlin claims the capture of considerable booty and prisoners to the number of 10,000. Paris reports French successes in Champagne and the Argonne, whilst London announces successful air raids beyond the German lines in the neighborhood of Lille.

In the mideast, movements of considerable importance are in process of development. The Russian advance in the Caucasus steadily continues and at the same time Russian forces in Persia are pushing southward. The possibility of these forces joining hands with the Russians in the Caucasus and the British in Mesopotamia is again seen as a probable development. A British official dispatch shows that the position in Kut-el-Amara is quite satisfactory.

The news from the other theaters is more important, but no outstanding development is recorded.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Saturday — The text of the German official statement issued yesterday follows:

Western theater: On the right bank of the river Meuse our successes previously reported were exploited yesterday in different directions. The fortified villages and farms of Champneuville, Cotellate, Marmont, Beaumont, Chambrettes and Ornes were captured.

In addition all the French positions as far as the ridge of Loudemont were captured by storm.

The sanguinary losses of the French again were extraordinarily heavy while our losses were normal.

The number of prisoners taken was increased by over 7000 to more than 10,000.

No information can yet be given with regard to the booty in materials which we captured.

Eastern and Balkan theaters: There is nothing to report.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Saturday — The British official communication issued last night says:

Our aeroplanes yesterday made a successful bombing raid against the aero-

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RUSSIAN WRITERS VISITING ENGLAND ARE ENTERTAINED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—Russian writers and journalists now visiting England were entertained last night by the Newspaper Proprietors Association, Lord Burnham presiding.

Proposing a toast for the Emperor of Russia, Lord Robert Cecil dwelt on the fundamental and essential likeness between the two nations which was greater than any superficial difference. Referring to the idealism of Alexander I., he said idealism meant essentially peace. It made for appreciation of higher things and as they rose higher they came nearer to peace. Their enemies tried to make the world believe England was a robber state and that a danger to the peace of the world came from Russia. These were great libels. Both nations were fighting with all their strength because they believed only by their victory could peace be secured.

BRITAIN ACCEPTS AUSTRALIAN AIR SQUADRON OFFER

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—An offer by the Australian commonwealth of an aerial squadron has been accepted by the war office, and comprises 28 commissioned officers and 186 men.

RUSSIA DECIDED ON CONTINUING WAR TO VICTORY

Duma Confident as to Outcome No Matter How Unsatisfactory Government May Be

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Saturday — While criticisms of the government in the Duma continued to be outspoken the sentiment of the Duma was summed up in an eloquent speech by M. Maklakoff, constitutional Democrat, who insisted that while the nation retained faith in itself victory was certain no matter how bad the government might be.

On the other hand, a member ascribed the Allies' reverses in the war to the fact that all countries except Germany had inculcated anti-militarist ideas in schools. This speaker accused the war industrial committees of deceiving the army and denying any utility to them. This speech was in marked contrast to practically all the others delivered.

A circular issued by the police department blaming Jews for the high prices, the revolutionary agitation, the disappearance of silver coins and so forth, was vigorously denounced by many speakers and the Jewish deputy, M. Friedmann, declared he found this attempt against the Jews entirely out of harmony with the humane attitude of the Russian people and public charitable institutions which had made no distinction of creed whatever in distributing relief.

In general the speeches continued to reflect a determination to prosecute the war to victory, criticisms directed at the government blaming them for lack of courage and distrust in the people in pursuing this aim.

GOVERNOR LIKELY TO SIGN MEASURE

Governor McCall said today that he is inclined to sign the bill to abolish the State House building commission and to transfer its function to the State House commission, an unsalaried board. The bill reached the Governor yesterday, but he does not expect to consider it in detail until Monday.

This is the first measure in line with the Governor's recommendation to reorganize state boards and commissions to come to the executive department from the Legislature. The Governor specified in his inaugural address several boards which he believed should be abolished, but the State House building commission was not one of them. As the commission has but a short time to continue, because the work on the two State House wings is nearly completed, it has been reported that the Governor might not favor its abolition. These reports appear to have been disposed of by the Governor's statement today that at present he is inclined to sign the bill.

BRITISH LICENSES FOR PAPER IMPORT

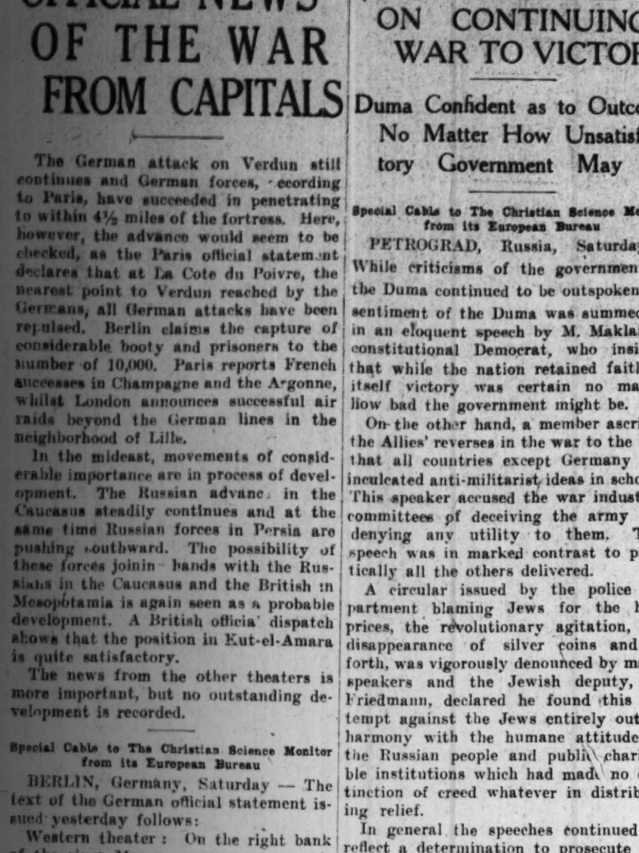
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—The Board of Trade commission on paper have issued regulations as to licenses for the importation of paper and paper making materials. Licenses may be granted to paper makers to import during 12 months, commencing March 1, two thirds weight of the imported materials consumed in a standard year; also to importers of paper to import two thirds of weight imported in a standard year subject to the condition that the licenses comply with the commission's regulations as to the distribution of materials and paper imported and of paper made from imported materials.

ONE POWER REPLIES TO ARMED SHIP NOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announcement was made at the state department this morning that a reply has been received from one of the allied governments to the recommendation made by Secretary Lansing for the disarmament of merchant vessels. The department will not disclose the nature of the communication until all the Allies have been heard from.



Section of war theater in west

Map shows Verdun where great battle is now in progress

(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from illustration in "Memories of the Kaiser's Court," by Anne Topham. Published by Methuen & Co., London. Photo by Selle & Kuntze, Potsdam.)

Crown Prince of Germany and his heir, Prince Wilhelm — The Crown Prince is in command of the forces attacking Verdun

MORE EVIDENCE ON SOUND LINES SERVICE IS GIVEN

Interests From All Over New England Tell Special Examiner of Interstate Board of the Value of System as Conducted

Thomas F. Leavitt, manager of the New England cotton freight claim bureau of Boston, told John H. Howell, special examiner of the interstate commerce commission, at today's continued hearing at the Boston Chamber of Commerce library, that of the 2,000,000 tons of baled cotton shipped to New England for manufacture annually 540,000 tons came over the Long Island sound lines now in control of the New Haven railroad. The hearings are being held on the road's petition for permission to retain the sound lines under the provisions of the Panama Canal act.

Mr. Leavitt declared that the present service was eminently satisfactory to the 110 mills which he represents and that its present efficiency is the result of 27 years' experience. When A. H. Elder, attorney for the commission, tried to convince the witness that this freight coming over the sound lines might if necessary be shipped another way, Mr. Leavitt admitted that increases in the all-water coastwise service would probably be possible, but declared that as he sees it the port facilities will not allow it.

Explaining the work of his bureau Mr. Leavitt said it was a bureau of information for the cotton manufacturers it represented, keeping them posted as to rates and routes so that they could ship to best advantage. He said for the past eight years he has been active in adjusting rates for cotton and manufactured cloth.

Asked by Attorney Elder if he was a "readjuster" of rates, the witness was interrupted by William F. Garcelon, representing, he said, 70 New England cotton mills with a working capital of $175,000,000 and employing 101,000 operatives.

Mr. Garcelon objected to the word "readjuster" being entered in the records of the hearing. Mr. Elder asked if he could propose a better word and since he could not the records stood.

Alton E. Briggs, secretary of the Fruit and Produce Exchange of Boston, was another witness on the stand today. He read a resolution passed by 11 members of the board of directors of the exchange favoring New Haven control of the Sound lines.

Robert M. Parker, New England traffic manager of the American Sugar Refining Company, was another witness

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PORTUGUESE SEIZE MORE GERMAN SHIPS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

LONDON, England—Lloyds report that the Portuguese government has seized eight German steamships at St. Vincent, Cape Verde. The German ship Vesta, interned at Oporto, has also been seized.

MILK RATE RISE REMONSTRANTS OPEN THEIR CASE

Maine Cooperative Dairying Concern Representative Tells of Milk Handling Methods

Producers and dealers began the presentation of their case against the proposed higher rate for shipping milk this morning when the Boston & Maine rested its case. E. L. Bradford, treasurer and general manager of the Turner Center Dairying Association of Maine, said to be one of the largest shippers of milk in New England, was the first witness for the remonstrants. He gave testimony as to the conduct of the creamery business on a large scale.

The association pays for milk on a basis which includes a price per pound for butter fat and a small additional price for skimmed milk per pound. The association has 18 creameries to which milk or cream is brought by 4000 farmers. When the product reaches the creamery, it is "processed." Tests are made as to the amount of butter fat. The varying price paid for skimmed milk is a determinant with the farmer as to whether he will sell whole milk to the creamery or sell only the cream, which the association is always ready to buy.

The association was designed as a cooperative enterprise and the custom is to divide profits which there may be after paying dividends, running expenses, etc. Only stockholders can vote.

Mr. Bradford testified that taking Winthrop, Me., as an example, the rate on milk effective Dec. 4, 1910, was $25 per carload. The tariff effective July 14, 1911, increased this to $30. The tariff effective Aug. 6, 1912, raised this rate to $37, and under the proposed tariff this rate will be increased to $49.32.

"I have estimated," testified Mr. Bradford, "that on the 1630 carloads which we shipped in 1915 that the proposed increase would amount to over $47,000. Our dividend in 1915 was $15,000; our surplus, $12,796.67, a total of less than $28,000; thus, if the advanced rate of ¼ to 1-3 cent per quart had been applied to our business for 1915 it would have wiped out our dividend and surplus and left us more than $19,000 in the hole.

"To show the effect of their advance upon our state of Maine farmers, who, of course, will have to bear the burden of it, .00287 per quart for 365 days equals $105 added expense for transportation in a year. I believe it would take $100,000 a year out of the milk pails of state of Maine farmers."

The Maine Central railroad, Mr. Bradford said, has no equipment with which to give passenger train service to milk shipments and that it is unnecessary; so that the abolishing of the cheaper freight rate on milk is unjustified on any basis of better service proposed under the new rates.

That the Boston & Maine expects $250,000 a year in added revenues from the proposed increase in milk rates was the opinion expressed in testimony late yesterday.

Prof. Jeremiah W. Sanborn of Gilmanton, N. H., formerly president of Missouri State College and present associate of the New Hampshire commission on agriculture, testified that he produced an average of about 100 cans of milk a

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REPEAL OF BAR ADMISSION LAW URGED IN STATE

Several Thousand Business Men Receive Appeal From Bar Association to Aid in Securing a Higher Educational Test

Several thousand business men throughout Massachusetts are receiving today circular letters from the Massachusetts Bar Association asking them to give their support to the association's bill to repeal an act of the Legislature of 1915 which practically nullified the general educational test for applicants for admission to the bar.

The association believes that mere knowledge enough to pass the bar examination is not sufficient to qualify a man to be a lawyer. He should be expected in a state offering the educational advantages that Massachusetts does to equip himself to a certain degree with that general knowledge that is requisite for a clear comprehension and practice of human law.

The business men are asked if it is a practical thing to remove a leading incentive for use of the great educational plant of the commonwealth, for which the people are so willingly taxed, by announcing to students that all they need to practice law is sufficient knowledge to pass the bar examinations.

In the letter the association tells of the general educational requirements which it believes are most reasonable and urges the business men to write to their representatives to help the passage of the bill.

The public hearing on the measure is due to be given Tuesday, Feb. 29, before the joint committee on the judiciary at the State House.

The letter from the Bar Association, after calling attention to a reprint from the Massachusetts Law Quarterly about the education requirements, reads in part as follows:

This reprint is sent to you because, as a citizen of Massachusetts, you are directly interested in the educational requirements of the members of the Massachusetts bar from whom your judges are to be chosen, and whose judgment and advice is to effect your interests in many ways, not only through the conduct of litigation in the courts, but through innumerable matters affecting the public interest in one way or another.

"All the judges of the supreme judicial court approved reasonable rules upon this subject which, until last spring, had been left in their care. Their judgment, as thus expressed, was the result of their experience in listening for years to lawyers, both good and bad, in the trial and argument of cases. The Legislature annulled the rule which they approved and took the matter out of their hands by chapter 249 of 1915. This association has asked for the repeal of that chapter on the ground that the interests of the commonwealth require such repeal.

"You pay the taxes for public libraries, for university extension work, and for every form of educational development in order to bring educational possibilities in every man's door.

"In spite of this, when the judges of the supreme court say that men who wish to hold themselves out as lawyers ought to have the very moderate amount of mental training outlined in the following pages, the Legislature says 'No.' Do you wish to have the standard of the bar set so low that there will be no incentive to men to use the educational opportunities which you pay for? Do you consider that to be a sound business policy for the state in using the taxes for education?

"The air is full of complaint of the bar as anti-social. Lawyers are charged with obstructing the path of justice by obstinate adherence to methods which have survived their reasons and by a tendency to stick in the bark and to quibble. What else can be expected from men who come to the law without the preliminary training which alone can make their minds liberal in any true sense? The social importance of this requirement of preliminary training is often overlooked.

"The question is whether the legal profession in Massachusetts shall be regarded merely as a money-making business or whether it shall be regarded as a profession with public responsibilities requiring a reasonable amount of mental training.

"In his recent address before the New York Bar Association, Justice Hughes of

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RUMANIA CALLS ON CITIZENS FOR MILITARY SERVICE

Minister Intimates Men Must Report Whether They Have Served With Colors or Not

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland—A Bucharest telegram states the war minister has intimated that all naturalized Rumanian citizens between 21 and 46 must report for military service whether they have already served with the colors in their native country or not.

ARMY INCREASE VOTED BY HOUSE COMMITTEE

Bill Also Authorizes Twenty Million Appropriation for Government Nitrate Plant

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Increase of the regular army to 145,000 men was definitely voted by the House military affairs committee today. A resolution of Representative Tilson of Connecticut fixing the strength at 280,000 as proposed by Gen. Leonard Wood, was voted down.

Extending the idea of government manufacture of munitions of war, the bill will authorize an appropriation of $20,000,000 for a plant to manufacture nitrates, to be used in peace for fertilizers and for powder and high explosives in time of war. At present the United States is dependent for nitrates upon Chili.

BRANDEIS' WORK NO SECRET, SAYS FORMER EDITOR

Norman Hapgood Testifies It Was Generally Understood Collier's Was Backing Mr. Glavis and Supplying Counsel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Norman Hapgood, former editor of Collier's Weekly, today told the Senate judiciary subcommittee, in the hearing on the subject of Louis D. Brandeis' fitness to be justice of the supreme court, that Mr. Brandeis' employment by him in the Ballinger-Pinchot-Glavis case was entirely open and no attempt was made to conceal it.

He said it was generally understood publicly that Collier's was backing Mr. Glavis and supplying counsel. He said that Charles E. Kelly, who testified Friday, had been counsel for Collier's only in routine matters and not in anything important. He was never considered as associate counsel with Mr. Brandeis in the Glavis case, he said, and was not consulted as to the desirability of Collier's appearing openly as a party in the case.

William S. Youngman of Boston appeared today for the opposition to Mr. Braideis and related the details of the Warren will case, in which he was counsel for Edwin B. Warren.

Mr. Hapgood, on taking the stand, explained in answer to questions that Mr. Brandeis was employed by Collier's Weekly to support Mr. Glavis and that there was no attempt to conceal the connection.

Mr. Brandeis, he said, acted for them just as counsel would have done in any of Collier's other cases.

"Was there ever any effort by anybody responsibly connected with Collier's Weekly to conceal the fact that Mr. Brandeis was employed by Collier's to appear for Mr. Glavis?" asked Mr. Anderson.

"There certainly was not."

Senator Walsh asked Mr. Hapgood to state just what was discussed as to the desirability of Collier's appearing as a party in the case, referring to the testimony given by Mr. Kelly on Friday.

"Mr. Kelly has no responsible connection with the case," replied Mr. Hapgood. "The matter was considered rather than discussed, as to whether Collier's Weekly

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LEADERS KEEP CONGRESS FROM ANTI-WAR MOVES

Succeed in Putting Off Resolutions to Warn Americans Away From Armed Ships When Action Is Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Leaders in both houses of Congress are today holding in restraint the agitation for legislation to keep Americans off armed belligerent ships. The clamor persists, moderated in extent under the surface, but there appears to be a tacit acquiescence for the present in the President's expressed desire that Congress shall not complicate his diplomatic efforts.

Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, it is learned today, successfully checked many efforts Friday to get action. Senators and representatives were calling at his office all day, but all were calmed.

Among other things Senator Stone stopped a counter-movement to prepare a resolution expressing confidence in the President and leaving the negotiations entirely to him. The idea for this resolution, it is understood, came from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo through a western senator. The senator's view was that silence was the best thing for Congress just now, to give the President time to work out his plans.

The opening of the Senate session today did not indicate that there was much excitement over the international situation, or that plans were afoot for a lively discussion on the floor of the Gore and Jones resolutions, which were introduced Friday and lay over until today automatically under the rule.

Only a dozen senators were present when the Vice-President's gavel fell, and all but two or three of those were Republicans.

Senator Gore was one of the Democrats present. It was necessary to call the roll before business was transacted.

Now that the situation in Congress is somewhat abated it is expected that Count Bernstorff will presently make known to the state department the position of his government. While the ambassador himself is saying nothing there are advices from other sources that indicate that Berlin will not alter the new decree which goes into effect March 1.

Senator Stone was on guard to keep down the international discussion. Senator Clapp asked unanimous consent to

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WELLESLEY COLLEGE CLUB HAS LUNCHEON

Members of the Wellesley College Club of Boston held their annual luncheon at the Hotel Somerset this afternoon. Miss Katherine Lee Bates, professor in the English department of the college, was the chief speaker, giving an address on "The Vision of Wellesley." She spoke concerning the reconstruction now in progress at the college.

Miss Ellen F. Pendleton, president of Wellesley College, was one of those listed in the receiving line, the reception taking place soon after noon. Miss Margaret Snaill, professor of elocution at Wellesley, was on the program for a recital of Stephen Leacock's book "Behind the Beyond," as well as a French-Canadian monologue. Another feature af the program was the report of the graduate council.

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News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

WOOLEN TRADE SITUATION IN FRANCE SERIOUS

Prospect of Stricter Regulations by England Viewed With Disfavor—Protection for Industry After the War Considered

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The woolen manufacturers of France are greatly alarmed at the prospect of stricter regulations being imposed by England with regard to the exportation to France of carded wool. All the factories in the north of France are in the possession of the enemy, and most of those in the center and midi are entirely controlled by the government, with the result that the remaining factories which manufacture for the general market are wholly dependent upon England for spun wool for their machines. Representations have been made to the minister of commerce to obtain his immediate intervention, with the hope of obtaining some modification at the hands of Great Britain in favor of this French industry.

It is contended in France that the class of wool she is asking for would not in any way interfere with British interests, since it is much finer than that used by the English factories and consequently would not in any way reduce the supply for the latter. Unless, as has been represented to the minister of commerce, something is done at once, some thousands of workmen will be thrown out of employment and a serious crisis in the supply of woolen goods to the civil population will follow.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed on inquiry by M. Valentin, president of the "Chambre Syndicale du Commerce et de l'Industrie des Laines," that the situation was decidedly serious, since outside the government no one possessed any wool. There was plenty of wool in the country, he said, but the government had requisitioned the whole of the present stock, as well as large quantities that were expected to arrive shortly from abroad. While this was, of course, quite right, it left the civil population absolutely without any supply. On being asked how the wool industry in France stood at the present time, M. Valentin replied that after the battle of the Marne they had attempted to reorganize somewhat the mills and factories in the center and midi, but these were only a negligible quantity, the bulk of the industry being located in the north. They had made heavy purchases from abroad, but no sooner had they got into swing than they were all compelled to work for the government. By intense effort they had reached the point of producing a maximum output of 100,000 yards of woolen stuff per day. The men at the front, owing to the destructive nature of their work, needed to have their clothes renewed every three months, so that the army alone required 3,000,000 yards of cloth per annum, with the result that the production of woolen goods for the use of the civil population was quite insufficient to meet the trade demands.

The general situation differed absolutely from anything to be found in England. The enemy, said M. Valentin, seemed to have had even more interest in getting possession of the woolen plant than in the much vaunted march on Calais. They had gone so far as to remove the whole of the large accumulation of raw material as well as of manufactured goods, and had stripped every factory of every particle of machinery. In this one industry alone in the north, property to the value of one milliard of francs had been removed. Even if peace were declared tomorrow France would find herself possessed of factories which it would take at least two or three years to restore to their former condition. In the meantime, said M. Valentin, Germany intended to flood the markets of the world and so prevent this French industry from ever again catching up. It was to this end that she had made such immense purchases of wool from America for delivery after the war.

Asked as to what remedy would be taken to protect the French industry from such a fate, M. Valentin replied that the business men of the country were unanimous in their declarations that no peace terms would be acceptable to them which did not insist upon the restoration of their plants and the replacement of their stock, in kind, instead of merely in money. Moreover, the German factories must be forced to satisfy French commercial needs until the French factories were thoroughly reestablished. This, of course, implied the ultimate victory of the Allies, about which the business men in France had little doubt and for which they were ready to make the necessary sacrifices.

Asked as to his opinion of the future of French commerce generally, M. Valentin said that he could formulate no clearly defined idea, for just as they had experienced the most unforeseen results from a military point of view, it was more than likely that they would see equal surprises economically.

They could be quite certain upon one point however, viz: that Germany's economic attack would far exceed anything previously experienced. They had reason now to know that if the economic relations that existed between France and Germany before the war had continued for another 10 years, they would have been, from an economic point of view, completely under the control of Germany. After the war they must be prepared to meet the inrush of those who had been economically famished and who could not be kept back by any but exceptional measures. It would, therefore, be of vital importance that France should be in a position to protect her own interests. This must be done by the business men themselves, and not left too much to the initiative of the government. They looked a great deal, M. Valentin said, to the commercial experience of England and its government to secure in the final settlement, ample protective measures for the Allies.

All the business men in France were agreed upon the fact that there was need for an economic alliance which would protect France from future economic invasion, and there was a general consensus of opinion that the Allies must agree to the imposition of a protective tariff of such proportions as would effectively control the matter. For instance, they could not prohibit the entry of German shipping into French ports, but they could impose such conditions as would be prohibitive.

In reply to the inquiry as to whether he thought a protective tariff should be looked upon as a permanent factor, M. Valentin said that he could not speak of the far future, but under present conditions and those which they might reasonably expect would exist for some time after the war, it was absolutely essential that French interests be protected, however drastic might be the measures required. The economic alliance would certainly be extended to include a preferential tariff or other arrangement regulating the exchange of trade between the Allies themselves, and the business men of France were anxious to get a definite agreement between those of all the allied powers as soon as possible. The problem was full of difficulties. In France there were two currents of opinion. The one which M. Valentin himself supported desired to establish a system of free trade between the Allies. This would cause serious loss in individual cases, but the general good to the nation would more than compensate for this. In Italy, for instance, where the commerce was largely under German influence, some of the special industries would undoubtedly suffer seriously from free trade, but the compensation that would flow to Italian commerce generally in freeing it from the German influence and giving it the advantages of free exchange with the Allies would in the long run much more than outweigh the loss. A free trade plan would, no doubt, involve considerable disturbance and loss also to Russia, which had now a very high protective tariff. Its reduction had, however, long been regarded as an absolute necessity, and at the time of the outbreak of war actual negotiations between France and Russia were taking place with the view of making a substantial reduction of rates. Russia, like Italy, would have to make some sacrifices with regard to special industries, but as to the general advantages that would accrue to her from such a plan there could really be no question.

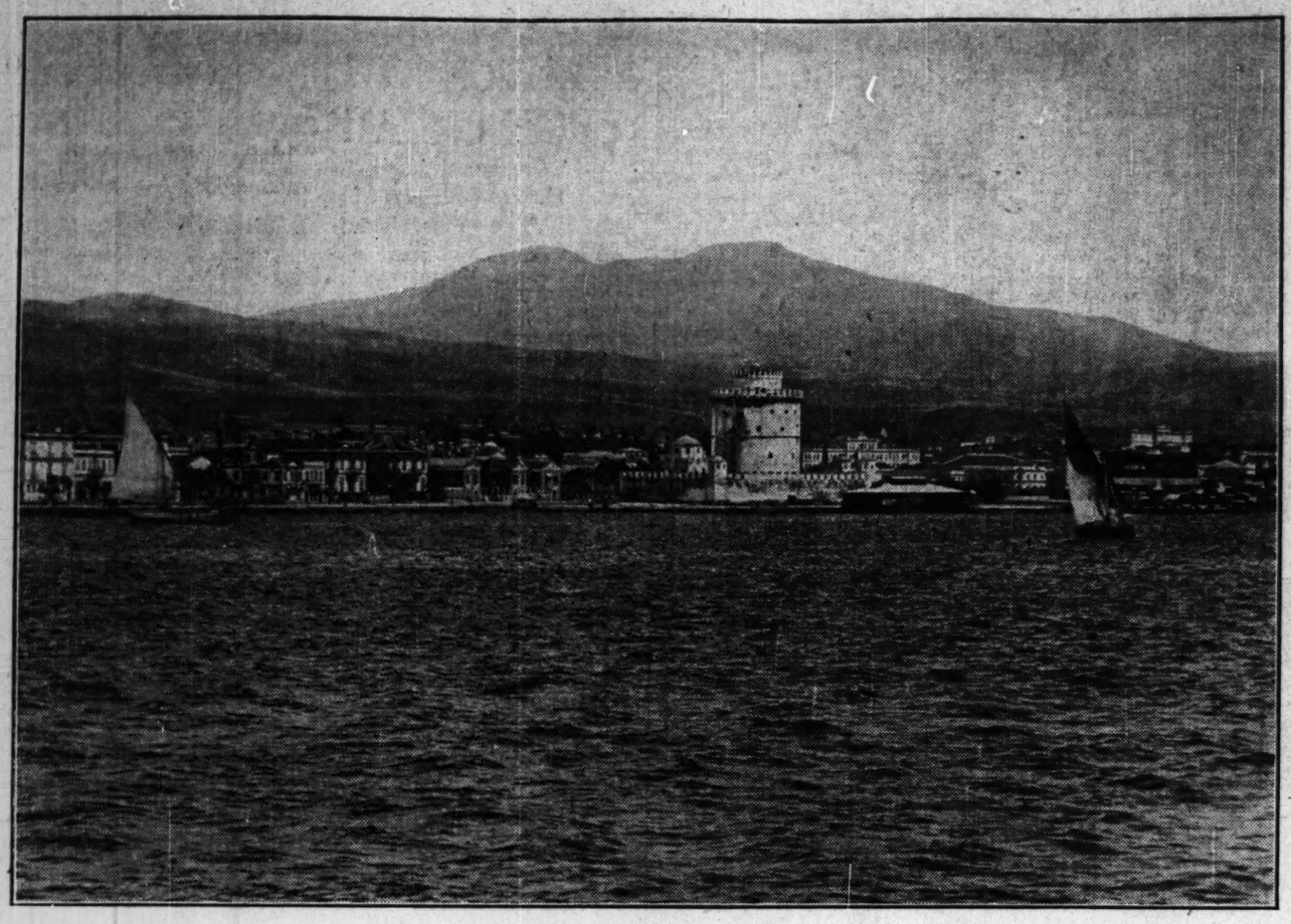
Between England and France and the other allies it was not thought that any special difficulties would prevent an agreement being arrived at on a free trade basis, which would be, he believed, the most equitable in the long run, as well as the most powerful factor in keeping the Allies united and in fighting the zollverein. Moreover, that would be the form of cooperation which would most correspond with French and British ideas of freedom and progress.

The alternate view which many entertained was to establish an entente based on protective tariffs, with preferential rates to the allied powers. M. Valentin was, he said, intimately concerned in the negotiations generally, and it would not be right at this moment for him to disclose details. He could state, however, that there were several different schemes, some dealing with the problem as a whole on the basis of a universal tariff for the Allies, and others with modifications, even to the extent of permitting individual arrangements between two of the allied powers. Naturally there was much to be said in favor of a protective tariff scheme, but in his opinion it was neither so progressive nor so fraternal as the free trade plan.

To the inquiry how it would affect the neutral countries, M. Valentine replied that after the war there would be practically no countries in Europe that would be strictly neutral economically, for all who were now neutral would, according to their individual needs and interests, lean toward and ultimately join one or other of the two great groups. They already had a general idea of the economic inclinations of the neutral European states, but it was not the moment to discuss this question.

His opinion as to the future of America in regard to the European combinations was that it was too difficult a question to determine, since they could not yet foresee what would be the actual conditions after the war. The immense accumulation of capital in America would doubtless induce many European industries to seek financial help there, but it was too early yet to say to what extent and on what conditions this would be effected.

When asked if he thought that it would be a wise policy for France to remain largely free from a European economic alliance, so as to be absolutely free to develop specially intimate economic relations with America, M. Valentin replied that he certainly did not think so. France desired to have the most friendly economic relations with the whole American nation, but the protection of the future European peace and commercial progress depended upon the Allies forming a union by which peace could be maintained and by which they could protect themselves from the effects of an economic war. The fact that they had established a close mutual understanding in defending their own and each other's interests on the field of battle might be accepted as an augury of a similar understanding in their economic development.



(Copyright by Exclusive News) *Salonica—The Town, showing the famous white tower*

CLOSING OF MUSEUMS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The British government are of opinion that certain galleries and museums in London should be closed to the public. The buildings affected are the British Museum (except the reading room), the Natural History museum, the Science museum, the Geological museum, the Bethnal Green museum, the Tate gallery, the National Portrait gallery, the Wallace collection, and the London museum. The National gallery and the Victoria and Albert museum are exempt from the order. The saving effected by the closing of all these buildings is expected to be in the neighborhood of £50,000 per annum, although it is not intended to reduce the salaries of the permanent members of the staffs. They will be asked to transfer their services to other departments of the public service where their help is urgently needed, as a result of the demands of the war. Figures are given relating to the upkeep of the various institutions affected. According to these, the cost is as follows: British museum, £102,992 per annum; Natural History museum, £51,943; Victoria and Albert museum, £70,459; Science museum, £17,800; National and Tate galleries, £14,000; National Portrait gallery, £5600; Wallace collection, £8442; Bethnal Green museum, £5000; Geological museum, £3600.

PLAN FOR DILUTION OF LABOR ON CLYDE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—The commissioners appointed by the government to visit the Clyde area for the purpose of applying and carrying into immediate effect the dilution of labor necessary to obtain a sufficient suply of munitions of war, Lynden Macassy, K. C., Sir Thomas Munro and Isaac Mitchell, held a conference with several representatives of the engineering trade unions recently. Afterward the commissioners visited a number of works in the neighborhood of Glasgow and conferred with shop stewards and other representative workmen.

After devoting three days to preliminary arrangements for inaugurating the scheme, they have now made final arrangements for its immediate adoption in several workshops in the district. In their negotiations it is understood that they were able to clear away several misconceptions on the part of the men, and with a better and fuller understanding of the scheme, a satisfactory position has been reached. The personal nature of the meetings between the commissioners and the men has done much to promote mutual confidence, and the commissioners have been gratified at the spirit of cooperation and patriotism shown by the workers and their representatives.

Mr. Lloyd George has again made a proposal, in a circular to munition manufacturers, that all Sunday labor should be abolished in controlled establishments. The minister now proposes that all workers should receive one day's rest per week, preferably Sunday. This applies to all kinds of munition workers, both men and women. "It is better," writes Mr. Lloyd George, "to work overtime during the week rather than to have Sunday work. The aim should be not to work more than 12 shifts per fortnight, or 24 where double shifts are worked."

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF FRANCE IN 1915

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—Customs statistics of the foreign commerce of France during the year 1915 have recently been issued. The following table showing the comparison between the trade of 1914 and 1915 forms part of the statistics:

	1915	1914	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in 1915
Imports—			
Articles of food	f.2,549,371,000	f.1,813,487,000	+f.735,884,000
Raw materials	3,153,534,000	3,508,147,000	—354,613,000
Manufactured goods	2,371,587,000	1,080,535,000	+1,291,052,000
Total	f.8,074,492,000	6,402,169,000	+1,672,323,000
Exports—			
Articles of food	543,687,000	645,993,000	—102,306,000
Raw materials	636,929,000	1,299,050,000	—662,121,000
Manufactured goods	1,662,397,000	2,575,740,000	—913,343,000
Parcel post	179,289,000	348,051,000	—168,762,000
Total	f.3,022,302,000	f.4,868,834,000	—f.1,846,532,000

The value of silk goods sent through the post in 1915 amounted to f.7,306,000, as compared with f.23,676,000 in 1914.

The total value of imported merchandise during 1915 rose to f.1,672,000,000, though the war only covered five months in 1914. This shows the enormous sums paid by France abroad owing to hostilities, the invasion of part of her territory, and the purchase of all kinds of necessaries for the provisioning of the army. The imports of food products showed an increase during 1915 of f.736,000,000, or 40 per cent, and of manufactured articles an increase of f.1,291,000,000, or nearly double.

Exports during 1915 decreased by f.1,846,000,000, or about 38 per cent. This decrease affects all classes of merchandise, particularly manufactured articles, the sale of which has been reduced by f.913,000,000.

DUTCH SHARE IN WORLD PROGRESS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BIRMINGHAM, England—In a lecture on Holland, delivered at the Midland Institute, Edgar Bellingham said the Dutch had not been given full credit for the part they had played in the progress of the world; in fact, to call a man a Dutchman was considered by the average Englishman equivalent to insulting him. That was because the average man knew nothing of the history of Holland, and what he thought he knew was wholly incorrect or scurrilous. The Dutch really were a people who compelled interest and admiration, both for their achievements in war and those of peace. The engineering triumphs of the Dutch were the most interesting thing, the lecturer said, in Dutch history. Thousands and thousands of acres of fertile land had been reclaimed by these hard working people from the inroads of the sea, by means of dykes, drains, and canals. There were 15,500 miles of dykes in the country which had cost £12,500,000 in the building. In North Holland alone, there were 1500 miles of canals, of which the most important was the Great North Sea canal, which gave Amsterdam direct communication with the open sea. A notable achievement was the draining of the great Haarlem lake. In art and architecture, Holland had given examples to the world which had not been surpassed by any other nation, and the world could give no better illustration of commercial industry and integrity and intellectual vigor.

EXHIBITION OF RELICS OF WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—An exhibition of relics of the war under the auspices of the German Red Cross Society was recently opened in the exhibition hall of the zoological gardens. The war office furnished a special section of the exhibit.

Guns, rifles, machine-guns and French and British aircraft are exhibited, as well as uniforms of the various soldiers of the Allies. A knowledge of the development of arms in Europe may be gained from the large display of weapons. In addition there is a collection of photographs.

EFFORTS FOR RELEASE OF M. MAX

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—There is an impression at The Hague that Queen Wilhelmina, who received such a warm welcome at the Brussels town hall from the Burgomaster Adolph Max during her visit to Belgium in 1910, is making representations, through the Dutch embassy in Berlin, to obtain the release of M. Max, who has been a prisoner of war in Germany for over 16 months. It is also known that the King of Spain is endeavoring to bring about his removal into Switzerland where, though still a prisoner on parole, he would enjoy a certain amount of freedom and access to his friends.

GREAT STRUGGLE MAY TAKE PLACE IN SALONICA AREA

Expected Contest for Greek Port May Rank Among the Greatest Battles of the World War

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

SALONICA, Greece—At the moment of writing the place which, of all the various theaters of war, is undoubtedly the center of interest, is the ancient town of Salonica, for the possession of which, it is expected, a most desperate campaign will shortly be waged. The eyes of the whole world are fixed upon the southeastern corner of Macedonia. The struggle for the Greek port will be unique from many points of view, and one which will doubtless rank among the greatest battles of this world war, in addition to being one of the most interesting strategic problems as yet presented in the kaleidoscopic changes in the different theaters of war. The final issues regarding Salonica afford indeed an unlimited perspective to the observer. The unique interest attaching to the fate of the Greek port is largely due to the fact that although neutral territory, it will be attacked and defended by alien armies, and also that the Greek and most probably the Bulgarian armies will be mere onlookers this time. The Turks, who lost the town during the Balkan war, will also doubtless play the same role as the Bulgarians.

The city of Salonica was founded in 315 B. C. At that time it was called Thessalonike, after the sister of Alexander the Great. Shortly after this the Diadocks (descendants) began to fight among themselves for the possession of Macedonia. Antigones and his son, Demetrios, Ptolemaios, Lysimachos and other descendants waged long wars, until finally all the small states were embodied in the Roman empire, Macedonia not escaping their fate. Sixteen hundred years later Salonica finds itself in the same position, with the whole world about to embark on a gigantic battle for its possession.

The town itself is a beautiful eastern place, and although lacking the charm of most oriental cities, has an enchanting panorama. Previous to the Balkan wars it was, after Constantinople, the second largest and most important commercial center in Turkey, and competed successfully with the towns of Asiatic Turkey, and even with Smyrna, on the eastern side of the Ægean, which has a quarter of a million inhabitants. Salonica's population does not exceed 200,000, among them being 90,000 Jews, whose ancestors emigrated from Spain at the time of the Inquisition. These Jews are typical so-called Sefard Jews, whose rites are quite different from those of the continental Jews. They wear kaftans, and over them thick overcoats, summer and winter alike. The other inhabitants are Greeks, Turks, Bulgars and Serbs.

In time of peace the port of Salonica was one of the most frequented spots, and its commerce by sea was extraordinarily well developed. Before the Balkan wars, in 1911, according to the statistics prepared by the Turks, 1045 steamships and 1700 sailing vessels entered the port, and of the steamers entering, 186 were English, 118 Austro-Hungarian, 62 German, 48 Greek, and the remainder Turkish and Bulgarian. The sailing vessels were almost all Turkish. Turkish statistics also state that imports in the year 1911 amounted to something like 42,000,000 pounds, and exports reached the figure of 14,000,000.

The great commercial importance of the town explains the many struggles for its possession. One of these which still stands out clearly, took place during the Balkan wars, when, in the efforts of the Greeks and Bulgars to establish first claim to Salonica by driving out the Turkish army in two different directions, a race was witnessed which is probably unique in history. The Greeks were successful, and the allied Bulgarian army had to be driven out partly by diplomatic pressure, partly by force.

From a strategical point of view, Salonica is also one of the most important towns of the Balkan peninsula, not only on account of its situation on a bay which provides an excellent defensive position from the sea, but also because its environment is most favorable for defensive purposes. The heights which rise above the town from three sides are invaluable, as will shortly be proved, if adequately fortified against modern weapons of war. To the northeast and south these heights form a semicircle round the town. The summits of the mountains, at a distance of from 14 to 17 miles, are well adapted for the construction of belt-like fortifications, the slopes having already been used for such purposes by the Turks. It was, in fact, only owing to the demoralized state of the Turkish army in 1913 that they fell an easy prey to the Greeks and Bulgarians. The Kardsalu height (2220 feet) especially, in the foreground of Salonica, west of the Balaza-Ajvatli line; the Sv. Elia height (3144 feet) southwest of the Langasa lake; and the slopes west of the Bueyuekma lake serve this purpose most admirably.

The first line of defense is reported to be some 40 miles distant from Salonica, stretching out to the village of Topsin, northwest of the town. Topsin is a station on the Salonica-Monastir line, and from here the new line to Athens from Salonica branches off. The banks of the Vardar river have been built out into an impregnable bridgehead, the construction and geographical position of which remind one of the bridgehead of Gorizia, one of the most invulnerable points of the Austrian line of defense on the Isonzo front, which successfully withstood even the most furious attacks on many occasions. This line of defense stretches along the slopes of the Vardar height towards the north, some 30 miles from Salonica, thence it turns towards the east and surrounds the town in a semicircle. The second line of defense is being built out nearer the town, along the heights fringing the railway leading to Doiran, the principal feature being the bridgehead on the banks of the Galiko river. According to Bulgarian sources the Allies have been building two lines of defense around Salonica, but the details thereof differ very considerably. From these sources it is reported that the Allies have constructed such formidable positions that the Germanic armies will have the same difficulties to face as have the Italians on the Isonzo front, and this may explain their attitude in trying to back out of attacking here. The Bulgarians had some minor experiences with Salonica in 1913, and seem to know better what can and what cannot be achieved there.

LABOR IN INVADED COUNTRIES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Rannieye Outro publishes information from its correspondent in Minsk to the effect that on the proposal of the Governor-General of Mitau, Von Schoehnbor-Burnstein, a scheme is being drafted in Germany which provides that all the populations of conquered territories, both men and women, shall be obliged to give their labor for the profit of the German government. The Tilsitter Zeitung gives a brief account of the terms of the proposed law. The war has taken on such proportions, says the German paper, that it has extended far beyond anything that could be imagined. Laws no longer meet the situation and they must, therefore, be changed. The life of the German empire must be preserved above all else. The Tilsitter Zeitung goes on to own that to force civilians to work, especially when they are obliged to take part in the erection of fortifications and defense works, is not in conformity with the laws established at international congresses. But the situation which the war has brought about renders invalid all rules which, the paper adds, are not kept by any of the belligerents.

OXFORD DEGREES CONFERRED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

OXFORD, England—The degree of doctor of divinity has been conferred upon the Rt. Rev. Augustine Scriven, M. A., of Oriel College, Bishop of Columbia, and the Rt. Rev. Alexander J. Doull, M. A. of Oriel College, Bishop of Kootenay. A decree has also been proposed, constituting Dr. B. P. Grenfell, fellow of Queens College, professor of papyrology (honorary).

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

RUSSIAN POLICY IS CRITICIZED BY GERMAN JOURNAL

Comment Made on Alleged Offer of Friendship to Russia After the Russo-Japanese War

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Apropos of the subjugation of Serbia and Montenegro, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung has published a remarkable criticism of Russian policy, and especially of what it terms "Russia's fatal mistake" in refusing the offer of friendship made to her by Germany, according to the imperial chancellor's organ, after the conclusion of the treaty of Portsmouth.

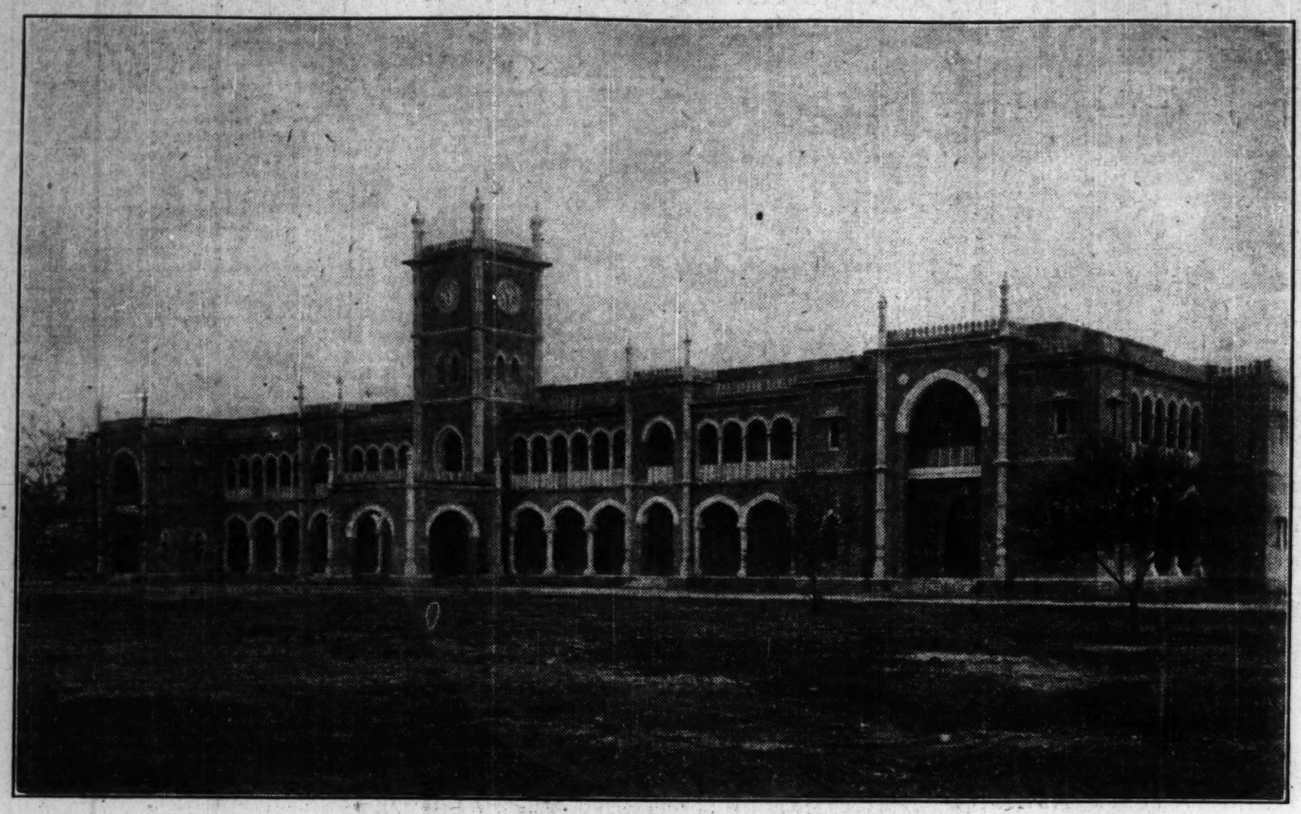
Reviewing the history of the Balkans since the formation of the Balkan League in 1912, and the consequent war against Turkey for what it calls "the realization of its (the league's) plans of conquest," the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung declared it to be a hitherto unpublished fact that shortly before the outbreak of the present war efforts had been made under Russian auspices to remove the causes of friction between Serbia and Montenegro, especially those of a dynastic nature, so as to pave the way for a united Slav state. Secret negotiations were initiated for the close cooperation of the two kingdoms in the diplomatic, economic, and military realm, while the Russian government offered to organize the Montenegrin army, which was to be considerably increased, by providing the means and the instruction required.

If the outbreak of the Balkan war must be traced to the encouragement that the Balkan League received from Russia, the German paper continued, it is also clear that in the proposed unification of Serbia and Montenegro under the protectorate of Russia and pointed against the integrity of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy there was contained an imminent danger to the European peace. The events of the spring of 1914 did not, it is true, permit these plans to ripen, but the foregoing shows that if the aggressive Pan-Slavism of Russia had not already unchained war, the sinister activity of Russian diplomacy in the Balkans would have made war unavoidable in a few years' time.

It had been compelled to state these facts, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung continued, because M. Sazonoff, the executor of this dangerous policy, had latterly renewed his accusations that it was Germany who had planned an attack upon Russia, despite the fact that he knew and had repeatedly acknowledged that the former had been the guardian of the peace of Europe for 40 years. In view of this fable, it wrote, we should like to appeal for once to the memory of M. Sazonoff. Few know the history of German-Russian relations during the last 10 years as well as he. He knows what a friendly attitude Germany maintained towards Russia during the Japanese war, and the services that Kaiser Wilhelm rendered the Tsar when Russia was faced with the task of extricating herself with honor from the Manchurian adventure. It must be known to M. Sazonoff from the archives of his ministry that Germany, after the peace of Portsmouth, regarded the moment as opportune for turning a fresh leaf in her relations with Russia, which had been troubled since the Russo-Turkish war and the Berlin congress, and of putting these relations on a basis of honest, reciprocal friendship. It remained for Russia to grasp the hand of friendship thus extended. It is well known that Russia did not do so, that she rather preferred to effect a rapprochement with England, and to add a fresh link to the hostile ring that that power was endeavoring to close around Germany. It was the alliance with England, however, that placed Russian policy on the downward path wherein it must perforce become an ever-increasing danger to the European peace.

The German paper considered that the reason for the Russian government's decision was that it hoped to stem the tide of internal revolution by means of fanning the anti-German, nationalist tendencies that had steadily gained in strength since the Russo-Japanese war. Hence all kinds of falsehoods were circulated among the Russian people as to Germany's attitude during that war and the revolutionary period. It was said, for instance, that the Kaiser supported the reaction in Russia in 1905 and dissuaded the Tsar from granting a constitution; whereas, in reality it was "precisely Kaiser Wilhelm who pointed out to the Tsar the danger threatening his dynasty if he persisted in resisting the wishes of his people for the institution of parliamentary representation." Meanwhile, it was already apparent at the time of the Bosnian crisis that England was doing all in her power to set Russia at loggerheads with the central powers. The policy of Sir Edward Grey in the Bosnian crisis, wrote the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, together with his attitude with regard to the Morocco question in 1911, constitutes the most important stages along the road towards the world war. In the first case Russian Pan-Slavism, in the second French chauvinism, received the encouragement they needed in order to kindle the torch of war, in the summer of 1914, confident of England's support. In vain did His Majesty the Kaiser endeavor, in loyal friendship, to dissuade the Tsar from taking the fatal step that compelled Germany to place herself on the side of her ally. The Emperor Nicholas again gave this warning of his imperial friend to the winds. Thus broke down the century-old tradition of German-Russian friendship. The breakdown of Serbia and Montenegro, however, seals the fate of the policy of which they have been the victims.

One of the most interesting passages in this declaration on the part of the imperial chancellor's organ is probably the reference to Germany's alleged offer of friendship to Russia after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war. Hitherto it has generally been understood that the reverse was the case, and that it was Count Witte, who, on his way back to Russia from America in 1905, visited the Kaiser at his hunting-box at Rominten in East Prussia, and is understood to have made proposals of alliance which the Kaiser rejected in order not to provoke a quarrel with England. Hence the Wilhelmstrasse's refutation of the accepted theory at the present juncture is of no small interest.



New forestry college, Madras—Main college building (front view)

FACILITIES OFFERED TO USE PEAT DEPOSITS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MANCHESTER, England — Professor Bottomley of the University of London has made an offer to the corporation of Manchester, granting a free license for three years to work the patents which protect his process for converting peat into a valuable plant fertilizer. He also offers to help on the work by the gift of essential materials, and by advice and guidance in the working of the processes.

Manchester possesses two good stretches of peat as the material for manufacture, and thus will be saved any cost of transportation to the works which are proposed, and as the possibility of commercial success will decide whether the offer is accepted or not, this seems a suitable place at which to conduct an experiment in the application of the fruits of research to the industrial life of the nation. It has been proposed to set up the plant for the manufacture of the fertilizer in buildings already in use as sewage works. These works are close to the peat estate at Chat Moss and Carrington, and light railways are already in existence. The works are also advantageously placed on the river with a wharf of their own. Apart from geographical advantages, the works possess a laboratory fitted up with the most suitable kind of apparatus, and a staff which is accustomed to the work which the new process will entail. It is imperative that the scheme be put into operation as soon as possible, in view of the national necessity for improving the agricultural productivity of the British Isles, lately emphasized by Lord Selborne. It is stated that the necessary supplies of fertilizer must be obtained by March, in order to be of any service to the new crops. There is an immediate demand for the supply of 5000 tons of material a week till the end of April, and of 2000 tons for the rest of the year in Great Britain alone. When it becomes possible to supply the needs of the colonies overseas, in response to inquiries already made, the advantages of the situation of Manchester, being as it is on a canal, will be realized in the fertilizer trade.

ECONOMICAL COOKERY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland — A conference has recently been held in Dublin to discuss the most economical methods of cookery and the prevention of waste of the national food resources. The conference was called by Lady Arnott, the chair being taken by the Countess of Fingall. Miss Sylvester Samuel, foundress and honorary organizer of the National Food Economy League, the Belgian economical cookery organization, delivered an interesting address, and urged the necessity of utilizing the lessons of those amongst the Belgian refugees in the country who could give useful instruction in economical Belgian cookery.

BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR AT DYROTZ

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The foreign office has issued a report received from the American embassy at Berlin upon the detention camp for British prisoners of war at Dyrotz. The appearance of the men was excellent, says the report, and they informed me that all the English in the camp were supplied with overcoats and a sufficiency of other clothing. Their only wish, in the matter of clothing, was that the men who worked outdoors during the day might be furnished with a dry change in the evening when necessary. I took up this matter with the commandant also, who stated that arrangements were already under way to furnish the extra clothing necessary from the supplies on hand at the camp.

The two other chief needs of the camp are some sort of a central hall to be used for theatrical purposes, religious services, and as a general meeting place, and the erection of enclosed sheds round the troughs used for washing clothes. There was a large supply of timber just outside the camp, which I was informed was intended for the latter purpose; I was further told that the work would begin shortly. As regards the hall for recreation and religious purposes, I informed the commandant that I would furnish a part of the costs for its erection from the British military funds at present held at the embassy; he expressed himself as satisfied with this arrangement, and agreed that the men might be allowed to put up such a building as proposed.

On the whole, the men informed me that the treatment was good, and that they had no complaints. The general atmosphere in the camp certainly seemed excellent both on the part of the men and on the part of authorities. While the camp at Dyrotz was built to contain 3000 prisoners of war, it now contains but 2000. Of these 631 are British, 967 Russians, and 31 French. In addition to these, however, there are 1200 other prisoners belonging to the camp at work in the neighborhood, of whom 67 are British.

WAR EFFECT ON MUSICAL SCORES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—Copies of musical works are becoming more difficult to obtain as a result of the war. The printing of musical manuscripts was one of Germany's most important industries and German firms had the control of the greater part of the markets. That the production of musical scores has not entirely ceased is due to the fact that certain British firms are utilizing their opportunity to carry on this work themselves, while some of the branches of German firms are being worked by English firms, the profits going to the state for the time being. The task of making good to the musical world the absence of German production, has apparently been too heavy for British publishers up to the present, and the difficulties are not lessened by the fact that the master plates of hundreds of musical works are in Germany and the cost of making duplicate plates for perhaps a single edition is heavy, owing to the skilled processes entailed in their manufacture.

DEUTSCHWEHR RELIEF FUND

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany — The American Deutschwehr relief fund amounting to 10,000 marks has been brought to Potsdam by Henry Ernst Pigorsch of New York, who was received by Prince Edward zu Salm Horstmar. At Potsdam a wooden representation of the iron cross has been erected into which nails can be driven as in the Hindenburg statue in Berlin. German soldiers have driven in 3333 nails.

FARMERS ARE URGED TO KEEP ACCOUNTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—An address on "A Farmer's Accounts" was given by George A. Ferguson, Surradale, Elgin, at a meeting of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Agricultural Discussion Society. The chairman, Sir Charles Bine Renshaw, pointed out that recent legislation made it imperative for farmers to keep accurate accounts, as any claim made for remission or consideration under schedule O, of the finance act No. 2, under which farmers were now to be assessed on their full rental, instead of, as formerly, on part of it, depended on their being able to bring the whole of the facts before the assessor.

Mr. Ferguson said that ever since he began farming, it had been a never-ending mystery to him to find that Scottish farmers could get on so well while almost entirely neglecting their accounts. A farmer who could produce a proper balance sheet was a rare exception. The percentage of farmers who kept accounts as they should be kept was about 5 per cent. If, by accounting, the farmer could put his finger on the weak spot, how much better he could do than he did at present. Even a slight discovery might turn to be a big thing, in this respect, as the farmer's business was such that a discovery could be disclosed to his neighbors and thereby made a national benefit. Well up as was the agricultural position in Scotland, they must still be watchful to keep pace with the times. Already they were outclassed by two small European states in the matter of average production. That had not been caused by better opportunities, but by lessons taken from adverse causes. The basis of success in these states had been accounting. Careful tabulation had allowed production to be made with almost mathematical precision. If successful in Denmark and Holland, why should it not be in Scotland.

Already, Mr. Ferguson continued, they benefited by an example taken from Denmark in the milk records now firmly established in the west of Scotland. These records had had great results. The need for reform was everywhere admitted, and so freely confirmed by those directly engaged in farming, and by all indirectly connected with it, that it was a matter for regret that rapid alteration had not already taken place. It was well known that waste went on at many farms for want of method. The cause of this waste, through lack of adequate accounting, was to be found in a want of understanding as to its benefits, and its possibility of accomplishment. The mind of the farmer must be disabused of the belief that his bookkeeping was a matter entailing a great deal of work and effort. It really presented no such difficulty, as the bookkeeping necessary for the representative farmer was easy and simple. As regarded the farmer himself he need not undertake the making up of a complete balance. In other business it was quite customary for men engaged in merchandise to make an arrangement with their auditor or with an accountant to direct the keeping of their books, and to undertake the making up of the balance sheet. Why then should this system not be adopted by the representative farmer? After describing in detail how the system he favored might be carried out, Mr. Ferguson concluded by saying that it rested with the colleges and government departments to give assistance in a much needed reform.

NEW GERMAN METAL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—A Berlin foundry is advertising for sale blocks of a substance called metal-Germania, which is described as a mixture of tin, zinc, and copper. Its advantages are that it is guaranteed to be free from all risk of requisition, and suitable for replacing castiron and tin for water pipes and gas pipes.

SHIPBUILDING FIGURES FOR UNITED KINGDOM

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—Lloyd's Register of Shipping in their shipbuilding returns for 1915 point out that the rate of progress on merchant ship construction in the United Kingdom has been very much reduced in present circumstances, resulting in a corresponding decrease in the immediate output. Excluding all vessels not intended for merchant purposes, 327 vessels of 650,919 tons, viz.: 317 steamers of 648,029 tons, and 10 sailing vessels of 2290 tons, were launched in the United Kingdom during the year. The sailing ships were mostly barges and similar craft. The output of mercantile tonnage showed a decrease of 1,032,634 tons, as compared with the previous year. Practically all the vessels launched were steel steamers.

Of the total output nearly 85¼ per cent was built for registration in the United Kingdom, 14¾ per cent going to foreign countries, compared with 22½ per cent for the last five years' average. There is a considerable decrease in the size of the vessels built this year. Six vessels were launched, of a total of 53,192 tons, to be fitted with Parsons' turbines, and supplied with transmitting gear. Two vessels of 10,700 tons were fitted with internal combustion engines. Of steamers building on the Isherwood system of longitudinal framing, seven, of 43,665 tons were launched. Including four of these (of 24,084 tons) there were launched five steamers of 31,864 tons for the carriage of oil in bulk. The returns also include eight vessels with cruiser sterns, 104 steam trawlers and other fishing vessels, also a number of tugs, dredgers, barges, and vessels designed for channel, river and other special service. As was the case in 1914, the Clyde district occupies the first place among the shipbuilding centers of the country, showing an output of 205,073 tons, Glasgow 106,203 tons, and Greenock 98,870 tons. Then follow the Tyne (124,001 tons), the Wear (110,942 tons), Hartlepool (59,308 tons), Middlesbrough (58,574 tons), and Belfast (33,729 tons).

SCOTTISH WOOLEN GOODS PRICES RISE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland — Scottish tweeds, hosiery and all other woolen manufactured goods have greatly increased in price since the beginning of the war, and the manufacturers have recently announced a still further advance, so that the prices now prevailing show a general rise of from 25 to 50 per cent since August, 1914, and in many lines even higher prices are reached. This advance is due to various causes. The demands of the government and the allied armies for the different kinds of khaki and other cloths required for the troops have been enormous, and there has been a general shortage of labor. These conditions apply also to hosiery and underwear. Private individuals, too, use large quantities of wool in knitting for the army and navy, and this energy, increases the demand for wool and tends to produce a scarcity for government purposes, and as a result necessitates increased imports. Then there has been a shortage of wool in Australia and the difficulties of transport. As the theater of war has become wider, more vessels have been commandeered by the government and fewer are available for the transport of goods and raw materials. In addition to increased costs for freight and labor, all manufacturing requisites, such as soaps, oils, dyestuffs and chemicals, have in most cases gone up in price from 40 to 100 per cent. The mills of the border district are fully employed with orders from the government and private houses, while in some cases large orders have had to be deferred.

MADRAS FOREST COLLEGE OPENS AT COIMBATORE

New Institution Marks Distinct Step Forward in Organization of Forest Services in India

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

MADRAS, India—A distinct step in the state organization of forest services in India was taken in the recent opening of the Madras Forest College at Coimbatore. The ceremony was performed by His Excellency the Governor, who also laid the foundation stone in April, 1913. In welcoming Lord Pentland, Mr. Fischer, the principal of the college, intimated that the opening of the college did not mark a cessation of effort, as a result of the attainment of a goal at which they had been aiming, but foreshadowed much-needed developments in the future. Forestry without research, he said, was like a man groping in a dark room without a light. He was only likely to find what he was looking for after long and costly tribulation. The foresters of today worked by the light of the research of the past, but it was a drawback that Indian foresters were precluded from research work and had to depend upon European efforts in that direction, and of course local circumstances often made the results attained in Europe inapplicable to Indian needs. He trusted, therefore, that when the question of founding a research branch of the college came before His Excellency for consideration it would be in his power to increase their debt of gratitude for what had already been done for Southern India.

The advances made in the forest services of India since their original inception have been striking. The regular management of the forest of British India by the state dates back to about 1860, and the existing forest department has been evolved during the 55 years that have elapsed since that time. At the outset the department was recruited mainly among the officers of the Indian army, and it was not until 1869 that a regular flow of specially trained officers set in. These officers were trained either in France or in Germany, until 1875, when the then existing Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, near Staines, was extended to train forest officers for the Indian service. Only the ranks of the superior service could be recruited from Europe, and in 1878 a forest college was started at Dehra Deen, at the foot of the Himalayas, for the training of the members of the executive establishment. For many years the college sufficed to train all the recruits for the whole department. Later, however, the increased demand for trained men, owing to development in all the provinces, made the necessity for other training centers more and more imperative. Increased facilities for this training have been a feature of the British rule in India, reflected both at home, in the schools for the study of forestry held at the older universities in England, as well as in India, in the opening of colleges of which Coimbatore is one.

The college at Coimbatore was opened in July, 1912, within easy reach of some of the most varied and important forests of the Madras presidency, and so in an eminently suitable position. It was decided not to await the construction of special buildings, and training started in such existing ones as were available in the town. Meanwhile, an estate of 150 acres was acquired, and construction began in 1912. The completed college buildings consist of a large main block containing six lecture halls, two laboratories, office rooms for the principal and staff, record and store-rooms, a large library, and other rooms. The style of architecture is Indo-Saracenic. The Gass museum is situated only a short distance away from the college. Residential quarters have been provided for the staff, students and servants. The hostels for the students are in 10 blocks of six rooms each, and to each block is attached a dining-room, a kitchen and a bathroom.

Among the students are representatives of all classes, races and religions of Southern India, as well as a sprinkling of resident Europeans and Eurasians.

The object of the Madras Forest college is primarily to train recruits for the British forest department in Southern India, and when these requirements are satisfied, for the forest service in the native states, Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, in all of which the exploitation and conservation of forests is now seriously administered. A few private students are also admitted, the sons of landowners who wish to have their forests administered on approved silvicultural lines, or candidates who hope to secure posts in the British native states department or with private landowners. The training at the college is, first and foremost, of a practical character, and the students are taken on tour for about half the period of training, visiting forests of all kinds, and assisting in the works carried out in them.

PLANS TO COMPLETE NEW GERMAN CANAL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The committee appointed to further the completion of the central German canal recently held a well-attended general meeting in Berlin. The goal in view is the linking up of eastern and western Germany by means of canal communication between the Rhine, the Weser, and the Elbe. A great part of the work has already been completed, but it still remains to connect up Hannover with the Elbe, and the meeting was chiefly occupied with the discussion of the two schemes put forward for that purpose. The first project advocates the building of a waterway in a northerly direction passing from Magdeburg via Neuhaldensleben to Hamburg; the second prefers a southerly course via Peine, Brunswick and Oschersleben. In both cases there would be branch canals to Hildesheim and Halberstadt.

It was not the purpose of the meeting in question to decide on either course, but merely to emphasize the importance of completing the work. It was stated in this connection that, in either case, the earliest date at which the central canal could be completed would be 1922, and that the receipts during the first working year would be 16,800,000 marks, in the event of the adoption of project I, and 18,300,000 marks if project II were adopted, while even the most careful calculations went to show that the cost of construction could be liquidated within nine years from the date of completion.

At the close of the meeting the following resolution was adopted: The institution of uninterrupted waterway communication between the east and west of our fatherland has become an unavoidable necessity. For the feeding of the people, the supply of fodder, and for the exchange of products of all kinds between east and west the completion of the Rhine-Elbe canal and its branches would be an immeasurable advantage. The committee for the furthering of the Rhine-Weser-Elbe canal must therefore insist most strongly on the completion as speedily as possible of the last section of the central canal, in accordance with its memorial presented to the government and to parliament. It is just this moment, when Germany has risen united above parties, that is better suited than any other for the completion of the great work of kultur.

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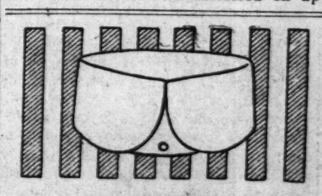

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U. S. INDUSTRIAL "PREPAREDNESS" CALLED A NEED

Home Market Club Hears Tariff and Defense Pleas by David Jayne Hill and Henry D. Estabrook

Restoration of the protective tariff as a government policy and "preparedness" as industrial as well as a patriotic necessity were urged by the speakers at the Home Market Club dinner in the Copley-Plaza hotel last evening. There were present about 400 members and guests.

The principal speakers were Henry D. Estabrook and David Jayne Hill, former ambassador to Germany. Mr. Estabrook spoke on the "Tariff—the Paramount Issue," and Mr. Hill on "Industrial Defense."

In opening the after dinner exercises President B. H. Dowse said:

"What the country needs is an awakened Americanism, expressing itself throughout all the channels of our life.

"We stand for a revival of American patriotism and for immediate preparation for national defense. Realizing that we are in more danger from commercial than military invasion, we urge the importance of industrial preparedness.

"Already there are signs in Europe of new commercial alliances to fight, after the armies are disbanded, for the great prizes of world commerce. England, long wedded to free trade, has already begun to fortify herself with protective tariffs. Germany, whose wonderful industrial system is the strong foundation of her military power, is planning to throw the mantle of protection over all her allies."

Mr. Estabrook criticized the free trade argument and did not spare the administration. He was severe in his condemnation of the Underwood tariff and of some of Secretary Redfield's proposed plans to protect United States producers without raising the tariff.

"Free trade is utterly selfish. It is a blatant conspiracy against American labor, American enterprise, and American nationality. And protection is also selfish. I admit it. But it is a conspiracy in behalf of and not against American labor. Blaine called it 'the policy of enlightened selfishness,' and his words will stand forever, a succinct and comprehensive definition. It is another way of saying that charity begins at home," he said.

"Certain mugwumps have joined in a hue and cry to take the tariff out of politics. Personally, I wish this might be done. Personally, there are lots of things I should like to see taken out of politics. I should like to see politics taken out of politics. But how would you go about it? Congress cannot delegate its constitutional duty to originate revenue measures to a so-called tariff commission just to relieve itself of the hard work enjoined upon it.

"All that such a commission could do, therefore, would be to compile figures and recommend, and any clerk could do that. The best experts in the world are our boards of appraisal at any port of entry—they always have the facts and figures at their fingertips. Besides, what figures such a commission would compile and what recommendations it would make would depend on the political complexion of the commission; for a non-political commission is not only non-come-at-able but unthinkable.

"But, says the free trader, tariff schedules are at best a compromise of conflicting interests. And so they are. Peace itself is a compromise of conflicting interests. Every lawsuit is a compromise of conflicting interests. Civilized society is a compromise of conflicting interests: that is why it is civilized. The fact is, you can't take the tariff out of politics because you can't take business out of politics, for in every free government business and politics are synonymous."

Mr. Hill said: "If statesmanship consists in foresight and preparation to meet new conditions there is at this moment greater need of it than at any time since our civil war. At the bottom of the world conflict are problems of national economics which concern the industrial, commercial and financial status of the great powers in their struggle for supremacy. The war is, in fact, a struggle for trade, and for the control of trade routes.

"It is not to the interest of the American people than any imperial colossus, either on land or sea, should bestride the world; and certainly not that any single military and naval preponderance should prevail.

"If we did not occupy a position of relative isolation covering the richest zone of the western hemisphere, we could never dream of maintaining a strict neutrality between the contestants of the eastern hemisphere; but, thanks to the geographical advantage, while accessible to the two great oceans of the world, we are able, upon one condition, to hold the balance of power in the world. That condition is, that we must be strong, as England has been strong, upon the sea; and able, as England, to guard our coasts.

"Our international policy is, therefore, plainly marked out for us. It is a policy of pacific industrial and commercial development, under adequate national defense."

"We shall endeavor to treat them all equally; but, if they wish to count us among their friends, they must treat us also as an equal.

"Let us not beguile ourselves with the illusion that when the military resources of the contestants are exhausted, and peace comes as a consequence of the depletion of their fighting energies, this battle is to cease. The one certainty is, that the economic contest will be resumed, and with renewed intensity.

"On the contrary, trade alliances, based on the present military alliances, and already partly negotiated, will take their place.

"According to the figures published by the Board of Trade for the month of January last, the exports of Great Britain show an increase of more than $42,000,000. Among the largest items were cotton goods shipped to India, France, Egypt and South and Central America. French exports are reported as nearly normal, and in some products the sales of France abroad have increased many millions of francs.

"The real problem in the German battle for industrial and commercial recuperation will be to find markets for her enormous capacity of production. With her greatest customer, Great Britain, and the Russian market, to which she formerly under a favorable commercial treaty furnished more than half of all Russian imports, lost to her, not to mention the other belligerent countries that may close their ports to her, where is she to place her surplus manufactures?

"Our present appearance of industrial prosperity is only superficial and fundamentally unreal. In the amount of our exports we are at present leading the world; but for that there are obvious reasons.

"It will seem to their governments, and these will urge upon the people, as an obligation of patriotism, the lengthening of the laboring day, the acceptance of smaller wages, and the reduction of the profits of business, in order to secure markets for their goods.

"It will be a form of warfare less terrible than that in the trenches, but it will not be without its hardships. Unless we promptly prepare our industrial defenses, by encouraging the close and loyal union of capital and labor, by offering them every reasonable form of guarantee and confidence for the future, and by permitting them to work out, in their own way, the great problems of world competition on the basis of a secure home market, we shall share, perhaps beyond the endurance of our people, in the dire consequences of a contest from which proper foresight in preparing our industrial defenses might wholly exempt us."

Seated at the head table with President B. H. Dowse were Henry D. Estabrook of New York, former Ambassador David Jayne Hill, Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, former Mayor Thomas N. Hart, President Henry G. Wells of the Senate, Speaker Channing H. Cox of the House, the Hon. Samuel J. Elder, President Hermon C. Bumpus of Tufts College, William Whitman, Albert Green Duncan, Lyman B. Goff, the Hon. A. P. Langtry, the Rev. Edward A. Horton, Judge Marcus P. Morton, S. O. Bigny, Ezra C. Fitch and William S. Richardson.

BRAZILIAN LEADER GIVES ADDRESS ON MONROE DOCTRINE

Dr. Manoel de Oliveira Lima at Harvard History Club for All-America Policy

Before the History Club of Harvard University last night Dr. Manoel de Oliveira Lima, who recently ended his service at Harvard as first exchange professor from South America, discussed "The Monroe Doctrine," dealing with its applicability to the entire American continent. Dr. Lima, who is one of Brazil's foremost diplomatists, soon ends his sojourn in the United States and returns to his residence in London.

He is minister from Brazil to Belgium, Japan, Sweden, Venezuela and Peru. In 1898 he was secretary of the Brazilian embassy in Washington. He is an honorary member of the Royal Society of Literature of England, being the organization's only South American member, and is honorary member of the Society of Sciences and Letters of Rio de Janeiro. After his lecture last night, he was elected honorary member of the Harvard History Club.

Dr. Lima's address was that given before the Fall River Board of Trade and reported in The Christian Science Monitor Feb. 24. He expressed his belief in the Monroe doctrine if it can be developed into a policy for the entire American continent, ceasing to be a doctrine of the United States exclusively.

He also said. "The best proof that the responsibilities and advantages of the doctrine were never identical for the whole continent lies in the circumstance that the United States reserved for itself the right of selecting the occasion or pretext of its application, according to its own interest.

"The other republics, if they appealed to the United States, could never be sure it would be answered. The American government has no positive obligation toward the other governments of the continent. Its engagements are purely moral; it is the only judge of its interventions.

"The Monroe doctrine raises objections to an independent proceeding on the part of South American countries. Your diplomatists down there seldom speak of the doctrine; they know how unwelcome it would be. Those at home who quote in every speech and in every article Monroe and his message don't realize how they embarrass the work toward a good and permanent understanding between the United States and the Latin-American nations."

RECRUIT CANVASS AT WINNIPEG

WINNIPEG, Man.—A plan to induce voluntary registration for overseas service is to be undertaken in Winnipeg by the Civic Recruiting League, it was announced Friday. A house-to-house canvass will be made and men will be asked to register for active service in their respective classes.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

drome near Lille, all the machines returning safely.

Today the Germans exploded a mine near Fricourt. There were no casualties. Our artillery has been active against German trenches about the Ypres-Comines canal and east of Boesinghe.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Saturday — The French official communication issued last evening says:

In Champagne this morning we attacked and captured a German salient south of Ste. Marie-a-Py. During this action we captured 300 prisoners, including 16 non-commissioned officers and five officers.

In the Argonne our destructive fire has been efficacious on German organizations north of La Harazee.

In the region north of Verdun weather conditions have been unfavorable during the day. The activity of the artillery on both sides has continued very intense on the whole of the front and principally east of the Meuse, where the fighting goes on with the same tenacity.

Several German attacks with large effectives have been conducted with unprecedented violence on La Cote du Poivre, but were without success.

Another attack on our positions in the Bois de La Vauche also has been stopped.

There has been no infantry action west of the Meuse.

In the Vosges there has been an artillery duel in the valley of the Fecht.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Saturday—The following official communication was issued yesterday:

In the Riga sector there has been violent reciprocal firing in the region southeast of Dalen island.

Near Dvinsk yesterday both sides developed violent artillery firing in the region of Illoukst and south of Garbounovka. In the region west of Kunholz-Kuvalia, southwest of Pinsk, our scouts forced their way through extensive wire entanglements and killed or captured an entire enemy post.

In Galicia, in the region of the villages of Ghadki and Vorobievka, and near Mikhaltche, hand grenade fighting continued for the possession of craters.

In the Black sea our torpedo boat destroyers near Sinope sank four sailing ships and demolished bridges on the coast railway and dispersed a camel caravan which was advancing under the protection of troops.

In the Caucasus our troops took by assault the town of Ishpir. Pursuit of the Turks in the regions of Erzerum and Knyss continues.

In the Kermanshah region of Persia our troops, having dislodged opponents from their mountain positions, occupied the town of Sakhne, taking four guns. South of Teheran our troops have entered the town of Kachen.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy—Friday's communiqué states that during the night of the 23d on Mount Santa Maria Italian detachments surprised an enemy force clad in white attempting to approach. The force was repulsed and left many prisoners. Artillery activity has been hampered along the whole front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria, Saturday — The Austro-Hungarian official communication issued yesterday says:

In consequence of our hard pursuit of the Italians east and southeast of Durazzo they have been driven to the isthmus west of the Durs lakes. The Durazzo docks are under the fire of the Austro-Hungarian batteries, and the embarkment of men and war materials has been effectively hindered.

Up to the present in these combats 11 Italian officers and over 700 soldiers have been made prisoners and five cannon and one machine gun captured.

REVISED SYSTEM ADVOCATED FOR NAVAL ACADEMY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States navy's whole system of government and operation, from education of officers to questions of ship and gun construction, was criticized before the House naval committee Friday by Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet.

Admiral Winslow told the committee the polytechnic system of education at Annapolis Naval Academy was wrong. He urged restoration of the old grade of midshipman in the fleet. Boys should enter the service at from 14 to 16 years of age, he said, spend two years in preliminary schooling ashore, then go to sea to acquire the "sea habit" from actual contact with things of the sea before completing their educations ashore.

From the day boys enter the academy, he said, a system of selection should be applied to govern promotions, eliminating men unfitted for the daring, tense tasks that would be theirs in war. He added that fellow officers should determine these qualifications and that a plan of this sort was being worked out by the navy department.

With opposing fleets sweeping toward each other over the sea for an action to be carried out at a speed of 20 knots or more, the admiral insisted there would be no time for hesitation by any ship commander. He told of how he trained the crews of a squadron of four dreadnoughts two years ago, until his orders were carried out within six seconds of the time he gave them, 60 maneuvers being carried out in a single forenoon.

Asked how many flag officers in the navy he thought were capable of development to complete fitness for high command the witness said:

"I do not think any of us in the upper grades have had sufficient experience to work up to our highest efficiency." He added that something might be accomplished if a number of captains or commanders were set aside and trained for flag officers, the men best fitted to be selected for actual commands.

Without radical changes, the admiral declared, a fully efficient fighting force comparable to the British navy could not be produced in 50 years.

PLEAS ENTERED IN COAST PLOT CASES

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Pleas of not guilty were entered Friday by defendants in the United States district court in the alleged German shipping conspiracy case. Sixteen individuals and three shipping firms answered. Eight others, most of them in the crew of the Sacramento, said to have supplied German warships off the Chilean coast late in 1914, have not been arrested. Baron E. H. von Schack, German vice-consul-general, H. W. E. Kaufman, chancellor of the consulate, and Maurice A. Hall, Turkish consul-general, were among those appearing.

GERMAN BANKER IS RELEASED BY COURT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Federico Stallforth, a German-Mexican banker, adjudged in contempt Thursday for refusing to answer questions before the federal grand jury in regard to Franz von Rintelen, reputed former head of alleged German propaganda in this country, was released Friday on a habeas corpus writ granted by United States Judge Julius M. Mayer. Argument will be heard March 3. Counsel stated the accused was a German subject and deprived of his liberty in violation of his treaty rights.

PROFESSOR ROSELLI TO SPEAK

Prof. Bruno Roselli of Adelphi College, Brooklyn, is scheduled to be the speaker at the Ford hall meeting tomorrow. Professor Roselli is a graduate of the universities of Florence and Urbino and his topic will be "Italian Immigration After the War."

MORE TIME ASKED TO BUILD SUBMARINES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives of the Electric Boat Company, lowest bidder for the two big 1500-ton submarines authorized by Congress last year, informed Secretary Daniels Friday that it would be impossible to turn out the vessels in 22 months, as desired by the navy department, and that instead it would take fully two years and a half. They said it not only took a long time to get steel under present conditions, but that the company would be obliged to make certain experiments before undertaking to construct undersea boats of such proportions.

ALIENS TESTED ON PRESIDENT'S LETTER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sixteen persons who were able to read and understand the letter of President Wilson to Senator Stone as published in the newspapers Friday morning received final citizenship papers from Court Justice Mullan of Bronx county. Fourteen applicants, all Russian, who were able to read the letter, but could not understand what it was about, were rejected. Remarking that it was amazing how many persons in this country could read English but could not understand it, Justice Mullan told the rejected applicants to study and then apply again.

All black-tread Tires are NOT made—
—of "BAREFOOT" Rubber

THIS message is written in the Spirit of Prophecy.

A few months ago there were no *black-tread* Tires on the Market *except* Silvertown Cord Tires, which we alone manufacture, under exclusive patents.

On January 1st there were no *black-tread* Tires on the market EXCEPT these same Silvertown Cord Tires (which we are not yet equipped to produce in half the quantity the market calls for) *and*,—

—Goodrich FABRIC Tires, made from the self-same "Barefoot Rubber" as we have been putting into the Treads of Goodrich Silvertowns.

But,—Soon there will be not only a horde of "Near-Cord," Thread-Fabric "Cord," and other IMITATION "Cord" Tires, but there will also be the customary crop of "Black-Tread" FABRIC Tire Imitations.

THESE *black-tread* IMITATIONS will resemble Goodrich "Barefoot" (Fabric) Tires as *superficially* and remotely as the Five-to-Seven *layer* Tread-Fabric "Cord" imitations resemble the Two-layer *real Cord* "Silvertowns."

They will resemble them exteriorly just enough to *trade upon* the Market created by the *merit* of the Originals.

While Imitation is said to be "the sincerest flattery" we have had such a surfeit of that *kind* of flattery that we want to discourage it.

And this is to tell the People, *before our Black-Tread* "flatterers" put their "me-too-Black-Treads" on the Market, that the essence of Goodrich "BAREFOOT-RUBBER" *Value* to Consumers lies not in the COLOR but in its *composition*.

It lies in the especially devised Texture, Flexibility, Cling-quality, Stretch, Lightness and Resilience of that "Barefoot Rubber" *alloy* which, through years of Research, WE developed to match the marvellous Flexibility, Resilience and Power-conservation of our *Two-layer-Cord* "Silvertown" Tires.

Without that Silvertown EXPERIENCE, we might never have known, or fully understood, the enormous advantage of *such* a Clingy, Stretchy, Light-weight, and Responsive RUBBER in *all* Tires.

COLOR alone would have been little help to us in making Silvertown Rubber Treads *stand-up* in the tremendous ENDURANCE Tests which the 100-Mile-per-hour-Races of 1915 provided.

And color alone,—Black, White, Red or Gray—can do little for the *Consumer* who buys a "Me-too" Black-Tread Tire, of imitated make, on the assumption that all *Black*-Tread Tires must be made of similar materials.

The surpassing "Barefoot Rubber" now used in Goodrich FABRIC Tires (as well as in Goodrich *"Silvertowns"*) is *black* only because we *elected* that color, primarily for distinction and *association with our* SILVERTOWN CORD Tires.

That COLOR has nothing whatever to do with the surprising Stretch, Cling-quality,—Light-weight, and MILEAGE of the "Barefoot-Rubber" alloy.

When, therefore, the usual crop of "flattering" Imitations sprouts upon the Market DON'T assume that OTHER *Black-Tread Tires* have in them the "BAREFOOT-RUBBER" which made the enormous ENDURANCE of Silvertown Cord Tires *possible* in the 90 to 103 Mile-per-Hour Races of 1914-15.

GOODRICH FABRIC Tires for 1916, with all the added Value that "Barefoot Rubber" gives to them, will be sold on the same "FAIR-LIST" price *basis*, as we established in January, 1915, through our propaganda against Padded Price-Lists.

No Tires on the Market, Size for Size, and Type for Type, are LARGER—and none more *generously good* at *any* price.

"Barefoot Rubber" is now made into *Goodrich* FABRIC Tires,—*Goodrich* "Silvertown Tires,"—*Goodrich* Inner Tubes,—*Goodrich* Truck Tires,—*Goodrich* Motor Cycle Tires,—*Goodrich* Bicycle Tires and *Goodrich* Rubber Boots, Overshoes, Soles and Heels.

Get a Sliver of it from your nearest Goodrich Dealer's or Branch. Stretch it *thousands* of times, but *break* it you can't.

NOTICE.

"No Concern in America made, or sold, during its latest fiscal year, nearly so many Motor-Car Tires as did The B. F. Goodrich Co.

"Our published Challenge, still unanswered, proves this."

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AUTO MEASURES RETURNED WITH ADVERSE REPORT

Plan to Require Designation of Cross Walks for Pedestrians Among Bills Legislative Committee Fails to Indorse

One of a number of adverse committee reports which came to the Massachusetts Senate yesterday was on the bill submitted by the Safe Roads Automobile Association to require designation of cross walks for pedestrians in city streets. The committee on roads and bridges, which had charge of the measure, believed that it had not been shown that there was need of compulsory action in this connection.

Adverse report was also made by this committee on the bills submitted by the association for more inspectors of automobile accidents and for suspension of an operator's license for one year in case of conviction of operating an automobile while under the influence of intoxicants.

Senator Clark's bill to suspend an automobile license for two years in cases of conviction of reckless driving was reported adversely, but the recommendation of the committee was that it be referred to the next Legislature.

The bill of the National Automobile Association for reduction of fees for registration of motor vehicles was reported adversely.

After the Senate had recalled from Governor McCall the bill to amend plan B of city charters, so that the terms of office of department heads would end automatically when plan B was accepted by a city, Senator Bean announced that he had a slight perfecting amendment to make. Reconsideration of enactment of the bill was obtained by unanimous vote of the Senate, and then further action was postponed to Tuesday, Feb. 29.

On motion of Senator Martin, the Senate adopted an amendment to the George bill allowing candidates to give consent for the use of their name on the Massachusetts presidential primary ballot by "telegraph and cable" as well as in writing. As was pointed out in the Senate lobby, the amendment will allow Colonel Roosevelt, who is now in the West Indies, or any other proposed candidate for President to authorize the use of his name without loss of time from any distance.

Loan Interest Bill Hearing

Another hearing was given late yesterday on the bill to abolish the paper charges of loan agents and to make the maximum legal interest 3 per cent a month by the legislative committee on legal affairs.

Among those who favored the bill were Endicott P. Saltonstall representing the Boston Elevated Railway Company; R. H. Smith of the Boston Legal Aid Society, who introduced 600 postcards from business and professional men in Massachusetts who favored the bill; William J. Stanton, general manager of the Massachusetts Credit Union and Fred R. Johnson, representing Associated Charities.

George D. Burrage, representing the Workingmen's Loan Association, said he would oppose the bill if it did not allow some sort of a paper charge. Representative Rowley offered an amendment which would provide for paper charges.

Andrew Marshall, former assistant attorney-general, opposed any bill which would allow any charge other than the stipulated interest. He expressed the opinion that such words as charges, bonuses or expenses would be taken advantage of by some unscrupulous loan agents.

E. Gerry Brown, former supervisor of small loans, was opposed to the bill.

PORT OF BOSTON FIGURES ARE SENT TO CONGRESSMAN

Directors of the port of Boston have forwarded to Congressman Allen T. Treadway, at his request, facts and figures concerning the commerce of the port which the congressman plans to use for his contest on the floor of the House of Representatives in arguing for an amendment to the national harbors and rivers bill which he proposes to offer in an effort to obtain an appropriation for deepening the Boston ship channel from 35 to 40 feet at mean low water.

Congressman Treadway, in his letter to the port board, stated that the chief objection to including new projects in the rivers and harbors bill is on the ground of "preparedness" in order that a suitable depth of water may be provided for vessels to reach Brooklyn navy yard. He says: "I consider that Boston has an equally legitimate claim in having its channel deepened on the same ground, in that we have in Boston the largest drydock on the Atlantic coast in process of construction, also the Charlestown navy yard. . . . This project has been approved by the board of engineers in document No. 931."

FLOUR AND GRAIN CLUB DINES

The annual midwinter dinner of the Boston Flour and Grain Club was held at Young's hotel last night. Among the speakers were F. O. Williams and John N. Cole, chairman of the Boston industrial development board. An entertainment was given.

FRIENDS OF POLAND FUND

New contributions to the Friends of Poland fund have brought the total up to $21,022.31, according to an announcement made by Roger Walcott, treasurer, 60 State street.

MR. MORGENTHAU DECLARES FAITH IN THE PRESIDENT

Nothing Untoward Will Happen to Country Under Him, He Tells Economic Club

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"I have just come from a visit to President Wilson and the picture I have of him sitting there so cool is one I cannot forget. He is the most capable man in the United States and nothing untoward is going to happen to this country while he is President." This was the keynote of the first public address delivered by Henry Morgenthau, United States ambassador to Turkey since his recent return to America. It was at a dinner which nearly 1000 members and guests of the Economic Club attended at the Hotel Astor last night. The announced subject for discussion was "American Policies," but the diplomatist's brief speech touched on that theme only in an indirect way through praise of the President.

"In leaving Washington I was told to be colorless," he said. "My own command to myself was to be neutral. So I find it very difficult to know what to say to you. The reception I have received has been extremely encouraging. I found many opportunities in Constantinople, and much could be done by not using the word 'no' to any demand, but always trying to get what was wanted.

The ambassador said that he found many in Europe wondering what he could do, for they could not conceive of a diplomatist being a success without training. The best training, he said, was that which a business man received. He said that he appreciated the warmth of his reception for it was encouraging to know that the people were beginning to appreciate men while they were doing their work and that the newspapers had quit assailing them. If he was the cause of establishing a new custom, he said, he would be grateful.

The other speakers were Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the department of the East; Edmund J. James, president of the University of Illinois; Judge Ben B. Lindsey, who recently returned from Europe, where he went as a member of the Henry Ford peace party, and A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University. The toastmaster was William R. Wilcox, president of the club.

DORCHESTER TO HAVE HISTORICAL PAGEANT JUNE 3

A historical pageant which will visualize the legend and events incident to the settlement and early history of Dorchester is to be given as the principal attraction of the coming celebration of Dorchester day, June 3. Preparations for the event are being made by a newly organized Dorchester Pageant Association, which completed its preliminary details yesterday.

The pageant will be given on the metropolitan park reservation on River street, Dorchester, adjoining the Neponset river, which, will be utilized in the presentation. More than 600 people will participate in the affair, which will be given in the afternoon. Mrs. Cyrus E. Dalln, wife of the sculptor, who wrote the Arlington pageants, will write the Dorchester pageant. The producer will be Mrs. Laura M. Ingalls of Dorchester.

A small admission fee will be charged which it is confidently expected will make the pageant self supporting. A guarantee fund of $1000 is being raised. The work of designing costumes will begin at once while the rehearsals will start within a short time, various societies and organizations in Dorchester severally assuming the responsibility for the production of different episodes.

The Dorchester Pageant Association, which is responsible for the idea, has been organized as follows, with various additional committees to be named later: Chairman, Mrs. William B. Rand, regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution; honorary chairman, Mrs. Frank L. Young; vice-chairmen, Mrs. Mary R. P. Hatch, author and playwright; Mrs. George R. Clark, president of the Dorchester Woman's Club; Mrs. Arthur A. Merritt, president of the City Federation; Wm. Carroll Hill, and Judge Michael H. Sullivan; secretary, Miss Marjorie Young; treasurer, Hon. Sanford Bates; executive committee, Judge Blake of Milton, the Hon. W. Prentiss Parker, Winthrop B. Robinson of Dorchester House; the Rev. Jason N. Pierce, R. P. Delano, Solomon Luenberg, Frank L. Brier, J. J. Dailey, secretary of the Dorchester Board of Trade, and the officers.

CONCERT AT SIMMONS

There was a large attendance at the annual concert of the Simmons College Glee and Mandolin clubs in the refectory of the college last night. The program will be repeated tonight. Henry Lefavour, president of Simmons, was guest. Miss Marjorie Soper '16, president of the Simmons Musical Association, conducted. Miss Soper and Miss Marion Bickford sang. An assembly followed.

ENGINEERING CORPS DRILLS

The Technology engineering corps held its first drill in the South armory yesterday with more than 150 men reporting. A second meeting was held for those in the architectural course. Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., has promised to review the corps later in the term.

IMMIGRATION TO BE TOPIC

At the Civic Forum of Harvard church, Brookline, tomorrow evening the speaker will be Frederick C. Howe, author of "Socialized Germany" and United States immigration commissioner. His subject will be "The Limitation of Immigration."

PRESIDENT IS DECLARED RIGHT BY REP. ROGERS

Massachusetts Member Upholds His Refusal of Consent to a Program by Germany Changing the Rules of Sea Warfare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The President is absolutely right," said Representative John Jacob Rogers, Republican member from Massachusetts, Friday, concerning the armed ships controversy. "Acquiescence in the German program does not avoid a quarrel; it picks a worse one—with the Allies.

"The issue seems to be this: Germany claims the right to sink without warning any armed merchantman of another belligerent, entirely regardless of whether the vessel's armanent is for offensive of defensive purposes, or whether she carries among her passengers or crew the citizens of a neutral nation. President Wilson denies this claim of Germany in so far as it includes any merchantman armed solely for defensive purposes and in so far as it involves the lives of American citizens. The consensus of opinion in Congress—certainly in the House of Representatives—seems overwhelmingly in accord with the German program and in favor of warning all Americans not to travel on any armed merchantmen of a belligerent.

"In my judgment, the President is absolutely right. Ever since scattered precedents began to coagulate into international law the right to arm merchantmen for purely defensive purposes has been unalteringly asserted and unswervably maintained. It has been asserted again and again by the United States since the present war began—notably in our note of Sept. 19, 1914—and recognized by both Germany and Great Britain.

"If we should modify this axiomatic doctrine or assent to its modification, we should be changing international law in the midst of the war and in a most vital respect—in a respect which would materially aid one belligerent at the expense of the other. Yet no rule of law or fair play is better settled than that the rules of the game shall not be changed during the progress of the game unless by unanimous consent.

"Suppose we should acquiesce in the German program, and by officially warning our citizens not to travel on armed merchantmen, tacitly agree in advance that if the warning is disregarded and our citizens lose their lives we will make no protest. We thereby necessarily recognize that merchantmen, even though only defensively armed, are vessels of war. (See the Austrian memorandum of Feb. 10, 1916, which says: 'Every merchantman provided, for any purpose whatever, with cannon loses, through this fact alone, the character of a non-combatant ship. Under these conditions the order has been given to the Austro-Hungarian naval forces to treat such ships as combatants. The German memorandum reads in part: 'Under the enumerated circumstances, enemy merchantmen armed with guns no longer have the right to be regarded as peaceable merchantmen. The German sea forces, therefore, will be ordered to treat such vessels as warships.')

"In no other way can we justify acquiescence. Either the merchantman is a vessel of war or a vessel of peace. There is no third classification. But if such a merchantman is a vessel of war for some purposes it is a vessel of war for all purposes. It has no chameleon qualities. If it is a vessel of war it must be treated as such when it apepars off our coast and seeks to enter our ports. The principles of the neutrality act apply; for example, if it stays in port longer than 24 hours it must be interned. It would have precisely the status of the Kronprinz Wilhelm, now interned at Newport News, when she entered Hampton Roads. Would the allied powers tolerate such a result? The question carries its own answer. We should be instantly plunged into a far bitterer quarrel with the Allies. In other words, acquiescence in the German program does not avoid a quarrel; it picks a worse one.

"The practical difficulty of determining whether a merchantman is armed for offense or defense is emphasized by believers in acquiescence. The difficulty is doubtless great; so is the difficulty experienced by a submarine commander in determining whether the merchantman is armed or unarmed. Yet he must decide this point today.

"In our note of Sept. 19, 1914, just after the outbreak of the war, we discussed precisely what constituted the differences between an armed and an unarmed merchantman; we reviewed the 10 or 12 tests (such as size, number and location of guns) which usage has settled upon to determine whether armament is offensive or defensive. That note was good law when sent; it is good law today. It should not be repudiated. The determination of a given case is doubtless difficult, as are all questions involving intent and degree. But the importance of the underlying rules demands that they be settled now and settled rightly.

"It must be admitted that our present and future course is made difficult because of three past missteps of the administration: (1) Nine months' faltering over the Lusitania perhaps made Germany believe that we would view complacently this further step or at all events discuss it endlessly while German submarines were exacting their toll; (2) the warning to Americans in Mexico that neither their lives nor their property would be guarded or respected by the American government makes a 'warning' program seem easier and less ignominious in the present case; (3) our unfortunate note of Jan. 18, last, in which, according to newspaper reports, it was said that the United States was 'impressed with the reasonableness of the argument that a merchant vessel carrying an armament of any sort should be held to be an auxiliary cruiser and so treated by a neutral as well as by a belligerent government and is seriously considering instructing its officials accordingly,' practically invited Germany to undertake what she has now joyfully undertaken.

"But two or three or more mistakes or wrongs do not make a right. It is not too late to do our national and international duty. Further yielding will inevitably mean further aggression. The camel's head is already within the tent, but if we cannot expel him altogether, we can at least keep out his body."

SHAKESPEARE FETE PLANNED BY THE TEACHERS' CLUB

April 29 has been decided upon as the date for the Shakespeare festival of the Boston Teachers Club and the Boston Arena as the place.

It is announced by Miss Lotta A. Clark, director of the festival for the club, that the plan is unique. The hundreds of characters in Shakespeare's plays are to be represented in costume and the Arena will be transformed into an enormous Elizabethan stage. The Queen's court will be held on a raised platform at the end of the great hall and there Master Shakespeare himself will present to Her Majesty and the assembled multitude the children of his imagination as they come forth in procession in the order in which the plays are believed to have been produced. In characteristic tableaux the plays will form a great horseshoe around the outside of the hall, while in the center will be enacted selections from eight of the plays.

As interludes between the plays and as parts of some of them, old English songs and dances will be given. Then will come a play of Shakespeare's time given as a whole. This is "Master Skylark," dramatized from John Bennett's book by Professor Burrell of Columbia and presented here for the first time with the cordial cooperation of both authors. At the close will come a processional dance with it final tribute of song.

Already 25 plays are in preparation and the court of Queen Elizabeth is under way. All will be under the dramatic guidance of Edward Vroom, who has been invited also to present the character of Shakespeare. The music will be in charge of John O'Shea, acting director of public school music in Boston. The Boston Principals Association, the Submasters Club, the High School Assistants Association, the department of manual arts, the Boston Normal School Biological Club, the school of the Museum of Fine Arts and a large number of friends have offered to assist.

In the hall of the Boston public library on March 1, at 8 p. m., Louis K. Nash, master of the Greenwood school, Hyde Park, will address teachers and their friends on "King Lear," illustrated with stereopticon.

The Boston Teachers Club will be at home informally to its members and friends at the new club rooms, 1 Jefferson hall, Trinity court, every afternoon from 4 to 6 next week. The hospitality committee, including Miss Elizabeth Mailman, Miss Lillian Allen and Miss Edith Scanlon will receive the guests.

BOSTON MEN INDORSE STAND OF PRESIDENT

The following telegram indorsing President Wilson's views as expressed in his letter to U. S. Senator William J. Stone of Missouri, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, was sent last night to Mr. Wilson. The telegram is signed by a number of prominent Bostonians and reads as follows:

"Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States:

"The undersigned citizens of Massachusetts, irrespective of party affiliations, heartily indorse your patriotic position as expressed in letter of Feb. 24 to Senator William J. Stone, chairman of committee on foreign relations."

The following signatures appear: Louis K. Liggett, Richard Olney, Samuel J. Elder, Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, George S. Smith, Jerome Jones, John F. Moors, Geoffrey D. Lehy, Wallace L. Pierce, Laurence Minot, Henry V. Cunningham, Francis Peabody, James L. Richards, David D. Scannell, Elwyn S. Preston, Henry E. Hagan, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., David A. Ellis, Sherman L. Whipple, Joseph H. O'Neil, Charles H. Jones, Paul E. Fitzpatrick, Nathan Matthews, Henry N. Dennison, Bernard J. Rothwell.

VOCATION TEACHERS TO TALK AT B. U.

Prof. Arthur H. Wilde, of the department of education, Boston University, announces a series of three lectures on the general subject of vocational guidance to be given on the successive Saturday mornings beginning March 18. Prof. Frederic G. Bouser of Columbia University will speak first on "The School as a Means of Revealing Individual Differences Basic to Vocational Guidance." March 25 Miss M. Edith Campbell of the Semidlapp bureau for women and girls in Cincinnati, will speak on "The Public Schools' Guardianship of Children's Work." April 1 Prof. Ellwood P. Cubberley of the Stanford University College of Education talks on "Recent Developments in Secondary Education in California."

These lectures are to be given in Jacob Sleeper hall and will be open to the public without fee.

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GREAT LAMBERT SALE AND SOME OF PRICE SURPRISES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—When the great Luini "Madonna" was "knocked down" to President A. Augustus Healy for the Brooklyn museum, at $33,500, in the Plaza hotel ballroom last Thursday evening, the four-session sale of the Catholina Lambert collection of nearly 400 paintings reached its climax, and practically its end. The total of this last evening's sale amounted to $195,900, which, added to the proceeds of the three preceding sessions, makes a grand total of $592,000. This is declared in some quarters to be up to the mark of expectation. In other quarters, where traditions and prices of the "old masters" are supposed to hold their own, an important section of the Lambert dispersal is regarded as a sacrifice, if not a slaughter.

What Mr. Lambert himself paid for the Luini is not known, but a shrewd guess might be made, from the authoritative statement that the beautiful Botticelli (which at this sale fetched only $22,000, as compared with the Andrea del Sarto "Holy Family" at $27,000) cost Mr. Lambert $200,000 when he purchased it of T. Agnew & Sons of London in 1902.

The only reasonably certified Rembrandt, amidst a group of "school" attributions, and for which it was said Mr. Lambert had refused $10,000, went for $3200, which was only a trifle more than the frankly dubious "Joseph Relating His Dream" brought. A fairly plausible Murillo brought $300; the interesting "St. Francis of Assisi" by El Greco only $600; while an undeniably fine Spanish picture, "The Daughter of Velasquez," by the comparatively inconspicuous artist Francisco Pacheco, was bid up to $4400. A Tintoretto was sold for $4000, and an alleged Titian for $1100.

The eighteenth century Englishmen, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Hoppner, Hogarth, and their immediate successors, Lawrence, Turner, Constable, and Wilson, did not invariably prove names to conjure with—Lawrence's "Opening the Gate," for instance, going for $1925—but on Wednesday evening. Reynolds' "Marchioness of Rockingham" and Romney's portrait of William Herschel fetched each the respectable figure of $8100.

Renoir's "Girl Knitting," at $16,200, was one of the features in the modern French group; the two Puvis de Chavannes, at $18,000 and $10,000, respectively, were another. The Monticellis went at all sorts of prices, ranging from $7100 for "Autumn" and $6700 for "A Woodland Fete," to as low as $700 apiece for two or three of the little park scenes.

The outstanding sensation of the sale, all things considered, was the soaring prices realized for the American paintings, especially Ralph Albert Blakelock's masterpiece, the big "Moonlight," sold to the Toledo art museum for $20,000. Five other Blakelocks, all landscapes, brought $21,800, making a total of $41,800 for six paintings by one contemporaneous American artist. And the better of Mr. Lambert's two Corots on the same evening, brought only $6000!

In connection with prices and poor Blakelock, George H. Bogert, who was well acquainted with both the artist and Mr. Lambert, was authority for the statement that the latter paid exactly $500 for this same "Moonlight" painting, which some by no means incompetent judges have pronounced "the greatest of all American landscapes."

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TRUST OFFICERS TOLD OF IDEALS AND VALUATION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Hamilton's writings in the Federalist, Webster's reply to Hayne, and Lincoln's Gettysburg address and second inaugural were held up by President Butler of Columbia University Friday night before 700 representatives of trust companies of the United States, members of the Trust Company section of the American Bankers Association, at their annual dinner at the Waldorf as the crystallization of the essential ideals of Americanism of the past, a message which Americans could give to the world in the present crisis, and a foundation for the foreign policy of the republic.

Various factors in ratemaking were considered by Mr. Elliott, who thought that value was only one of a considerable number. "With the present difficulties confronting the railways," he said, "the valuation cannot be completed too soon. And many of us in the railway service believe that when the valuation is completed it will show that American railways generally are worth more than the par value of their securities, whatever inflation there may have been in some properties in times past."

BOY SCOUT LEADER CHOSEN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Donald North has resigned his position at the Massachusetts reform school at Shirley and has been elected chief scout of the boy scouts of Rhode Island.

EDUCATORS SEEK THE CONTROL OF MILITARY DRILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Resolutions opposing the introduction of compulsory military training in high schools before mature consideration of the educational questions involved were adopted by the department of superintendence of the National Education Association in the closing business session of its convention.

By resolution the president of the department will appoint a committee of nine to determine the proper place for the military education of the American youth.

The convention went on record asking the government to appoint educational attaches to embassies and legations in foreign lands in the interests of peace.

"We believe that American public education now offers substantial hope for the realization of the fundamental principles of liberty and humanity, which alone will support a righteous nationalism and internationalism and by which peace, justice and progress will be guaranteed," say the resolutions.

Other resolutions were passed asking Congress for an increased educational bureau appropriation, indorsing the small board of education and school research work and deploring the overcrowding of elementary schools.

MILITARY TRAINING IN TEXAS

GALVESTON, Tex.—At a meeting of the military training camp committee of the Galveston Commercial Association it was decided to hold the camp from May 1 to May 28, inclusive, says a Dallas News special. The camp will be known as the federal military training camp of Texas.

LEHIGH CELEBRATION PLANNED

The Lehigh University Club of New England held its quarterly dinner at the Hotel Brunswick last evening and discussed plans for celebrating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the institution next June at South Bethlehem, Pa.

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MERGER PLAN IS NOT ACCEPTABLE TO C. S. BIRD

Roosevelt Supporter Says He Will Insist on Presidential Delegates Who Are Under Instructions From the People

Because he believes the sending of unpledged delegates to the Republican national convention would be playing into the hands of the reactionary party leaders, Charles S. Bird declines to accept the proposal of President Lewis Parkhurst of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, that the Roosevelt and anti-Roosevelt wings "get together" and agree upon a primary law. Mr. Bird has written a long letter to President Parkhurst on the subject.

While he did all he could to help elect Governor McCall and does not regret his course, Mr. Bird states that he cannot follow him in his program for unpledged delegates, who "make for back-door manipulations," but will insist on delegates who are under instructions from the people. The contest of the Roosevelt men is declared to be a contest against "the old method of machine nominations at Chicago behind closed doors."

Following laudatory statements about Colonel Roosevelt, particularly in relation to his campaign for preparedness, Mr. Bird says in part:

"It must be remembered that a large part of the Republican party of Massachusetts is progressive, and I believe that they will refuse to support a stand-pat candidate, and will never subscribe to an illiberal platform.

"I have faith in the rank and file of the Republican party, and believe that the Republican voters of the state have a right to nominate, as well as to elect. I believe that the people are better entitled, and better qualified, to impress their preference for a candidate for President than is the Republican state committee which recently indorsed Senator Weeks' candidacy, or the Crane-Weeks big four delegation, which has recently repudiated that action of the state committee."

Headquarters of the two opposing camps of the Massachusetts Republicans have been opened and put in readiness for the publicity side of the campaign. W. W. Lufkin, Congressman Gardner's secretary, as campaign manager of the Roosevelt camp, took possession of Mr. Bird's personal offices at 27 State street yesterday and before evening the extra stenographers arrived.

Charles S. Baxter, as manager of the unpledged delegation, has opened offices in the Scollay building. "There need be no worry," he said, "about lack of action in this campaign. The issue will be put plainly before the people. The people of the entire country are in doubt as to the man who should be picked as the presidential candidate. The situation is changing so rapidly that any pledging action is frankly dangerous. We have no grudges or grievances, but we do want to be able as free agents to profit by such conditions as develop."

MORE EVIDENCE ON SOUND LINES SERVICE IS GIVEN

(Continued from page one)

today. He advocated New Haven control.

About 25 witnesses have been heard, and the New England attorneys, William H. Chandler, William F. Garcelon and F. M. Ives, who are conducting the case for the business interests friendly to continued boat control by the New Haven, cannot say how many more witnesses they will have to call.

Monday, it is pretty well agreed, will be railroad day at the hearing and the New Haven will marshall its forces to add to the weight of the evidence produced by mercantile and industrial New England that the Long Island sound boat lines operated by it are in the best of hands and giving the business of New England the best service possible.

FOUR STATES FORM ROAD ASSOCIATION

TEXARKANA, Tex.—In response to a call issued by the Texarkana Board of Trade, about 50 delegates from a number of surrounding counties met here to form the Four States Highway Association, the object of which is to be the building of good roads in this territory, says a Dallas News special.

Organization was effected by the election of George R. Payne of Texarkana, president; Dr. M. V. Newman of Fouke, vice-president; and Frank F. Quinn of Texarkana, secretary and treasurer. It was agreed that each county shall have a separate organization of its own and that each county shall have equal representation in the central organization.

PUSHING BUILDING FOR ORANGE SHOW

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—The building of the sixth national orange show is now being rushed by hundreds of workmen and artists. Because of the fact that the fruit is perishable, the completion of the displays by the use of 5,000,000 oranges, lemons and grapefruit is delayed until the last possible hour, says the San Francisco Examiner. From practically every citrus fruit community in California are coming shipments of fruit to be used in the construction of the exposition.

JUSTICE HUGHES AGAIN REFUSES TO BE CANDIDATE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a letter to Henry A. Wisewood, former member of Secretary Daniels' naval advisory board, made public here Friday, United States Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes reiterates his declaration that he is not a candidate for the presidential nomination. Mr. Wisewood had requested a statement as to Justice Hughes' position on preparedness.

Justice Hughes replied in part:

"In view of my judicial office, I do not feel that I have any right to take part in any political discussion or to make statements of the sort that would be expected from candidates for office.

"I am not a candidate, actively or tacitly, and as I do not wish to do anything which would justly be regarded as an attempt to obtain political support, I must ask to be excused from answering your inquiry."

Mr. Wisewood wrote to Justice Hughes asking that he reconsider his position on the question of his candidacy, saying that many influential persons insisted that finally he must consent to run.

BRANDEIS' WORK NO SECRET, SAYS FORMER EDITOR

(Continued from page one)

should appear as a party to the case, but we decided that we would better leave it a strictly conservation issue and not complicate it by putting ourselves in the foreground. But there was no attempt to conceal the fact that we were actively back of Mr. Glavis."

"Did you regard it that you were interested in the case because you had a responsibility and might be subject to a libel suit"? asked Senator Works.

"We certainly did. We felt a moral and financial responsibility."

"Why moral?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"Because it is no light thing for a paper that takes itself seriously to make a charge that a President and two government officials were concealing important facts unless we were prepared to make good on them."

"Was it generally known that you were retaining Mr. Brandeis?" asked Mr. Works.

"Oh yes, it was widely discussed in the press and so assumed," said Mr. Hapgood.

"Did you ever say anything about it in Collier's Weekly?"

"Yes, I wrote an editorial, rather sarcastic, in which I said of course we were backing Mr. Glavis as we should do. We also published some newspaper extracts on the same point."

He agreed to put these in the record.

Mr. Youngman took the stand following Mr. Hapgood and described in detail the Warren will case. He read the trust agreement which provided that the paper business might be run by the trustees or leased by them to a company in which they might be interested, on terms favorable to the heirs. Mr. Brandeis, he said, acted as "fiduciary protector" of the heirs and was the only "independent" person connected with the trust.

"My client's first complaint," said Mr. Youngman, "was as to the conduct of Mr. Brandeis because the lease was never communicated to him, for 17 years, until 1906. Mr. Brandeis drew up the lease," he said, "and convinced S. D. Warren that it was legal and proper."

"Where was your client while all this was going on?"

This question was asked by Senator Works.

"He lived abroad most of the time."

"How much did he receive?" asked Senator Fletcher.

"About $20,000 a year. The trustees withheld at least half the beneficiaries' money on the theory that it was needed in the business, while the lessees were drawing theirs in full; they kept the money in various ways on such good-sounding terms as 'selling commission,' 'interest,' 'depreciation,' etc."

"Did Mr. Brandeis have knowledge of this?"

"Yes, he advised them and was always their defender. We never contended that failure to provide independent counsel was blameworthy, but we contended that the heirs should have been informed of the value of the property and the large sums that were going to the trustees."

Mr. Youngman said the trustees never kept a separate bank account.

The hearing adjourned at 1:30 to 3 o'clock with Mr. Youngman's testimony unfinished.

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS AT WORK IN 24 STATES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A forecast of the activities of the anti-suffragists is announced in a statement issued Friday by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

"Home rule, white supremacy, and state rights," Mrs. Dodge says, is to be the motto of a new anti-suffrage association just organized by the women of Alabama, of which Miss N. V. Baker of Selma is president. The organization of Alabama by the anti-suffragists makes the twenty-fourth state in which they have branches. Iowa, a campaign state this year, would give a 25,000 majority in favor of the anti-suffragists, Mrs. Dodge said, quoting, anti-suffragists of the state. Mrs. John Baleh, president of the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association, and a former Iowa resident, has decided to take part in the campaign. More than 40,000 women have enrolled as anti-suffragists in Cincinnati and in Hamilton county, Ohio, in six months, Mrs. Dodge said.

LEADERS OF TWO PARTIES MEET AT CHICAGO DINNER

Progressives Declare for Mr. Roosevelt and Nod Approval of Republicans Named — Economy as a Coming Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Colonel Roosevelt's attitude toward the regular Republican organization, according to certain of the well-informed in politics at the Capitol, is well understood in the inner circles of the party. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was told of a dinner given by a Republican politician in Chicago just before the meeting was held at which the Progressives determined to hold a convention on June 7.

It is significant that this date and the place selected, namely Chicago, happened to be the time and place chosen by the regular Republicans.

This dinner was at one of the great hotels and the guests were a number of men particularly prominent in both the Progressive and Republican parties. Representatives of the Progressives were not aware until they entered the dining room of the political complexion of the other guests. Whatever embarrassment was felt when the gathering was completed was not much in evidence. Toward the end of the dinner the conversation was drawn along political lines until finally the man recognized as the most important of the Progressives present was asked to indicate the Progressives' choice for presidential nominee. Colonel Roosevelt was named as the man. Then, in turn, the Progressive leader asked his regular Republican brethren to indicate their preference. A number of names were put forward, at the mention of each the Progressives nodding approval.

The Progressives made it perfectly apparent that should any one of these men be nominated he would in all probability receive the Progressive support. The leader of the Progressives in explaining the mention of Colonel Roosevelt's name said that the Colonel was the standard-bearer of their party, and if they were called on to name their man it was Colonel Roosevelt, as a matter of course. But he said in so many words that a nominee who would be strong enough to defeat President Wilson would be satisfactory to them.

It is understood in Washington that Colonel Roosevelt, contrary to the opinions of many, is not determined to force himself upon any convention. He has a genuine desire to reenter the Republican party and will be ready to abandon what might seem to some as being his special desires for the sake of insuring the success of the Republican ticket. It is also recognized here that while the Progressives as a party organization have been absorbed by the old party in all but a few select localities, there are still many voters who will support at the polls the candidate who indicates to them his Progressive belief. It is also asserted as a fact that there are but few men with any possibility of being named by the Republican party who would not be accepted by Colonel Roosevelt and his followers. As a matter of fact, only two men have been mentioned who would come within this classification.

That Colonel Roosevelt has but one political axe to grind at this time is believed here, and that is to encompass the defeat of the Democratic nominee. This is not because of any personal antipathy, but because the acts of the administration have been diametrically opposite to those advocated by the Roosevelt men.

Regarding the attitude of Justice Hughes, it was asserted here by a member of the lower house in touch with political matters that the justice would within the next 30 days be called upon to answer this question:

"If nominated by the Chicago convention, will you accept the nomination?"

The opinion was expressed that if the justice said "yes" he would be nominated without much discussion. And the opinion was also expressed that if this question remained unanswered he would be nominated, but it is practically certain that the justice will be asked to define his position as soon as possible.

The prediction is made here that, if not at this coming presidential election at least at one in the very near future, the issue "economy" will be one of the most important planks in the political platform. The managers of both parties are thoroughly convinced that real economy in the administration of the government's affairs is the thing that is wanted by the people at large to the exclusion of theoretical government policies, and that if this government was really administered in an economical, efficient, businesslike way some of the major problems would not exist.

The great waste not only in the use of government funds in so-called "pork barrel" legislation, but in the conduct of the various departments and in the plethoric lists of employees in almost every branch of the government would, if lessened, make the task of raising sufficient revenue much easier. That there has been an earnest desire on the part of the ways and means committee to curtail governmental appropriations or at least to keep them within bounds, is fully recognized. There has not been a Congress in recent years where the feeling has been so manifest toward economical lines. The doctrine of preparedness has much to do with this, but the knowledge that the waste of government funds has been needlessly large and the ends attained under the system in vogue for some years no greater than if business-like methods had been employed has more to do with the feeling.

Each party is anxious to make a record for economy, and on some occasions this has led to unusual experiments in legislation. In spite of all that has been said to the contrary, legislators here say that the feeling for the necessity of economy has grown steadily and will continue to grow until one or both of the great parties comes squarely out and asks the people either to retain it in power or to return it to power because of its promise of an economical administration of the people's money.

SUFFRAGISTS ARE URGED TO SEEK FEDERAL ACTION

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt Tells Massachusetts Workers Status of Susan B. Anthony Measure

The congressional situation with relation to the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the federal constitution was reviewed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association at a conference in Ford hall this forenoon. Accounts of what has been done and is to be done in Massachusetts for the amendment were given by Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard and Mrs. Susan W. FitzGerald.

Mrs. Catt reviewed the situation in the different states on the equal suffrage question and declared that if the national organization was to do effective federal work, the state organizations must back it with all their strength. "There must be," she said, "a platform that will represent the consensus of opinion in all the states, and the individual associations must indorse it, for no progress can be made with a variety of policy in the different states.

"The wise policy to pursue at this time seems to be to stand together for the federal amendment and make the movement in its support a naional campaign. Up to the present time in the whole history of woman suffrage there has never been a nation-wide campaign. The sense of cooperation and unity that would come from this joining of the women in all the states for the support of one great movement would be broadening as well as bring the women of the East and West closer together in their sympathies and understanding.

"In order to have an effective national campaign, there must be good organization in all the states and the campaign must be launched in all parts of the country at the same time. It is narrow to feel that you can only work in your own state, and one of the great causes of the failure to gain equal suffrage in New York and Massachusetts at the last election was due to the lack of support and cooperation from the other states."

Mrs. Maud Wood Park presented the motion that Massachusetts suffragists go actively into the national campaign for the federal amendment. The motion was unanimously indorsed by the suffragists present.

After a luncheon at the Hotel Bellevue the afternoon session opens with several short addresses on the present status of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, publicity good and bad, interviewing congressmen, state indorsements of political parties and how to secure them and other lines of action open to equal suffrage propagandists. Speakers include Mrs. Glendower Evans, Mrs. Walter Pritchard Eaton, Mrs. Teresa A. Crowley, former State Senator Roger Sherman Hoar, Mrs. Claude U. Gilson and Mrs. Maud Wood Park. The program closes with an outline of the plans of work proposed by the national organization at the national political conventions and a question box conducted by Mrs. Catt.

Speaking at a mass meeting in Ford hall last night, Mrs. Catt urged the suffragists to use all of their influence upon the congressmen from their districts to get them to vote in favor of the federal amendment. She asserted there is an opposition which will not declare itself openly, but is working against woman suffrage through a speaker from Colorado in states where the equal suffrage campaigns are most active. She said business men are being told that states of the West wish they could rid themselves of equal suffrage and added:

"All suffragists of the country are supporting this amendment, barring a few who are opposed on the ground of state rights. These latter should remember the distinguished precedent on this point when just after the civil war, the attempt in some of the northern states to amend their state constitutions by striking out the word "white" from the qualifications for suffrage failed, yet passed in the nation-wide amendment forbidding disfranchisement on account of 'race, color, or previous condition of servitude,' the legislatures of those same northern states voting to ratify it."

Miss Blackwell then moved the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Whereas, woman suffrage is a subject of intense public interest, and women are now voting in 12 states, eight of which have granted them the ballot within the last six years, be it

"Resolved, That we call upon our senators and representatives in Congress to submit to the state legislatures an amendment to the federal constitution extending nation-wide suffrage to women."

Joseph Walker, who presided, spoke briefly on the importance of the amendment. Congressman Joseph O'Connell, who was scheduled to speak, sent word that he was detained in Washington, D. C.

SCHOOL DRILL THE TOPIC

The topic of military drill in the public schools will be considered at an open meeting of the school committee next Wednesday at 4 p. m.

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LEADERS KEEP CONGRESS FROM ANTI-WAR MOVES

(Continued from page one)

introduce an unimportant bill, but Senator Stone objected, indicating that he did not want to open the way for any business that might touch the forbidden subject. The Senate then proceeded with consideration of the Shields general dam bill.

House leaders also were trying to hold down the anti-war agitation. Representative Frank Mondell of Wyoming, who introduced Friday a resolution to keep Americans off armed ships, was busy on the floor trying to get action. For some time he was the center of a group standing in the middle aisle, vigorously discussing the situation in undertones. In the group were Representative Flood, chairman of the foreign affairs committee; Representative Padgett, chairman of the naval affairs committee; Representative Butler, ranking Republican member of the naval affairs committee, and several others. Mr. Mondell was trying to get them to take action regardless of the President.

Mr. Mondell told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor afterwards that the foreign affairs committee showed no disposition to take up the matter at present and he could not get a hearing on his resolution. He has prepared another resolution which he may introduce today to prohibit the clearance from American ports of belligerent merchant ships carrying mounted guns. This resolution he may try to have referred to the interstate and foreign commerce committee, instead of to the foreign affairs committee and thinks he could get action from the commerce committee.

When the President talks of the necessity of protecting Americans in their rights, he says, the neglect to protect Americans in Mexico, where, by every rule of international law, they had a right to protection is overlooked.

INDIANS OBJECT TO NAMES GIVEN PARK FEATURES

Blackfeet Petitioners Would Have Designations of Their Forefathers Retained

BROWNING, Mont.—Following is a copy of a petition sent by the Blackfeet Indians to Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, Washington, D. C. The paper was composed by James Willard Schultz, writer of Indian stories, who has been for years an adopted member of the Blackfeet tribe. It says:

"We, the undersigned members of the Blackfeet council, for our tribe and for ourselves, respectfully petition that the names now used to designate various topographic features within the east slope of Glacier National park, Montana, and including the summit of the range, be wiped off the map and the names of our old-time chiefs and warriors substituted therefor. The proposed change is within keeping of the purpose for which the National park was established.

"We did not learn until recently, sir, how generally the white people have given their names to our mountains, lakes, and streams, and we feel grieved that they have done this. They have, for instance, given the foolish name, "Trick Falls," to the falls of our long-ago woman warrior, Running Eagle, and to one of our most beautiful lakes they have given the name of a wandering prospector, McDermott, who passed through our country but a few years ago. That lake is our Beaver Woman's lake. Only last summer a man from the East, unknown outside his own little town, asked that his name be given to one of our mountains, and that of his daughter to a beautiful falls upon it, giving as his reason therefor that this was his second trip to the park! As he asked, so was it done. That deeply grieved us!

"Time was—and not so very long ago —when we owned all the country from the Saskatchewan to the Yellowstone, and from the summit of the Rockies eastward for some hundreds of miles. We desire to have some memorial of our brave fathers who ruled that vast domain, and what more fitting than that their own loved mountains should be their monuments?

"We are sending you herewith a map of the park, marked with the changes that we hope you will have made, and with it you will find for your convenience a separate list of the proposed name changes. And we further petition you to allow us to supply names for the different points within the east slope of the park that are still unnamed."

MILK RATE RISE REMONSTRANTS OPEN THEIR CASE

(Continued from page one)

day, which it cost him 4½ cents a quart to produce and for which he received, delivered at the railroad station, 4 cents a quart. According to his records, he said, it cost him $135 a year to keep a cow and his average return is only $128.10, a loss of $6.90 per cow. The proposed increase, he said, will mean more abandoned farms in New England.

He continued in the milk producing business, he answered during cross-examination, because he wished to remain in his ancestral home. He stated that if producers were given transportation facilities to free them from the need of making arrangements with large dealers who run leased cars, the farmers might get into a competition so unreasonably keen that the market would be demoralized and a heavier loss be inflicted upon producers than they now undergo.

George H. Eaton, assistant freight traffic manager of the Boston & Maine, testified under cross-examination by K. K. Gartner, attorney for the interstate commerce commission, that the increases in the tariffs on milk and cream would yield the Boston & Maine an annual increase estimated at between $200,000 and $250,000. This, Mr. Gartner pointed out, was a higher increase than the road had received from the increase in the tariffs on textiles which was one of the first increases made in the reconstruction of the entire system of freight tariffs of the Boston & Maine which the road has been making doing the last few years.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE REPORTS

Reports from ways and means committee were filed with the House clerk as follows:

By Mr. Young of Weston, ought not to pass on the resolve to refund to Arthur B. King and others the estate of Ramie E. Young which was paid to the state treasury.

By Mr. Collins of Amesbury, ought to pass in a new draft on the bill to fix the salary of the state librarian at $4000 and fix library expenses at $12,190 for permanent assistants and clerks; $500 for temporary assistants, $8000 for books, maps, papers and periodicals; $2500 for incidentals and $5000 for cataloguing.

By Mr. Babb of Boston, ought to pass on a miscellaneous appropriation of $35,725.

By Mr. Collins of Amesbury, ought to pass on the resolve to extend to the first Wednesday of January, 1917, the time for reporting by the commission to codify the general laws relating to highways and bridges.

By Mr. Barry of Rockland, ought to pass on the bill to raise the sum to be spent on the new west wing of the state house from $300,000 to $365,000.

By Mr. Fitzgerald of Boston, ought to pass on the bill to promote refunds to teachers who withdraw from service in the public schools and have put funds into the retirement association; also, the same, on the bill providing that the teachers and other employees of training schools under the state board of education shall be regarded as in the public school service as far as relates to the retirement fund.

REPEAL OF BAR ADMISSION LAW URGED IN STATE

(Continued from page one)

the supreme court of the United States said:

"'The sentiment of the bar is a fair index of public virtue. If its standards are corrupted, the vital forces of society cannot fail to be enfeebled. With a sound, courageous and independent bar, a foe of demagogy, but a friend to rational improvement, vindicating its expert leadership by intelligent conception of the interests of the community, and by its zeal for the better administration of justice, which is its especial care, democracy will not essay its tasks in vain.'"

As for the educational requirements, it is stated in the reprint that there are four groups of subjects set before the applicant. Continuing, the reprint states: "Group one includes English grammar, English composition and English literature. The desirability of some familiarity with these subjects admits of no doubt. Group two includes Massachusetts history, American history and English history.

"We believe that any Massachusetts lawyer should know something about Massachusetts history, American history and English history.

"Group three prescribes arithmetic, bookkeeping, algebra and geometry. Of these subjects a man need not take more than two or his own choice, arithmetic and bookkeeping, to comply with this rule.

"Group four contains seventeen miscellaneous subjects, from which the candidate may choose any five. He may select from this list geography, civil government, economics, medieval and modern history, and shorthand and typewriting. Here are five subjects, a passable knowledge of which we believe it reasonable to ask a lawyer to possess.

Commenting on the situation, the reprint says further:

". . . it is, in our judgment, essential that the mental equipment and determination to learn, of men who wish to be lawyers should be subjected to a test adapted to modern facilities for individual study, which are today offered more freely in Massachusetts than in almost any other state of the Union.

"We believe that unless the citizens of Massachusetts insist upon such requirements, the respect for the profession and the influence of the name of Massachusetts which has stood for both ability and character, will grow less and less, and that the stultifying influence of a policy of allowing men to become attorneys who have not the ability and force of character to prepare themselves for such reasonable requirements will gradually spread itself and affect the interests of the whole state in many ways."

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ADVANTAGES OF ORIENTAL TRADE ARE POINTED OUT

Union Pacific Agent in Boston Says Establishment of Agents in Far Eastern Ports Is a First Essential to Success

While many commercial interests and governmental agencies are exerting their efforts toward establishing new and permanent trade relations with South American markets, in some quarters the admonition is forthcoming that the business men of this country should not neglect the vast opportunities possible through development of oriental relations.

Oriental trade was one of the important subjects touched on at the sessions of the foreign trade council held at New Orleans last month and views of the outlook obtained from the conference in the southern metropolis and from discussions with merchants in many parts of the United States are given in an interview by G. H. Corse, Jr., foreign passenger agent of the Union Pacific railroad system, who is stopping at the Hotel Touraine.

Mr. Corse was among the 550 delegates at New Orleans and bespeaks the combined activities of all interested in oversea trade in an effort to increase trade possibilities for the American manufacturer with markets in the far east. He believes that to be most successful the business house should have a direct representative in far eastern ports. These agents, says he, would have the opportunity to become perfectly familiar with local conditions of the trade and the surrounding phases, including transportation provincialisms, exchange and credits. Mr. Corse continued:

"In the eastern part of the country South American trade is apparently receiving more attention than that of the far east. Geographically this can be understood, but we must not overlook the far greater potentialities of the oriental trade, partly owing to the fact that in the Orient there are approximately 50 times the number of possible purchasers that there are in South America."

"Many of the writers and speakers have dealt more or less in generalities when discussing the oriental trade, and I would now like to mention two or three of the important points with which merchants on both sides are confronted when actually trying to do business. One of the principal necessities in getting down to actual business is the quotation, if possible, of C. I. F. (cost of insurance on freight) prices. For a merchant in the Orient to deal successfully in American manufactured goods he must know in advance what it will cost him to lay them down at his place of business.

"Heretofore many American concerns have tried to do business in the Orient through representation by European houses, or through an effort to make selling agencies out of our American consuls. Then several Americans have, at different times, secured various agencies in this country and traveled to the far east as manufacturers' agents, but so far as I have been able to observe they have made very little if any success in these ventures. Naturally they are placed to a great disadvantage with European merchants on the ground who have been established for many years. These manufacturers' agents, or, as we jokingly call them, "ambassadors of trade," have accomplished more or less missionary work for the American merchant, since a start had to be made, and they have undoubtedly helped pave the way for the future sale of American manufactured goods on a much larger scale.

"American manufacturers should not expect to enjoy the profit of foreign trade without the investment of necessary funds to arrange direct representation at one or more of the principal oriental ports any more than a motor car manufacturer in Detroit expects to sell cars profitably in California until he establishes a branch office in at least one of the Pacific coast citeis. Direct agents in the Orient could in a short time familiarize themselves with local conditions of trade and credit and decide on what stocks of staple goods are necessary to supply demands of that trade in their immediate territory, as well as that served by adjacent outports.

"It seems to me that with the establishment of branch offices in the far east the question of credits would be much simplified and therefore that particular phase of foreign trade would not appear to be so important as we are led to believe."

PROF. TAFT PREDICTS SETTLEMENT OF CASE

MALDEN, Mass.—Prof. William H. Taft in an address at the Central Methodist church last night expressed the opinion that the present situation with Germany is not so serious as it appears and will be settled. He said that he would like to see the United States navy as strong as Germany's or even stronger, "in order that we may be prepared to defend both coasts successfully." Professor Taft's topic was "American Policies and International Relations."

EVERETT MEN TO DRILL

EVERETT, Mass.—Under the direction of Capt. Lewis P. Sawin, company B, eighth regiment, a class in military training for business men is to be organized. Captain Sawin said that he had undertaken the plan at the request of many business men. The class will be held at the state armory and there will be lectures on military topics.

CEIBA, HONDURAS, ORGANIZES A NEW COMMERCE BODY

New Association Takes Up Development Work in Agriculture and Processes of Trade

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A report from the United States consul at Ceiba, Honduras, published by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, states that the principal business interests of that city have united in the organization of the Camara de Comercio de la Ceiba, and official notice of this action has been promulgated. The papers have been forwarded to Tegucigalpa for the necessary ratification by Congress.

The stated objects of this organization are to embrace all of the leading commercial interests of the north coast of Honduras, with the broad purpose of promoting friendly relations between the various communities and the members of the chamber; to work for the development of agriculture and the opening up of roads and other means of communication between Ceiba and neighboring communities, which are now almost entirely cut off from it; and in general, to work for the development of the resources of the north coast and the facilitation of the processes of trade.

Some of the men back of the new organization are especially interested in procuring better shipping facilities between the Honduran coast and the United States.

The new Chamber of Commerce at Ceiba is modeled after the Association of Commerce of New Orleans.

RAILWAYS ADOPT PLAN TO RELIEVE SHORTAGE OF CARS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Steps to relieve the car shortage in the West, due to the great congestion in the East, and particularly in New England, have been taken, the American Railway Association announced Friday. The shortage exists all through the middle and far West, and is particularly serious because of the lack of facilities for making necessary shipments of grain and coal.

The association's investigation shows that western roads owning 402,247 cars had on their lines on Feb. 1 only 360,017 cars, whereas on the same date Eastern roads owning 757,744 cars, had on their lines 857, 203 cars.

In New England, on Feb. 1, roads owning 70,428 cars had on their tracks 101,295 cars, an excess of 43.83 percent.

The principal causes for this situation were found to be:

1. Increase in exports from Atlantic ports; commandeering of foreign vessels by countries at war; shipment of munitions "without due regard" to export facilities; closing of the Panama canal.

2. Industries east of the Alleghanies, especially in New England, have attempted to handle shipments of raw material without increasing facilities.

3. Fear of a coal strike April 1 has led to heavy purchases without regard to unloading facilities.

As a remedy the larger roads east of Chicago have agreed to deliver to the western roads 20 per cent more box cars than are received from western roads.

Decrease in allowance of free time at eastern ports by the interstate commerce commission and increased demurrage and storage charges will also aid in relieving the situation, it is said.

ROAD EMBARGOES PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — An embargo on all freight consigned to this city except foodstuffs, perishable freight and livestock was announced Friday by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The company is now holding 12,000 cars of freight destined for Philadelphia, 4982 on tracks in this city and 6026 at various places on the railroad.

CAPTAIN KIMBALL OF POLICE PROMOTED

Captain Otis F. Kimball who for 14 years has had charge of the Hanover street station of the Boston police department, has been promoted to the grade of deputy superintendent to fill a vacancy. This promotion resulted in reorganization of the department and general orders issued by Police Commissioner O'Meara last night named Lieut. Richard Fitzgerald of the Joy street station as captain in the office of Superintendent Crowley at headquarters. Captain Matthew J. Dailey takes command of the Hanover street station.

Deputy Superintendent Kimball is a native of Lebanon, N. H. He was appointed to the police force Nov. 27, 1878. In 1888 he was made a sergeant, and in 1893 a lieutenant. He was made a captain in 1901. He served on the liquor squad for a year, and for two years was bookkeeper of the station. When made sergeant he was transferred to division 5, then made a lieutenant and sent to the Charlestown station. When the reorganization of the department in 1893 came he was transferred back to station 2, and on Aug. 30 of that year commenced his successful efforts to rid the division of poolroom gaming, a fight in which Captain Hanley, then also a lieutenant, assisted him. After a year he was sent to the Lagrange Street police station, where he saw much active service and won distinction.

He remained at station 4 for five years and was then sent back to the North End. Made a captain, he was sent to station 12, South Boston; but after a short time he was back at the North End where he has remained since.

OPPOSITION TO A. B. C. TREATY IN ARGENTINA

Popular Opinion Is Said to Be Against it Because Chile and Brazil Would Have Two Votes to One

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—That the Argentine people, outside of official circles, are almost unanimously opposed to the ratification of the so-called A. B. C. treaty is the opinion expressed by La Prensa in a leading editorial. The newspaper itself is stoutly against the pact. The opposition rests principally upon the fact that under the treaty Argentina would be represented in a commission of arbitration in which Chile and Brazil would have two votes against its one.

Only official, officious and stipendiary voices, says the editorial, interrupt the uniformity of the reprobation.

We have called attention, it continues, to the fundamental error into which the minister of Chile in Buenos Aires has fallen in informing the press of his country concerning the attitude of the Argentine with respect to the proposed treaty. In an interview, undoubtedly sincere and friendly toward this country, he spoke of the great favor of the Argentine people for the A. B. C. arrangement, thus confusing the official opinion of the chancellory with other official opinions which are adverse to it.

It seems to us a transcendant error of policy to keep Chile systematically ill-advised with respect to our affairs. That policy may be regarded as suiting our interests but it cannot suit Chile's, and maintaining, as we do maintain, a faithful and open policy, we have insisted and we always shall insist on rectifying these errors. The well-advised diplomat cannot fail to know that all the Argentine internationalists dissent from the A. B. C. proposal and that the House of Deputies has postponed action upon it this year, notwithstanding the ministerial interest in having it dispatched.

La Prensa is equally frank in regard to Pan-Americanism. It says this policy must be maintained in accordance with high ideals, because it is and will be a beneficent force for the civilization of the new world. But, it continues, we have said that the policy is apt to degenerate into a movement subserving the mercantile ambition of the United States in opposition to the commerce of Europe.

In the United States too many persons speak of it who lack preparation and political authority and even common sense indispensible for dealing with this class of topics, the solution of which affect the interests of the new world and have their international complications with Europe. Readers of the dispatches concerning the proceedings of the Pan-American scientific congress in Washington must have thought often, as we did, that the opinions and projets voiced there were at times ingenuous and inept and that they revealed a lack of complete knowledge of the international situation in the world. At other times the projects bordered on the infantile, as that proposing an alliance of the 21 American republics, with the object of organizing armies and navies to resist possible pretentions of Europe against any of them.

The newspaper remarks that it would have been well if the delegates to the congress, including those from Argentina, had remembered that the Pan-American congress was scientific and not political.

All these North American political fancies, it resumes, reveals that that great industrial and capitalistic country is not yet sufficiently prepared to mix in the complicated sphere of international affairs, because its people, too many of them, regard these matters from the continental isolation in which they have lived, just as a person shut in the bottom of a mine would deal with the affairs of society.

This international misdirection of the United States may be dangerous for us and for the South American continent since certain men occupying important official positions, such as President Wilson himself, have participated in it.

Bryan followed a well-considered and sane policy, and his successor, Lansing, has directed wisely the attitude of the United States towards the other republics. But it has not been possible to keep amateurs from making extravagant sketches of Monroe and Pan-American policies.

The article voices as strong an opposition to a general American alliance as to the A. B. C. proposal. It is not expedient, the writer declares, for small and relatively weak nations to enter into a combination of this sort with countries of such collossal power as that of the United States. It would all be very well so long as the will of the United States was the will of the smaller countries, but whenever a difference arose between them, the alliance might become merely an instrument in the hands of the larger power.

BOLIVIAN DIPLOMATIC CHANGES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Sr. José Carrasco, Vice-President of the republic, has accepted the post of plenipotentiary in Brazil. The former change d'affaires of Bolivia in Brazil, Sr. Armando Chiriveches, has been named sub-secretary of foreign relations.

CHILE PLANS FOR NEW SCHOOLS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

SANTIAGO, Chile—The President of the republic is shaping a project for the erection of new school buildings. An internal loan probably will be proposed for financing it. Only domestic materials will be used in their construction.

NAME DR. FRANCO FOR PRESIDENT OF PARAGUAY

Leader of Radical Party Accepts the Nomination—Dr. Gondra Was Forced to Decline

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ASUNCION, Paraguay—Dr. Manuel Franco has accepted the nomination of the Radical party for President of Paraguay. The national convention held here recently authorized the executive committee to name a candidate for Vice-President.

The ticket, as first adopted by the convention, proposed Doctor Franco for Vice-President and Dr. Manuel Gondra for President. Its vote was unanimous. When a committee of 15 delegates went to Doctor Gondra to notify him formally of his nomination, however, he declined, explaining that he was ineligible because of the constitutional provision requiring that a man who has been President must spend two presidential periods out of office before he can be reelected.

The place was then offered to Doctor Franco, whose candidacy has caused a very favorable impression. Following his acceptance, he was visited at his home by many political leaders, including the President of the republic.

The present administration will end Aug. 15.

SOCIALISTS MEET AT MONTEVIDEO

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MONTEVIDEO, Urguay—A Socialist congress recently was held here under the presidency of Dr. Valle Iberlucea, who came as delegate of the Argentine Socialist party. The congress declared itself against obligatory military service and for the abolition of the standing army. It also named a commission to prepare the Socialist formula for constitutional reform.

TAMPICO OIL TRADE GROWS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The exports of crude oil from Tampico to the United States during January, 1916, show a substantial increase, according to statements from the United States consul in that port, over those for the corresponding month of last year, aggregating 1,315,997 barrels, as compared with 1,093,431 barrels.

DEMURRER FILED IN NEW HAVEN CASE

A petition to the Massachusetts supreme court by minority stockholders of the New Haven road for a receiver or master to institute a suit to recover from the former directors of the road has been answered by a demurrer from Charles S. Mellen, former president of the road.

Mr. Mellen's demurrer states that the directors or stockholders, in voting to refuse to bring a suit against the directors during the period between 1904 and 1909 as petitioned for, were not, so far as the petition shows, improperly influenced by Mr. Mellen. The statute of limitations is also appealed to in the demurrer, it being claimed that the acts complained of took place more than six years ago.

In the case of Charles M. Pratt of New York, another defendant under the petition, the question is raised as to the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts court. Charles F. Choate, Jr., is counsel for both Mr. Mellen and Mr. Pratt.

GOV. YAGER TELLS NEEDS OF PORTO RICO

Recommends in Message to Legislature That Revenues Be Increased—Says Annual Budget Should Be $5,000,000

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

SAN JUAN, P. R.—The second session of the eighth legislative assembly of Porto Rico opened Monday, Feb. 14. On the morning of the 15th Gov. Arthur Yager read his annual message. It dealt at length with the economic needs of the insular government, the reorganization of the municipal governments and the revision of the election laws. Needed changes in the road law, the corporation law and the school law were proposed and various subjects of labor, research, commercial laws and forest preservation were urged.

The message was read in the presence of the members of both houses, the corridors and gallery being crowded with spectators. It opened with an expression of gratitude for the conditions that prevail. "In this time of war and suffering throughout the whole world," Governor Yager read, "this beautiful island smiles under the blessings of peace and prosperity which we hope will become more and more general until it shall include all classes of our people, the poor as well as the rich."

On the subject of insular revenues the message said: "Last year the treasurer of the islyand estimated the total annual receipts at $3,700,000. The first seven months of this year indicate, however, that there will be a deficit of at least $300,000 under this estimate. The funds of the government are sufficient to meet the expenses this year, but, we must either reduce expenses or increase revenues this coming year." In view of the fact that for two years the expenses have been constantly reduced and that, as a result, "children are now turned away from most of the schools of the island for lack of the facilities for seating and teaching them, and our splendid roads are going down because the funds for maintenance are inadequate," the Governor urges that the revenues be increased rather than that further reductions be made. He intimates, however, that a reorganization of the municipal courts will provide for equal efficiency and produce a saving of $40,000. He also points out where $20,000 can be saved by certain amendments in the election law in the expenses of the election of next November. He states that in the new organic act provision has been made whereby the internal revenue taxes collected on cigars manufactured in Porto Rico and shipped to the United States will be turned into the treasury of Porto Rico and that this will add at least $500,000 to the insular revenues. The annual budget should be, in the opinion of the Governor, not less than $5,000,000. It should be remarked that the insular government bears many of the expenses of government which, in the states, are borne by the counties or townships.

To provide for the needed increase in the revenue, the Governor proposes an increase in the direct property tax of one fourth of 1 per cent. The present property tax in most of the island is 1 and 1-10 per cent and 9-10 of 1 per cent goes to the municipalities. This would yield $450,000 a year and provide the needed revnue. Besides the fact that this tax as raised will not be burdensome, the Governor states that a large percentage of the property of the island is owned by non-residents, who contribute nothing to the support of the government except the property tax. In view of the fact that the great increase in the value of their property since 1902, when the present tax rate was fixed, "is due almost entirely to the improvements furnished by, and the fostering care of, the insular government," the Governor believes that they will be willing to bear the extra tax.

The Governor recommends the enactment of legislation for the protection of mechanics and laborers against unscrupulous employers. Uniform commercial laws are recommended and the standardization of government supplies. The Governor states also that the federal government has agreed to stand the expense of the reforestation of large sections of insular lands, which are of no value for any other purpose, and recommends that they be transferred to the federal government that this may be done.

EASTPORT NOMINATES FOR MAYOR

EASTPORT, Me. — The Democrats nominted Jefferson M. Swett for mayor Friday night.

Why Goodyear Tires Cost Less in the End

ONE reason for Goodyear leadership and for the growth of Goodyear sales is this:

Buyers have found that the tire of lower price is not necessarily the tire of lowest cost.

Service and mileage, with the least trouble and expense, are the things that all men seek in tires.

The tire buyers of America have learned that true economy in tires, as in everything else, is a matter of service, not price; and that Goodyear Tires do give better service and do cost less in the end.

GOODYEAR AKRON TIRES

Easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers Everywhere

Goodyear No-Hook Tires are fortified against:

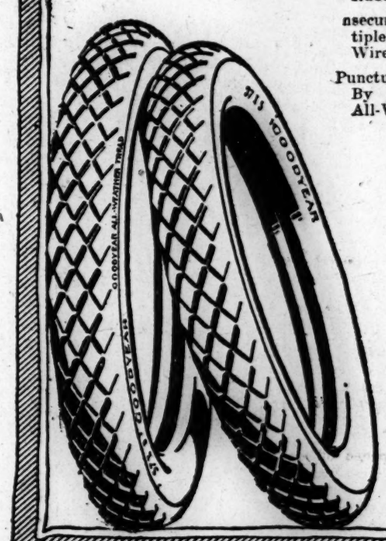
Rim-cutting—By our No-Rim-Cut feature.

Blow-outs—By our On-Air Cure.

Loose Treads—By our Rubber Rivets.

Insecurity—By our Multiple Braided Piano Wire Base.

Punctures and Skidding—By our Double-Thick All-Weather Tread.



A February Letter of Spring Fashion Gossip

Filene's

From the Filene Paris Bureau, 28 Rue d'Hauteville. The sketches came with the letter.

Filene's

Peggy—"Organ-pipe" fluted hips.

Peggy—Hip-bustle Gown.

Arnold, Peggy, Georgette and Lelong show the new long skirt, hip bustle lines in gowns and quantities of taffeta. Waist collections bring out new styles in waistcoat and plastron fronts, elbow puff sleeves, eyelet, bead and rickrack trimmings. New glace kid boots. "Parakeet" blue hats of matting and linen.

THE NEW SILHOUETTE

Longer skirts, sometimes not more than three inches from the ground; very full gathered lines, spreading wide at the sides, sometimes over hip bustles, or with hip panniers of the draped materials, or full ruffles over the hips. Arnold is using this skirt silhouette in serge and chiffon in alternate six-inch bands. Her waists are small and tight. Arnold's ruffles all turn upward—a good note.

* * *

At Peggy's less extreme hip lines have been adopted for the silhouette. An interesting note is seen in the organ-pipe fluted hip ruffles, and it is an idea which will also be seen to be used by Lanvin extensively.

* * *

At Lelong's (once of Premet), the very long skirt is the principal note. Lelong goes to great lengths in bringing out the 1830 effects, even having the mannequin's hair dressed in a big puff at the top of the head and with little curls falling in front of the ears.

WAISTS At all the dressmakers' showings waists have been an important feature. Materials: Pique, combined with batiste; tussors in the new shades; vignette organdies, marquisettes, voiles and batistes, crepes de chine and white filet laces in big, soft meshes, combined with chiffon in colors.

* * *

BUTTON BACKS As expected, the much-talked-of button-in-back effects are much in evidence, though they do not yet by any means replace the front buttoned models. Still they are undoubtedly going to be good. In collars everything between the two extremes of high and low—straight high bands, with turn-over or roll-tops; standing bands, with fall or cape collars; perfectly flat sailor and roll collar effects, and even perfectly flat collarless effects, finished with trimming edges.

* * *

SLEEVES Sleeves in the newest models are short, elbow or less than elbow lengths. Rather full puffs, one or two to the sleeve, are used for dress effects. The long narrow bishop sleeve, with 3-inch cuff, straight or turned back, continues best for smart styles of button in front shirtwaists.

* * *

TRIMMINGS New trimming effects for the smart simple types of shirtwaists are seen in the eyelet embroideries. Paris is running a veritable fad for these eyelet patterns on linens, batistes and crepes de chine, also in marquisettes and voiles. Eyelets are worked in color or in white, pale rose, turquoise and opal blue.

Waxed Hercules braid is another very interesting new trimming note in waist collections at the openings.

Rickrack, in both white and colors, is a very strong trimming feature on waists. Rickrack effects embroidered in tiny china beads, tiny beads in white or colors, also make effective edges on voile and marquisette waists. These saw-tooth edges are all very dainty, and form one of the best ideas of the season in tailored and semi-dress waists.

NEW COLORS The new shades of cyclamen pink and pervenche or "opal" blue, with lemon yellow, turquoise and the new bright "parrakeet" blue, are much used by the Miler Soeurs in their plain tailored waists. On this new thin tussor, bands of taffeta, set in with rickrack or Turkish point, are seen in striking trimming effects.

* * *

MATTING STRAW HATS

Are a novelty from Lanvin and from Suzanne Talbot. This novel fabric is seen for the most part in the new vivid cobalt blue, a shade being taken up for early spring wear by many of the smartest Parisiennes. The use of bright-colored hats is now an increasing vogue. As practically all well-dressed Parisiennes wear suits or dresses of black or navy blue or gray, the introduction of a gayer color note in the hat is in perfect taste, as it clashes with no other tone. Besides the very bright blue hats, turquoise toques and wide-brimmed sailors of pale gray and cyclamen pink are the hats which are taking the lead in the favor of the pretty girls in the Avenue du Bois.

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

ACTIVITIES OF THE WOMEN'S CLUBS

Among the many interesting features of the New York biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in May, will be an address by Madame Blanche de Barsit of Havana, Cuba, who was one of the speakers at the recent Pan-American Scientific Congress in Washington, D. C. Her address, to be given on President's night, is to be in the form of a message from the women of South and Central America to the women of the United States. Under the direction of the literary department, a series of conferences has been planned, during which the Bible, library extension, modern fiction, pageantry and the drama will each be presented by specialists in these subjects. This department has scheduled a luncheon at the Hotel Astor May 29, where all similar functions are to be given. The art department luncheon is listed for May 26, for which 400 covers are to be laid.

Arguments on both sides of several measures that are to come before the Massachusetts state Legislature were presented to the delegates of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs yesterday at the morning session of the meeting held in Melrose at the invitation of the Melrose Woman's Club. One of the most important bills discussed was that for the appointment of a state board of immigration, and club women were urged to ask their legislators to investigate the question and support the bill. Other bills that were considered were the amending of the juvenile court delinquency bill, and the state agricultural and House acts for boys and girls not oyer 18 years of age.

Dr. Edward A. Steiner made a plea for an international attitude toward social problems of today.

Prof. Sophie Chantal Hart of Wellesley College is to speak on "Glimpses of Russia in War and in Peace" March 2 at the Business Women's Club. "Recent Relations with South and Central America" is the subject of the Current Events class of the club next Monday night. Water color paintings by Harold B. Warren in the assembly and writing rooms of the club may be seen by the public daily from 3 to 5 p. m.

Women's City Club

An exhibition of color photographs of Oregon scenery is to be held in Pilgrim hall next Monday at 2:30 o'clock by the entertainment committee of the Women's City Club. The photographs are to be displayed by Henry Berger, Jr., and F. I. Jones, inventors of the process by which pictures are colored. Members of the civics course are invited to meet Mrs. William H. Lathrop Monday afternoon at 2:30 at 43 Hawkins street, to visit some of the institutions devoted to welfare work. Russian song, drama and dance drama are to be discussed by H. L. Gideon and issustrated by Miss Edith L. Marshall, soprano, at Pilgrim hall, Feb. 29. Dr. George W. Nasmyth, secretary of the Massachusetts branch of the League to Enforce Peace, is to speak on "Preparedness to Enforce Peace" at the regular Thursday night meeting of the club in Pilgrim hall next week.

Proceeds from the entertainment given last night by the philanthropic department of the Cantabrigia Club, Cambridge, are to go to the Riverside Neighborhood house and other causes aided by the department. Mrs. Frederick M. French, second vice-president, was in charge.

Mrs. Isa Maud Ilsen of Cincinnati, O., a member of the League of American Penwomen, now in Boston, will speak on the musical training of children, following the regular business meeting of the New England Woman's Press Association at the Hotel Somerset March 1. To illustrate her theory of child training along musical lines, 7-year-old Claudia Marguerite Race is to play harp selections. The luncheon to Oswald Garrison Villard, scheduled for next Monday, has had to be postponed.

Lexington and Arlington

Henry Warren Poor, A. M., of the Boston normal art school is to give a talk on "Famous American Artists and Their Work," Tuesday afternoon before the Lexington Outlook Club in Old Belfry hall.

The Kensington Park Study Club of Arlington holds a meeting with Mrs. C. E. Warren, Gray street, Arlington, Tuesday afternoon, to study Kipling.

The mid-year social of the Arlington Heights Study Club will be held Tuesday evening in the Locke school hall, Arlington Heights.

Under the direction of the Lexington Musical Club, A. R. Gaul's cantata, "Joan of Arc," will be sung in the Lexington town hall, Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen's night will be observed by the Arlington Heights Friday Social Club Monday evening in the Park Avenue Congregational church, Arlington Heights.

Under the direction of the Arlington Woman's Club and the town planning board, an illustrated lecture on "Civic Art and Town Planning," is to be given by Huger Elliott of Boston, Thursday evening, in the Robbins Memorial town hall, Arlington, at 8 o'clock. A stereopticon lecture on "Child Welfare," will be given in the high school next Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, under the club's auspices.

The annual guest afternoon of the Hudson Social Reading Club was observed Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Edgar P. Larkin. Mrs. Wilson T. Howe of Beverly gave a talk on the Philippines.

Ayer Woman's Club at the last regular meeting heard a lecture on "Preparedness," by Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of Boston. The men were special guests, and the club chorus sang.

Marshall E. Perrin, professor of Germanic languages, will talk on "The Modern Child" before the West Concord Woman's Club Friday afternoon in Odd Fellows hall, Concord Junction, auspices of the educational committee, Mrs. Susan Russell, chairman.

In the Newtons

Newton Highlands Monday Club met this week at the home of Mrs. George W. Barker, 31 Duncklee street. Thomas Hardy was the subject. Mrs. J. E. Peckham read poems and short stories and Mrs. S. A. Thompson read "The Three Strangers." The meeting Feb. 28 will be held with Mrs. H. W. Osgood, 10 Hyde street, when the subject of last Monday will be continued.

The date of the meeting of the Newton federation has been changed from March 8 to March 9. Rev. Florence Buck's topic will be "Is it Well With the Child?"

Waban Woman's Club Monday heard Mrs. Marion Downs give her illustrated lecture on "Little Stories of North Africa." Children of members were the guests.

Auburndale Review Club observed Gentlemen's night Monday in the Auburndale Congregational chapel. Dennis A. McCarthy read original verse.

Mrs. F. E. Stanley Wednesday before a meeting of the Newton Social Science Club read a paper on "The Convention of Versailles and the Peace of Frankfort-on-Main."

Miss Edith Haynes spoke on proposed current legislation of interest to women, yesterday afternoon before the West Newton Women's Educational Club.

Waban Woman's Club on Monday heard Byron W. Reed talk on Porto Rico, where he has been interested in educational work. He sang native songs to accompaniment of native musical instruments. The next club meeting will be children's day, when "Alice in Wonderland" will be presented.

Reading and Stoneham

Members of the Stoneham Woman's Club are rehearsing a three act comedy, "The Patriot Girl," for presentation in the Congregational chapel on the afternoon and evening of April 4.

The Woman's Club of Reading changed its meeting from yesterday afternoon to this evening and will present in Security hall the play, "A Chinese Lantern," for the benefit of the local Red Cross work. Taking part will be Miss Dorothy Davies, Mrs. Charles H. Bell, Mrs. Wilfred A. Bancroft, Mrs. Henry C. Parker, Mrs. Edwin L. Hutchinson, Mrs. Jesse W. Morton, Mrs. Arthur Mansfield, Mrs. William E. Twombly, Mrs. F. P. Harvey, Mrs. E. D. Richmond, Mrs. Fred L. Springford, Mrs. Varl M. Sawyer, and the Misses Caroline Carnes, Gertrude Sniders and Gile Davies. Mrs. Rodney W. Brown of the club dramatic committee is coach. Monday afternoon before the history class, Mrs. Lottie R. Badger of Lowell talked on Argentina and of her trips to other countries.

Wakefield 1905 Club heard on Thursday evening a lecture by Mrs. A. J. Covell of that town, who has recently returned from abroad. She told of the peculiar part Switzerland is playing in the European war and how refugees and others have been cared for. Mrs. Luther M. Howe was hostess.

Kosmos Club (Wakefield) sociology department announces Dr. Willard Scott to lecture on "Castles in the Air," afternoon of March 3. Miss Marie Louise Mantell, soprano, is to sing.

Lynn and Swampscott

Starr Club management is considering the advisability of repeating a second night their production on the afternoon of March 1 of "Mice and Men," every ticket for which has been sold.

"The Taming of the Shrew" was given a dramatic reading before the 1884 Club this week when Mrs. Edith P. Haywood was hostess. Among those assuming characters were Mrs. M. Alice Buffington, Mrs. Laura L. Sprague, Mrs. Sarah Bailey, Mrs. Cora E. Hilton, Miss Bella W. Holder, Mrs. Grace H. Jones, Miss Annie L. Newhall, Mrs. Edith P. Haywood, Mrs. Mary S. Sampson, Miss Louise Putnam, Mrs. Mary S. Odlin, Mrs. Mary S. Sampson. Mrs. Laura L. Sprague was chairman for the afternoon.

Thursday afternoon Henry Stedman of Brookline gave an address before the Political Science Club at Burdett hall. Special guests of the occasion were the Parent-Teachers clubs and mothers and teachers who are members of the federated clubs.

Washington's birthday was appropriately observed by Lynn clubwomen. In the afternoon the Lynn Women's Club met at the clubhouse to hear Mrs. Ida Louise Gibbs speak on "The Genesis of the Flag." Daughters of the Revolution, Daughters of Veterans and Woman's Relief Corps were special guests. Mrs. Susan M. Plummer was hostess. Wednesday the first in a series of clubhouse corporation parties was held. Other similar parties will be held March 22, April 5 and 12. Miss Melissa J. Littlefield, Mrs. Minnie K. Gardiner and Mrs. Mabel Murray are in charge.

Monday evening Swampscott club women will present at the town hall "The Russian Honeymoon." Mrs. M. A. Hardy has been coaching the cast and special scenery is to give the production the proper atmosphere. The affair will be directed by Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Adah M. Fisher, Mrs. Blanche B. Bicknell, Mrs. Alice L. Babb, Mrs. Edith Lonvall and Mrs. Isralena Higgins.

Tuesday evening the Nahant Women's Club will bring the "gentlemen's night" and "guest night" season to a close when friends will be invited to participate in a special meeting at the town hall. Miss Erdine Cowlishaw is to give a dramatic reading. Mrs. Georgianna Wilson, a past president, is to be hostess.

Malden and Salem

Old and New Club of Malden next Tuesday afternoon will give its annual play, "The Elopement of Ellen." In the cast are Mrs. Annabel Thorne, Mrs. Wilson E. Hunt, Mrs. Willard B. De Wolfe, Mrs. Robert N. French and Mrs. Philip C. Benjamin.

Malden Women's Civic League Monday heard Supt. B. E. Keith of the Malden Boy's Club outline work done there and expressing the appreciation of the club for the story-telling hour established by the league. Mrs. Francis A. Shove was appointed a member of a joint committee to act with the New Century and Old and New Club, to have a Shakespeare film shown in Malden in April.

This afternoon Mrs. Grace M. Poole talks on "Our Friends, Who Are They?" before the Thought and Work Club of Salem. Mrs. Helena B. Ellis, hostess.

"Through Five Republics on Horseback" was the topic before the Woburn Woman's Club of Dr. G. Whitfield Ray, who passed 15 years in explorations in South America. He exhibited a collection of curios.

Middlesex Woman's Club of Lowell Monday afternoon heard Vachel Lindsay, as he read his own verses.

Civics class of the Fortnightly Club of Winchester met Monday afternoon in the high school, for discussion of the town's by-laws compared with the by-laws of other towns. Mrs. George H. Root was the principal speaker.

Havrah Hubbard will talk before the Lothrop Club of Beverly, March 3 at 3 p. m., on "Die Meistersingers," assisted at the piano by William Ellis Weston. Miss Maleen P. Hicks will be the hostess.

The story-telling class for the children of members of Danvers Woman's Club will be held Saturday afternoon, Mar. 4.

Miss Maude Scheerer read "The Helpmate," before the Peabody Woman's Club, yesterday afternoon.

Medford Woman's Club next Tuesday afternoon will hear Anna Seaton Schmidt lecture on "The Development of American Art."

Along the South Shore

The Ladies Library Association of Randolph held its annual entertainment in Stetson hall, Tuesday evening. Those taking part were Miss Rubie Capen, C. E. Wallace and Miss Amelia Ludwig. There was an exhibition of moving pictures.

The Women's Club of Quincy will give its annual dramatics in Music hall Tuesday evening. "The Taming of the Shrew," will be presented.

The Wollaston Woman's Club held a concert in the assembly hall of the Wollaston school Thursday evening. The selections were rendered by the club chorus composed of 50 voices, assisted by the Wollaston Glee Club, an orchestra and several soloists.

The Monday Club of East Weymouth met in Odd Fellows opera house, this week. Mrs. E. R. Sampson, the president, presided. Miss Emma L. Fall of Boston spoke on "Every-Day Law for Women." Soprano solos were rendered by Mrs. H. G. Benner.

Whitman Woman's Club heard Mrs. Ida Vose Woodbury of Boston last Wednesday in Town hall. This was "President's day" and the surrounding clubs were well represented. Mrs. I. O. Palmer brought greetings from the State Federation and with the past presidents of this club, Mrs. Myra B. Hatch, Mrs. Mary H. Atwood, Mrs. Abbie F. Jenkins, occupied seats on the platform. Mrs. Woodbury's "Sayings and Songs of the Cumberland" was most interesting. Mrs. Addie Hunt Whitman was the soloist.

CONVENTIONS TO BE AT KANSAS COLLEGE

LAWRENCE, Kan.—The University of Kansas will act as host to a number of meetings of state and national importance during the spring months. On March 17 and 18, approximately 400 high school teachers will attend an educational conference here. April 21 and 22, the American Association of Journalism Teachers will meet. The week opening May 2 will be Kansas newspaper week. On May 2 and 3 will occur the Missouri valley cost congress, which will be attended by printing shop proprietors of five states. May 4, 5 and 6, the university short course for newspaper men will be offered in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Kansas Editorial Association.

In addition, the annual state high school basketball tournament will take place in Lawrence March 17 and 18. The state high school track meet and the K. U. invitation meet occur in May.

LADY ABERDEEN TO ASSIST

An exhibition and sale of convent laces and embroideries is to be held at the Copley Plaza on Thursday, March 9, for the benefit of the needy in Ireland. The most exquisite and intricate designs that ever came to this country are said to be in the collection. The patronesses and some who will preside at the various booths include the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temaire, Mrs. James Dwight, Mrs. Mary A. Corcoran, Mrs. P. A. O'Connell, Mrs. W. W. Taff, Mrs. M. F. O'Riordan, Miss Julia Prendergast, Mrs. John T. Bottomley, Mrs. Lucy C. Keefe and Mrs. James J. Phelan.

MITCHELL ALUMNI DINE

The alumni association of Mitchell's School of Billerica was held at the Boston City Club last night. Headmaster Alexander Mitchell was the speaker. These officers were elected: Harry L. Nason, president; Ernest L. Purbeck, vice-president; Charles G. Magee, secretary-treasurer. It was voted to hold the alumni ball game on May 27.

TECHNOLOGY STATION URGED

A petition to the Boston Elevated Company, which is being circulated in Cambridge, urges that Kendall station in the subway be changed in name to Technology station because of the closeness of the new buildings of the institute. Kendall square was accepted by the city in 1856.

WHAT IS DOING IN SCHOOL

The Record, edited and published by the pupils of the George Putnam district in Roxbury, appears in a new dress this month. It has risen to the dignity of being a regularly printed paper of four pages besides the cover. The latter is of a rough gray paper ornamented with a colored drawing, each pupil of the eighth grade doing one or more and mounting them after the paper comes from the press. On the third page of the cover appears some original work of the young artist. Care is taken that each child's work goes to his own home or friends so that it may be a personal souvenir. Ottokarl Biewend is the editor-in-chief, assisted by a board of editors of eighth-grade pupils, all working under the direction of the submaster, Everett L. Getchell.

In a greeting from the master, Herbert L. Morse, to the readers of the little magazine, printed on the first page, Mr. More says that he hopes the magazine will prove one more link that binds the home and school together. From time to time, he states, there will be printed on the first page short discussions and bits of information that it is wished to bring to the attention of parents and which may be connected with the children's welfare and advancement. Mr. Morse then presented the subject of home lessons. Few objections were made to them at a recent general teachers' meeting, he said, but among those offered were these: that children should be able to do in five hours all that should be required of a grammar school child; that they have so many other lessons outside of school, such as music, languages, and dancing, and they have little time left for recreation; conditions in many of the homes are such that pupils have no suitable place in which to prepare lessons.

Some of the arguments advanced in favor of home work were: Many children cannot finish their school work in school hours; they should be taught how to get a home lesson before going to high school; children having definite work to do in the evening are kept at home instead of spending the time at motion picture shows or on the streets.

It has been decided therefore, Mr. Morse says, that pupils of the sixth, seventh and eighth grades shall have a home lesson of 45 minutes or an hour each school day night except Fridays and before holidays.

A little girl named Rose, in the sixth grade of the George Putnam school, contributes this uncorrected composition to the Record It is even more interesting for what it shows of a little girl's appreciation of a famous artist than for her literary accomplishments. It reads: "One Sunday evening my mother took me to a theater in London to hear Peberiski (a great musician) play. First of all Miss Dinton a violin player played Il Travotore, Home Sweet Home, Shubert's Seranade, Kathleen Mavernеen, & many other beautiful songs that almost took my breath away. Then after she had finished the great musician Pederiski made a fine speech. I was delighted to see his face all covered with smiles. Then I thought I was in a land of music for he had sat down and was playing Come Back to Erin, Alice where art thou, and the life of a sailor. I sat there with my eyes and mouth open. When we went home I told my mother that to hear him play was worth a thousand dollars. She laughed and said, "If you love to hear him play so much I will take you again." I never had the chance thogh and it is a great disappointment."

Like a posy bed bursting into bloom is the room of the Trade School for Girls annex, conducted at the North Bennet Street Industrial school in the North End. Gay little rompers, pink, blue, white and other colored, little frocks for little girls and little suits for little boys, are ranged along one side of the room and in unfinished stages brighten benches and tables as they are brought to completion under the hands of the young women working upon them. Shirtwaists and blouses for grown-ups are being made too, all under the direction of Miss Johnson. These are "new" girls, all resident of the North End, who have been taken into the annex for the purpose of getting a start and being sure whether they want to go on with the course before being sent to the crowded main school on Massachusetts avenue.

Maps which look very much like geography maps but which are not, were making the history lesson in Miss Crockett's room at the Francis Parkman school the other day a much more interesting thing than it would otherwise have been. The class was reviewing the fourth campaign of the revolutionary war. The maps helped to recall the different events. The children traced the movements of the armies and showed more understanding of why certain moves had or had not been made, that would have been difficult to attain without such aid.

Every day Mrs. Slayton, who has grade IV. at the Francis Parkman school, goes through several quick drills in mental arithmetic. On the board she will write a long column of figures such as 80, 16, 96, 8; and 27, 91, 9, 45, 30. At the top of the first she will write ⅛ and at the top of the other 1-9. Then the children are called upon to go through them rapidly giving ⅛ of 80, 16, 96, 8; 1-9 of 27, 81, 9, etc. She works in this way in fractions, and the different measures, dry, liquid, weights and distances, finishing, perhaps, with an example in long division. The object is two-fold, to help the children to think quickly, and to familiarize them with the different processes and combinations. The children are proud of their skill and respond readily as she calls upon them.

Prevocational schools are increasing their numbers to such an extent that the Workmaster, their publication, is becoming a bulky affair. It is also a very interesting one. The February number, just off the press, shows the keen interest the boys are taking in their classes and the practical things they are doing. Usually they tell of a piece of work they have done, often of a trip to a factory or shop where work in their particular line is being carried on. School room news also receives attention. The publication is its own witness of the excellent work the boys in the printing classes are doing. The work of editing and publishing and most of the printing is done at the Lewis school, under the instruction of Edward D. Dee, but each prevocational center having printing, sets the type for the contributions from its own centers. One important thing the publication shows is the power of composition possessed by a boy when he is writing about something that deeply interests him and which he therefore thinks about and understands to a degree. It is often notable how a boy improves. Upon entering the class his diction may be faulty, but as he advances in his work, and evidently finds the need of knowing words and their use and applies himself to their study, his sentences begin to be graceful. They may not be beyond criticism but they are virile and the reader usually is made to see clearly just what the writer wants him to see.

SCHOOL CENTER PROGRAMS CALL FOR BUSY WEEK

Miss Lotta Clark of Normal School to Address Charlestown Mothers' Club March 2

Festivities of the lighter sort are conspicuous in the programs of the school centers for the next 10 days. Not that the more serious things are neglected; they simply give place for a time to the gayer things. There are plenty of other subjects, however, to suit those who would rather exercise their minds. Announcements are as follows:

Charlestown school center: March 1, Parties of the Girls' Folk Dancing and Eva W. White clubs; meeting of Junior City Councils from all the centers; address by one of the city councilors; open debate. March 2 (afternoon), Miss Lotta Clark of the Boston normal school will address the Mothers and Homemakers Club on "The Training of Boys and Girls." March 3, regular meeting of the Whist Club; basketball game, Center vs. Boston College high. March 4, Assembly hall, Bret Harte's "M'liss" in motion pictures; gymnasium, social dancing; banquet of Mothers' and Homemakers' Club will be held at the school. There will be discussion of various points concerning club policy. "Baby week" committee meetings will be held throughout the week in conjunction with the Norumbega Club.

Dorchester School Center: March 1, Lincoln evening program, selections from "Life" and works read by Albert R. Lovejoy; the junior city council will visit the Charlestown center to discuss the advisability of increasing the present Boston city council from 9 to 26 members, one councilor for each ward; March 3, leap year party.

East Boston School Center: March 1, lecture by Dr. Frank C. Richardson on the subject of "As a Man Thinks"; March 4, entertainment consisting of readings from James Whitcomb Riley and other American poets; March 8, East Boston school forum will have its speaker, a representative of the city planning board, who will outline the plans of the board for East Boston.

North End School Center: Feb. 25, Ubaldo Guidi delivers the fourth of a series of lectures under the auspices of the North American Civic League and Boston school committee, on the subject, "The Duty of the Individual Toward the Community." Feb. 26, the center council will give a dancing party in the Assembly hall. Feb. 27, Judge John J. Freschi of New York will deliver the chief address at the reception to the new Italian-American citizens of Boston. The affair will take place in the Old South meeting house at 2:30 o'clock. March 3, John Romaskiewitcz will deliver the fourth of the series of lectures in Polish; he will speak on "The Duty of the Individual Toward the Community." A course in citizenship for the Polish people is being arranged and will start on that evening. March 4, a leap year party, planned by the Eliot School Graduates' Club.

Roxbury school center: March 1, concert by the Ensemble orchestra, Frank M. Davis, conductor. Also an illustrated talk by Morris Carter of the art museum on the paintings in the museum. March 2, guest day at the Mothers Club. Readings and impersonations by Mrs. Bert Lamb, assisted by Mme. Fournier. Refreshments will be served. March 2, members council meeting. March 3, center social.

Sherwin school center: March 2, St. Cyprian mission will hold a reception in the assembly hall, with Edwin Still presiding.

West End school center: March 3, the Musical and Dramatic Clubs of the Girls high school will give an entertainment and concert at the Wells school hall. March 4, Dr. L. V. Ingraham will deliver his fourth lecture to the Girls Self-Uplifting Club and its friends.

HONOR SYSTEM DISCUSSED

Establishment of the honor system was discussed at yesterday's meeting of the institute committee of Technology. The sentiment in favor of the system was so strong that a committee was appointed to cooperate with the faculty in taking further steps. The committee consists of J. W. Clarkson '18, A. E. Griffin '19, J. P. Uhlinger '16 and A. H. Wood '17.

SCHOOLS' SERVICE TO YOUNG WORKER TOPIC OF ADDRESS

W. Stanwood Field Tells of Success of Continuation System in Use in Boston

What the Boston schools are doing for the young worker was told to the members of the Ward Ten Good Government Association by W. Stanwood Field, director of evening and continuation schools, at a meeting at 236 Huntington avenue last evening. Mr. Field told how the evening schools enable a man or woman to carry on an education, that has been broken off prematurely, through the high school and prepare for college; of the commercial and industrial opportunities they offer and what they do for the immigrant.

The continuation school, Mr. Field said, is divided into two parts, a daytime school for the adult who cannot attend the regular evening school as he must work in the evening, and the compulsory school for boys and girls from 14 to 16 years of age who have gone to work. They are obliged to go to the school four hours of each week in work time. By means of the stereopticon he showed his audience how little chance such workers have to get on in the world. They are too young and immature to take responsible work. Their education up to this point has necessarily been limited and in many instances school has not interested them and they have seen no use for adding, subtracting, spelling and reading. Most of them get into positions that only too often lead nowhere but leave the worker behind in the race.

The continuation school, he said, is intended to met these boys and girls just where they find themselves when the doors of the regular school swing to behind them, and help them onward. Is it not as much the duty of the municipality to provide opportunity for these children as for those who go on to high school and college? Mr. Field asked. He told how the child is cared for and protected. He is compelled to go to the school, often against his own will at first, but presently he does not like to stay away. He is studied and put at the kind of industrial or commercial work he thinks he would like to do. He is given academic work, too, but it is so tied up with his other task that it is illuminating, and he tackles it with zeal, wrestles if need be and comes out the victor.

For the most part the pupils are enthusiastic over the school and run in at odd moments to talk things over with their teachers. They look upon the school as their friend and are eager to bring in other boys and girls as about the greatest kindness they can do them. Although the school is only 1½ years old it has accomplished a great deal for the young workers, has advanced them in their positions, started them on the way to seemingly sure success in their chosen lines of work and awakened them to their duties as responsible citizens, for civics is no unimportant feature of the school work. Employers cooperate cordially with the school.

A large per cent of the pupils, Mr. Field said, enter the evening school when they have reached the age of 16, which is the limit for pupils in the compulsory continuation school.

RADCLIFFE CLASS OFFICERS ELECTED

Miss Katherine Hodge was elected head marshal for the Radcliffe College commencement next June at the class-day elections held by the seniors Friday. Other class day officers were chosen as follows: Misses Adelaide Nichols, class poet; Ruth Whittemore, general chairman; Eunice Allen, permanent secretary; Eleanor Stevens, giver of gifts; Gertrude Busch, baccalaureate exercises; Doris Halman, class historian; Eleanor Sweet, chairman of invitation; Sibyl Bingham, class song leader; Margaret Todd, class lawyer; Marian Hathaway, class book.

Bessie Rudd '17, has been made chairman of the Silver Bay summer camp committee, while Elizabeth Burrage '16, has charge of the vocational summer school of Radcliffe.

Radcliffe Civic Club is to hold a series of meetings. Rosamond Eliot, president of the club, will take charge.

The sophomores have defeated the freshmen in basketball in the first of their two-out-of-three championship games. The score was 45 to 7.

KANSAS STUDENT GIRL DEANS TO MEET

LAWRENCE, Kan.—The occupation of acting as substitute mothers for Kansas college girls presents a variety of perplexing problems which will be discussed at a meeting of the deans of women in all the institutions of higher learning in the state, says the Topeka Capital. The meeting is planned for some time early in April at the proposal of Mrs. Eustace Brown, dean of women at Kansas University. The rooming house problem, the organization of house groups, the matter of chaperons and regulation of social functions will be questions discussed.

JOINS FACULTY OF MINNESOTA COLLEGE

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Carl Becker, professor of European history in the University of Kansas, has announced his resignation to take effect at the end of the present school year, says the Topeka Capital. Professor Becker has accepted a position at the University of Minnesota.

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NEW DIVISIONS PROPOSED IN HEALTH SERVICE

Mental Hygiene and Rural Sanitation, in Charge of Commissioned Medical Men—Facts Revealed at Hearings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A statement made to the Senate committee on public health and national quarantine last week by Dr. Rupert Blue, surgeon-general of the public health service, gives unusual significance to a series of hearings being held by this committee concerning a bill to add two new divisions—mental hygiene and rural sanitation—to the public health service. In answer to a question put by Senator Works, who is a member of the committee, Dr. Blue said he favored the establishment of a national department of health, but instead of creating it all at once, as provided in the Owen bill, he thought it would be better to develop the public health service gradually by the addition of new activities until it should become important enough to warrant being converted into a separate department, with its head a member of the President's cabinet.

Informal hearings were to have been started several days ago before the committee, but Senator Works objected to the procedure and insisted that the hearings be conducted formally and the testimony taken by a stenographer and printed. It was an important subject on which he desired, he said, to cross-examine the witnesses, and he wanted it to be a matter of permanent record.

The text of the bill follows:

"A bill to provide divisions of mental hygiene and rural sanitation in the United States public health service.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established one additional division each of mental hygiene and rural sanitation in the bureau of the United States public health service, and said divisions shall be in charge of commissioned medical officers of the United States public health service, detailed by the surgeon-general, which officers, while thus serving, shall be assistant surgeons-general within the meaning of section 3 of the act approved July 1, 1902, entitled 'An act to increase the efficiency and change the name of the United States marine hospital service.'

"Sec. 2. That the duties of the division of mental hygiene shall be to study and investigate mental disorders and their causes, cure and prevention. The duty of the division of rural sanitation shall be to investigate and encourage the adoption of improved methods of rural and industrial sanitation and disseminate information among farmers and others for the prevention and suppression of preventable diseases."

Senator Works is convinced that the public health service, in the work it is doing in rural sanitation, is exceeding the authority conferred upon it by the constitution and by statutes, and he intends to bring this out in his examination of the officials of this service. They have interpreted altogether too broadly, he says, the acts of Congress under which they are doing the work, and he proposes to make an effort to bring them within their constitutional bounds. He does not raise the question of the desirability of the rural sanitation work; he merely insists that if this work is to be done it must be done by state or local authorities, and that the federal government has no right to participate in it.

Senator Works insists that the public health service has authority to engage in the prevention of the spread of disease only when it is interstate in character; Dr. Blue answers by saying that certain diseases—five in number—may always be construed as interstate.

At the first hearing on this bill, which was introduced by Senator Ransdell, chairman of the committee, the principal witness was Dr. Leslie Leon Lumsden, who for the past two years has had charge of the rural sanitation work of the public health service. At the second hearing Dr. Blue was the principal witness. Excerpts from the first hearing are given as follows:

Dr. Lumsden—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the purpose of the bill is to provide two additional administrative divisions in the bureau of the public health service. We have at the present time in our administrative bureau six divisions for the administration of the business of public health service. The officers in charge of those divisions are officers of the service who are detailed to have charge of them by the surgeon-general of the public health service.

Those six divisions were authorized by act of Congress of July 1, 1902, and are as follows: (1) Marine hospitals and relief, (2) domestic quarantine, (3) foreign and insular quarantine, (4) personnel and accounts, (5) sanitary reports and statistics, (6) scientific research.

Since 1902 the work of the public health service has been very materially increased. The functions of the service have been increased by acts of Congress. Appropriations for carrying out these functions have been increased and the field force of the service has been increased. Since 1902, however, there has been no increase in the number of the administrative divisions to administer the activities of the field force. The act of Aug. 14, 1912, authorized the public health service to "study and investigate the diseases of man and conditions influencing the propagation and spread thereof, including sanitation," etc.

Under that act the service is doing, I think, all that it could do under the provisions of the bill which is now under consideration. This bill (S. 2215) essentially gives us no right to do anything we are not already doing. The reason for the bill and the reason for the request from the surgeon-general and from the secretary of the treasury for its enactment is that there is necessitated additional administrative force, including particularly clerical force, in order to collect into the bureau data obtained from field studies conducted by officers of the public health service, by state health officers, by county health officers, by city health officers, or by philanthropic institutions which may be engaged on these lines of public health work. In other words, the purpose is to have in these divisions a kind of clearing house for all of the matter that is being collected by the various forces engaged upon studies in those two fields, namely, mental hygiene and rural sanitation. We already have authority to investigate the diseases of man and conditions influencing the spread and propagation thereof. That is very broad, and under that general authority we can do practically all that is specified here in the second section.

The Chairman—Doctor, if this bill were passed, what would probably be the result thereof in the activities of the public health service, and what would you do that you are not doing now? Please explain that.

Dr. Lumsden—Under the division of mental hygiene we could make a better study of the facts that are collected by the operations of the public health service at the different immigration stations in connection with the inspection of immigrants arriving at our different ports. At these different stations we endeavor to apprehend all immigrants who are insane. At those stations we are trying all the time to determine better methods of detecting insanity in immigrants. We can understand the rush of work at times in the inspection of immigrants at the port of New York, for instance. Under normal conditions, before the European war, something over 1,250,000 immigrants came in a year. Those people cannot be held indefinitely under observation at the inspection station. So the idea is to determine as nearly as we can about the condition of those immigrants physically and mentally, and interfere with their disembarkation as little as is consistent with reasonable safety.

An important function of this division of mental hygiene would be to collect data from the various institutions for the insane that exist in the country, to ascertain the methods that they are following, what advances, what schemes they are trying out to determine improved methods of caring for the insane, and get this data into this division and put them together, compare them, and perhaps in time suggest model or standard methods. We have no authority to enforce any methods, and we should not want to have any such authority.

I might mention also that the endeavor to arrive at improved methods for the detection of the insane is a tremendously important matter when considered in connection with the enlisting of men for our army or navy.

The Chairman—Could you give us an idea, Doctor, about how many additional physicians should be employed in the bureau or that service; how many more additional ones you would need?

Dr. Lumsden—There would be no additional officers employed. It would mean taking two officers from some stations to which they are now attached and detailing them for duty in the bureau. That is all that could be done under this act.

The Chairman—But some one would have to take the places of those two?

Dr. Lumsden—Theoretically, yes; that is true.

The Chairman—So it would, probably at first, at any rate, only require the detail——

Dr. Lumsden—The detail of two officers from the field to the bureau.

The Chairman—And putting two officers in the places of those two.

Dr. Lumsden—Yes, sir; but one of the main reasons we are asking for this legislation is because of the additional clerical assistance that is needed at the bureau. In this letter from the secretary of the treasury I think it is stated that the additional cost for this enactment would be about $7200 per annum. It would certainly be somewhere between $7000 and $7500, according to the plan of work contemplated. It would mean an officer and two clerks for each of these divisions.

The Chairman—Would you contemplate in any way doing the work that is now done by the various institutions of the country, and those who are working on this line of endeavor throughout the country, or would your work simply be auxiliary or helpful to others?

Dr. Lumsden—That is the purpose of it very definitely, to be a help to them, and particularly to collect the data from them that they have collected by their own studies and bring it here to one desk in order that it may be studied to see what it means, if we can come to a conclusion after studying such data.

The Chairman—The idea is to get the data from all these different institutions throughout the country?

Dr. Lumsden—All the institutions, national, state, local, county and municipal.

The Chairman—And international, I suppose?

Dr. Lumsden—Yes, sir; and even philanthropic—to collect data available from anyone studying mental hygiene; to invite all to send such data as they have to this division in the bureau.

The Chairman—At the present time in Louisiana, for instance, we have two very fine asylums for the insane, one located at Jackson and one located at Pineville. I would like to ask you what facilities in the normal way the members of those institutions would have to ascertain the very best methods that are occurring, we will say, in the asylums of California and Kentucky; how could we ascertain that? What means would they have of arriving at any improvement that had occurred in those states unless there was a clearing house such as you have described—a national clearing house?

Dr. Lumsden—That is the purpose of this division.

The Chairman—And naturally you would visit private asylums, too, as well as the state?

Dr. Lumsden—Wherever we were asked to. We might ask them to allow us to come in in some cases. Of course, that would rest with the authorities of the institutions whether we would get in or not.

We need this division of rural sanitation also to collect data on investigations of rural sanitation conducted by state, county and municipal health authorities; to correlate these data and try to determine what they mean; and to issue publications regarding rural sanitation which we think will be of use and benefit to the public. We already have authority under existing law to issue publications. The creation of this division of rural sanitation would not give us any increased authority to do actual work. It is intended only to improve the administrative machinery, so that we can make better use of the data collected.

The Chairman—What interest has the general public in this part of sanitation, Doctor; will you explain that a little to us?

Dr. Lumsden—From the observations I have made, I think the general public is interested in rural sanitation, and that it is reasonably easy to get the public much more interested in the subject of rural sanitation.

In 1914, after a conference with the state health officers from different sections of the country, we decided to make an experiment. There appeared to be at that conference not exactly a consensus of opinion but a rather definite impression among those men who had made a study of sanitary conditions in different sections of the country, that it was pretty nearly impossible to get the country people in the United States to do anything to improve markedly sanitary conditions in their homes.

Congress gave us, through regular appropriation channels, a lump sum appropriation for the investigation of the diseases of man. From that lump sum of $200,000 a certain amount, about $15,000 or $20,000, was apportioned to conduct an investigation of rural sanitation. That is the work that I have had special charge of for the last two years. We went to four counties in the first year, 1914. I say we went—we went because we were requested by the state authorities to come. In every instance the state health organization made the request, and in most instances the Governor of the state took enough interest in it to indorse the request. Requests for the work also came from the county authorities. We did not go until the local authorities learned what the work was to be about and asked for it.

The Chairman—Where did you go?

Dr. Lumsden—We tried to select counties that would give us fairly representative conditions. We wanted to get a fair sample of the conditions in our rural districts. We went to one county in West Virginia, one in Indiana, one in Mississippi, and one on the eastern shore of Maryland, Dorchester county, Md. We went into those counties and worked in cooperation with the state and local authorities. In Maryland the state furnished about two thirds of the working force and did over two thirds of the work. The work of our experienced men in Maryland was largely advisory. The plan and purpose of the survey was advertised before the work was begun. All the people in the counties who took an interest in local affairs knew about the work before it was begun. It was advertised in the local papers and a circular letter was sent to every family in the county of which we could get the mailing address. I have a copy of that letter here, and it may be desired to have it appear in the record.

The Chairman—Without objection, it will be inserted.

(The letter referred to is as follows:)

Treasury Department, Bureau of the Public Health Service, Washington.

Dear Sir: On request of your state board of health, and in cooperation with it and the county authorities, the United States public health service is undertaking a study of conditions in your county affecting health, with special reference to the prevention of diseases such as typhoid fever. This survey is part of a general study being conducted by this service in representative counties in a number of states, and the salaries and expenses of the service officers engaged in the work are being borne wholly by the federal government.

In 1914 similar studies were conducted in Berkeley county, W. Va., Lawrence county, Ind., Union county, Miss., and Dorchester county, Md. As a result, the amount of sickness has been reduced and rural sanitation improved.

It is expected that trained officers will visit every home in your county, and, after necessary studies, be prepared to advise regarding sanitary conditions, particularly as relates to water supplies and methods of refuse disposal. Every citizen will thus have opportunity to secure expert advice regarding the sanitation of his premises and the protection of his household against a number of diseases which are easily prevented, but which are still highly prevalent in our rural districts.

The benefits to be derived by each community will depend on the intelligent interest and activity of the individual citizens. On behalf of the workers and the objects to be accomplished therefore I would urge you to give your cordial support and assistance. With such support, your county may become the most healthful in the state and one of the several most healthful in the United States.

Respectfully,

RUPERT BLUE, Surgeon-General.

Your county is exceedingly fortunate in being one of those selected for this vitally important work, and I urge you to take full advantage of the opportunity afforded our citizens by the United States public health service.

——— ———, State Health Officer.

Dr. Lumsden—That letter was signed by the surgeon-general, and indorsed by the state health officer. The letter was mailed out from the state health office, from the office of the secretary of the state health board.

The purpose of that letter was to inform the people that this survey or investigation was being made, and to let them know that when the investigators came to their homes they would be at their service to advise with them about the conditions on their places if they so desired. If the people did not so desire, no recommendations were made. We would go to the front gate or the front door, and that was as far we would go without an invitation to come in.

Senator Works—You understood that you had no jurisdiction or authority to enter anybody's premises unless you were invited?

Dr. Lumsden—Yes, sir; and we did not go in unless we were invited. I should like to touch upon this point, because I think it is a very important point. One of the things we were interested to ascertain was what would be the attitude of the people as we approached their homes. Would they invite us to come in or tell us to go away? that they wanted nothing to do with us.

We found in the nine counties in which we have conducted this work in the last two years that only one family out of about 800, about one eighth of 1 per cent of the families called upon, expressed no interest whatever and showed no desire to have us make suggestions. At the other homes they were cordial, showed an interest, and asked questions. They wanted to know what we had to tell them about sanitation. They would say, "Doctor, I wish you would take a look at my spring or well. I am not sure that it is all right. I thought it was, but I am not sure. I wish you would look at it." They wanted information when we got there. That was the attitude of over 99 per cent of the people.

PATENTS ISSUED TO INVENTORS IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on Many Devices Planned for Use and Improvement in the Home, Trade, Manufacturing

Patents issued during the past week to New England inventors; reported by Allen & Daggett, Inc., patent attorneys, are as follows:

Magnifying device for threading needles—Adams, William C., Boston, Mass.
Lathe dog—Avery, William C., Foxboro, Mass.
Lock joint for automobile wind-shields—Bailey, Samuel R., Amesbury, Mass.
Making tools—Barden, Henry B., Wallingford, Vt.
Loom shuttle—Boucher, Thomas, Manchester, N. H.
Fertilizer sower — Butterfield, Lewis A., Chicopee, Mass.
Forming a sheet metal nut—Carlson, Hjalmar G., Worcester, Mass.
Demountable rim for vehicle wheels—Carragher, Henry N., Fall River, Mass.
Envelope—Cather, Charles E., Worcester, Mass.
Telephone index—Colby, Frederick W., Boston, Mass.
Water heater—Cubitt, Archibald S., Pittsfield, Mass.
Alarm apparatus—Dana, William H., Lawrence, Mass.
Tool for applying coating—Day, Herbert W., Wollaston, Mass.
Engine valve—Emory, Francis F., Fitchburg, Mass.
Flexible roll for boots and shoes—Ewing, Orville W., Derry, N. H.
Means for preventing corona losses—Faccioli, Giuseppe, Pittsfield, Mass.
Electromagnetic indicator—Fessenden, Reginald A., Brant Rock, Mass.
Fuel economizer—Frost, Walter E., Auburn, Me.
Heat conserver and smoke consumer—Frost, Walter E., Auburn, Me.
Magnetic lock—Fuller, Percy W., Boston, Mass.
Lock—Giardino, Liborio G., Campello, Mass.
Pressure fed tool—Gilman, George H., Boston, Mass.
Drinking cup—Gorton, Robert, West Newton, Mass.
Stamp affixing device—W. M. Whitten, Dorchester, Mass.
Drop hammer—Hamilton, Edwin C., Somerville, Mass.
Pulp screen—Haug, Anton J., Nashua, N. H.
Powder folding machine—Hill, Wilford A., Boston, Mass.
Internal combustion engine—Hinchliffe, George H., Boston, Mass.
Fly leafing machine—Hobbs, Clarence W., Worcester, Mass.
Paper box covering machine—Hobbs, Samuel T., Worcester, Mass.
Insole-lip sewing machine—Johnson, Albert E., Beverly, Mass.
Typewriting machine—Kidder, Wellington P., Boston, Mass.
Aeroplane—Lang, James S., Boston, Mass.
Cattle stenchion—Larson, Oscar, Stowe, Vt.
Portable knockdown stove—Leonard, Ries E., Winthrop, Mass.
Pumping unit—Loud, George D., Boston, Mass.
Making insulating joints — McCarthy, Louis, Boston, Mass.
Reel case—McKinstry, George W., Southbridge, Mass.
Carbureter—Morand, Edmund E., Westfield, Mass.
Automobile fender—Murch, Alfred, West Fitchburg, Mass.
Trolley switch device—Normine, William H., Chicopee Falls, Mass.
Wood turning machine—Paquette, Samuel, Chicopee, Mass.
Machine for making paper tubes—Pentz, Albert D., Lynn, Mass.
Cutting die—Pope, Joseph H., Hamilton, Mass.
Contracting core for cement lined pipes—Priest, George W., Newton, Mass.
Hickey—Prouty, Gardner W., Littleton, Mass.
Absorbing and purifying apparatus—Rhodes, John F., Millinocket, Me.
Process of and apparatus for fractionation—Rosanoff, Martin A., Worcester, Mass.
Contractor—Ruddick, John J., Newton, Mass.
Sewing machine — Schoenky, August R., Somerville, Mass.
Interpretative musical notation—Schroeder, Alwin, Brookline, Mass.
Channeling tool—Sjostrom, Peter, Maplewood, Mass.
Caster—Wanda, Frank, Madison Me.
Gearing for lathes — Whitcomb, Alonso, Worcester, Mass.
Receptacle and plug—Wright, Gilbert, Pittsfield, Mass.

GARDEN WRITING BIBLIOGRAPHY IS RECOUNTED

Leonard Barron, Editor and Essayist, Says Women Ultimately to Do Most of America's Horticultural Essays

"Much of the writings of gardens are ultimately to be done by women," predicted Leonard Barron, horticulturist, author and editor of garden publications, in a lecture on "Garden Writing in America," delivered in Horticultural hall, Boston, this afternoon, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Mr. Barron, who has offices at Garden City, N. Y., directed most of his remarks to a consideration of the tendencies of contemporary garden writings and publications, "in an effort to measure up our possessions and our needs."

"I am glad to note this present day tendency," he continued, "for I do sincerely believe that it will be women of America who will give to American gardening its real stamp of esthetic individuality. Women as garden writers are also making an impression abroad.

"A significant factor to be remembered is the influence of the garden clubs, the membership of which is composed almost wholly of women. These organizations are serious and from their membership is bound to come a new body of observers and recorders. I look to a very strong influence from this direction on our garden writings in the very near future. Indeed, the beginnings are already with us.

"It has been my privilege to address a considerable number of these garden clubs, and I am able to bear personal testimony of the intensity of purpose, and of the frequently well informed status, of the members. And this group of people is raising up among us a new class of readers whose requirements must be met adequately in contemporary garden writings."

Mr. Barron is a native of Chiswick, Eng., and has made horticulture his one study. He was assistant editor of the Gardener's Chronicle, London, from 1885 to 1893, and since 1911 has been editor of the Garden Magazine, and horticultural editor of Country Life in America. Of the future for garden writings, the lecturer said:

"It may indeed be said that a knowledge of gardening is a necessary part of a liberal education across the sea, whereas with us an intelligent acquaintance with gardens is indeed quite exceptional. How many American ladies will naturally invite you to stroll around their gardens to see the latest novelty in herbaceous plants, or the newest shrub from China? How many American men will invite you to stroll into the conservatory or greenhouse after dinner. Until these things or something like them happen garden writings of the expository kind cannot be successfully produced among us because the publishers cannot afford to produce them for an unresponsive public."

He said that garden writing in America may be claimed as a feature of the last 25 years. Many of the earlier productions were printed from sheets or plates imported from Europe, he explained, leading to much confusion.

"This city of Boston," he declared, "is inseparably associated with the beginnings of gardening here in America, of which fact the organization under whose auspices we are now gathered is in itself sufficient proof; and today this section of the country still stands as perhaps the most advanced center of garden interest in the United States.

"The period of textbook writings has, I feel, reached its zenith, but other books of a more imaginative type have reborn the interest in garden work, and are making it something far ahead of what it was 100, 50 or even 20 years ago. The appearance of this particular kind of writing has been marked by the development of a new type of garden writer—the skilled observer—the professional teacher or experimentalist.

"While we need the teacher, and welcome him, do we not also need the matured conclusions of the worker whose experiences are an end to themselves? It was largely by his contributions that the garden craft of the past was enriched; it is his writings we need now, and which future students will need in order to understand and measure up the conditions of today, just as we ourselves try to reconstruct the past by studying the writings of the old-timers."

The lecturer said of writings of record, description and imagination they are "the book of the future; yet that it will come is certain." He looks here to the highest type of work both as regards subject matter and method of presentation; literary quality, not mere manufacturing perfection. Of this class he said:

"Books of record carefully written in the light of all contemporary available knowledge, yet inspirational and practical, are the ideals that we set before us.

"Just as real, permanent progress in our widespread American horticulture (of the garden) must rest on the development of the amateur as distinguished from the mere trader, so, too, must we look to a literature of enthusiasm based on the amateur's keen interest in others of the same class to develop and at the same time to reflect the present day condition. Authoritative gardening writings come to us from England today even as in the earlier times. But as yet we send very few thither.

"A canvass of the publications of the last 10 years reveals that out of about 200 different titles issued and classified in the publishers' trade lists, within the class and group headings of gardening and horticulture, 47, or about 25 per cent, are devoted to fruit growing, which evidently still claims a large share of attention; but various phases of pleasure gardening, apart from landscape work, claim a slightly greater proportion, being represented by 50 titles. Others are: Landscape 11, vegetables and truck gardening 31, literary 13, children's garden work 9.

"A comparison of the contents of the earlier and present day periodicals is illuminating, though it practically parallels what has already been discovered in regard to garden books. I have heard it held as an indictment against the contents of the periodicals today that the garden wrings now being offered in their columns are, on the one hand, too amateurish, catering too much to the uniformed; and at other times thet they are too technical and erudite, catering too much to the technician."

Mr. Barron held that this depends on the individual's point of view, and asserted that the periodical is at once teacher, educator, reported and idealist, and that it is the public in large measure that edits the periodicals. He urged that writers come forward and avail themselves of the offers of the editors for the expression of all phases of thought and differing viewpoints of all interests.

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TEXAS WARNED ON PRICE OF COTTON

AUSTIN, Tex.—A prediction by the Texas department of agriculture is that the price of cotton will go to the lowest figure ever known next fall if the cotton acreage is increased next year and a normal yield is had, says a special to the Dallas News.

According to a statement from the department the world markets were open in 1910 and the 4,000,000 bale larger crop of 1911 under the same market conditions brought $100,000,000 less than the 1910 crop. The heavy undercrop of 1915 offset the closing of more than half the world markets by the European war, and so prevented a surplus, but did not reach the 1910 price.

PROF. A. B. HART A SPEAKER

Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard discussed the present international situation in addressing about 300 members of the Boston chapter of the American Institute of Banking at the Boston City Club last night. Robert B. Locke, president, was toastmaster. The Rev. Thomas Van Ness and Robert H. Bean, president of the institute, also spoke. Professor Hart complained that the state department at Washington has not vigorously protested against British extension of the contraband law. He declared it the duty of the United States to impress upon the belligerents that it is not within their province to order the seas closed to vessels of neutral nations.

MOLDERS' WAGES TO BE RAISED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A general increase in the wages of the iron molders employed in this city, West Springfield, Holyoke, Westfield, Indian Orchard and Chicopee will become operative About April 1.

BROOKLINE'S COMMITTEE ON BUDGET REPORTS

Brookline's town budget for 1916-17 amounts to $2,180,924.21, according to the recommendations of the committee of 30 which passes on the appropriations in advance of action by the adjourned town meeting which comes March 21. The annual meeting for election of town meeting members comes March 7.

The time limit for filing nomination papers for candidates for the first limited town meeting in Brookline, expired at 5 p. m. Friday. Contests are indicated in each of the nine precincts excepting precinct 3.

There has been filed from each precinct one full slate of town meeting member nominees, consisting of nine candidates for the three-year term and a like number for the two-year and one-year terms. Except in precinct 3 numerous other papers have been filed, but none of these bear a full list of 27 candidates.

Conrad Richardson of precinct 1 arrived at the town clerk's office with a list of candidates, a few minutes before closing time. As there were a number of errors in the signatures this paper was disqualified.

Nearly 100 residents of Fisher Hill and Chestnut Hill sections met in Runkle school last night and adopted resolutions asking the committee of 30 to disapprove of the passage of the articles in the town warrant relative to the establishment of a municipal incinerator, as recommended by the selectmen. Frank Merrill, a member of the executive committee of the Fisher Hills Associates, accompanied by Edward D. Ver Planck, was deputized to call on the committee of 30, then in session in the town hall. On his return he said that this committee had assured him that a public hearing would be given to the remonstrants on March 6.

The subcommittee on public safety and health is to hold a public hearing on this matter in the selectmen's room at the town hall at 8 p. m. Thursday, March 2.

MRS. M. BOOTH KELLEY TO SPEAK

Organization of the state government, with its division into congressional, councilor, representative and senatorial districts, is to be considered by Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley at the third gathering of the civics class of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association, at 167 Tremont street, Tuesday night. Mrs. Julius Andrews, who has been connected with the Boston juvenile court since it was established, is to speak on the bill soon to be brought before the state Legislature on amending the juvenile delinquency laws.

MUSIC COURSE CONCLUDES

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Under the direction of the music department, Wellesley College, Prof. Hamilton C. MacDougall, director, the third and last music conference of the annual series was given last night in Billings hall. A program was presented by Miss Mary Morrisey, contralto; Theo Karle, tenor, and Earle La Roff, pianist.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

(Photograph by Charles Sheeler, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Ancient Chinese beaker

ART TREASURES AT PHILADELPHIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

The collection of oriental art, now on view in the new extension of the Philadelphia University museum, represents much of the finest of the art of China, Tibet and Persia. The Chinese section is by far the most impressive, but works from the other countries, although not so numerous, command instant attention. In a way, India is also represented, as the Buddhist art of China, of which examples are shown, was inspired and enriched from Indian sources. This influence was probably first felt during the earlier centuries of the Christian era, the missionaries, Buddhist and others, bringing it from India and giving a new impulse to the ancient artistic genius of China. Under the new teaching art in China reached the perfection that is revealed by the painting and sculpture of the T'ang dynasty, many notable examples of which are included in the present exhibition.

The Revival of the Old-Fashioned

With the revival of the quaint clothes of our grandmothers and of many of their old customs, the meditative person was inclined to wonder if this influence would extend to table furnishings and to cookery. And, with the opening of another season, this has proved to be the case.

The newest designs in silver for the table are in Sheffield plate, adorned with the quaint grapes of olden times; the silver baskets for fruit or cake, so dear to the hearts of our grandmothers, are being revived. New to modern eyes are the tall Hepplewhite candlesticks, with the bulging upper part receding in graceful lines to the slim waist, or the smaller ones of the Sheraton period with their well-known charming decoration. There appear, also in silver, delightful little dishes for candies and compotes. In fact, silver plates and dishes are to play a much larger part than for many years past, in table decorations; of necessity, smaller flower arrangements will be used. Not long ago, the floral decorations extended so far over the table, so overshadowing everything with their wonderful display, that there was no opportunity for the showing of beautiful glass and china; but small, simple dinners and informal home affairs are now coming in, with their simplicity and friendliness.

The designs in glass also recall an earlier period and the huge plates of blue glass, with rosy fruit arranged on the natural green leaves, bring wonderful color and distinction. The black glass is conspicuous among the gay futurist colors, and the large plates which may be raised on a standard bring out the vivid colors of the fruit, arranged in quaint pyramid fashion. These shapes also have the advantage of not requiring much room on the table. Etched flowers in simplest designs, for the water goblet and kindred glasses, recall other days; and the glass pitcher reappears, in all its graceful roundness. Glass is to be much in evidence, and many antique pieces will once more be brought to the light.

Even food is affected by the old time quaintness, as shown in the "Food Bazaar," arranged recently by Mrs. Payne Whitney, the word "bazaar" alone recalling memories of old-fashioned delights. This flavor was strongly emphasized in the recipes from Queen Victoria's time, when ladies excelled in culinary arts as well as in conversation. So, we may look for a revival of the succulent foods of many a family's treasured recipe book which, having lain so long unused, will prove delightfully novel.

Use for Old Stockings

A good way to use up old stockings and woolen is to unrip the wool and use it as a stuffing for cushions.—Daily Telegraph, St. John, N. B.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Baseball in Nicaragua

At first the middle class people of Nicaragua were unfavorable, and resented the presence of the American soldiers, says an article in the American Review of Reviews. Then they got interested in seeing the marines playing baseball. A few got balls and bats, and soon others joined. The American soldiers aided and instructed them. The "artesanos" found the soldiers were personally all right and good chaps, and mutual acquaintance began.

Under the guidance of the officers and soldiers of the marines local "nines" were formed, to play among themselves. Afterwards they and the marine team began to play. The Nicaraguans at first were woefully beaten, but the soldiers encouraged them and they kept at it. Now they occasionally defeat the marines. The result is a league of Nicaraguan clubs, some at Managua, others at Granada and Masaya. The marine club visits and plays with them all.

The Nicaraguan children play ball in every vacant lot. American baseball terms only are used—"strike," "foul," "batter-up," "you're out,"—for the Spanish language does not provide them.

Immense crowds full of enthusiasm attend the Nicaraguan baseball games. They are under the patronage of the President and the Archbishop, who frequently attend. Two of the marines are always invited to officiate as umpires. The result of all this is that the American marines are now very popular with the "artesanos" and many other Nicaraguans who once looked askance.

Oblique Rectangle

. In solving, follow
. . . the accompanying dia-
. . . . . gram, though the puz-
. . . . . zle contains many more
. . . . . cross-words.
. . . . . Cross-words: 1. In
. . . Tennessee. 2. The
. woolly surface of cloth.
3. Black. 4. A celebrated Roman naturalist. 5. To follow. 6. A river of Alaska. 7. Pertaining to the mythology of winds. 8. A nest. 9. A dwarf plant. 10. Silica. 11. The post of a staircase. 12. A small Mediterranean vessel. 13. A nocturnal mammal allied to the monkeys. 14. A Hebrew measure of length. 15. Part of an umbrella. 16. In Tennessee.—St. Nicholas.

Answer to Preceding Puzzle—Numerical enigma: "Can trouble live with April days, or sadness in the summer moons?"

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Old Friends in New Dresses

It is difficult to think what our chefs and cooks would do if they were suddenly deprived of the onion. It plays a most important part in the flavoring of various dishes, and nothing has yet been discovered to take its place, though careful search has been made.

Onion, leek, garlic, shallot and chives are the best known members of the onion family and each enters into so many good dishes that one cannot realize what it would mean to have to do without them.

During the months when fresh green things are hard to get, one must find as great a variety as possible of the winter vegetables. In order to do this, plenty of new recipes should be gathered and, by putting old friends into new dresses, get the needed variety. For instance, how about an onion pie?

Line a deep pie plate with a good pie crust. Slice six large onions very thin and add to them the meat taken from six sausages cut fine; lay the onion and sausage in the pie, dust with pepper and salt, dot with little lumps of butter, and pour in a cup of cream in which a fresh egg has been beaten. Add a teaspoon of sugar and put on the top crust. Bake in the usual way. This makes an excellent dinner side dish or luncheon dish.

Scalloped Onions—Boil eight large onions and, when they are tender but not too much done, remove and drain them carefully. Place them in a well-buttered baking dish, put a piece of butter pepper and salt on each, and add a dusting of fine crumbs, parmesan cheese and a little sugar. Beat two eggs into a pint of milk and turn it around the onions. Bake until the custard is set and the top is delicately browned.

Chive Sauce for Cutlet—Take a large cutlet and cut it in as many portions as are needed. Dip the pieces into beaten egg, then in very fine crumbs that have a little pepper and salt mixed with them and a pinch of dried sweet herbs. Fry them delicately. Have ready a rich brown gravy made of a cup of stock and a cup of milk, thickened with browned flour and butter worked to a paste. Add to the gravy three tablespoons of chopped chives, and rub the platter with a bud of garlic before placing the meat on it. Pour the gravy over the meat and serve hot. Veal chops may be boned and used instead of cutlet, if desired.

Stuffed Turnips—Pare and boil enough large white turnips to allow one to a portion, and when they are partly done remove from the fire and drain. Cut a slice off the bottom so that they stand firmly, then with a teaspoon hollow out the centers. Have a filling ready, made of a litle cold chopped meat, minced onion, chopped parsley, a few crumbs, pepper, salt, a dash of sugar, melted butter and a little cream. Fill the turnips and tie the tops on with a piece of kitchen tape; place them in a baking pan and pour over them a quart of good stock. Dust the top of each with a little grated cheese. Cook until they are a delicate brown, then remove them to a hot dish with a skimmer. Thicken the gravy with a little butter and flour, adding a little cream if it has cooked away. Pull off the little tapes and pour the gravy over the turnips. The insides cut from the turnips may be used up in the vegetable soup.

Fried Turnips—Pare and boil until tender a large yellow turnip. When done, slice in medium slices; dip in egg, then in crumbs seasoned with pepper, salt, a dash of sugar and a little chopped parsley. Fry in deep hot fat until a good brown; drain and serve.

Baked Lima Beans—Take a quart of dried lima beans and soak them for several hours, then boil them in salted water until they are tender. Drain and turn them into a well-buttered baking dish. Add a half cup of New Orleans molasses, a half cup of water, a gill of melted butter, salt, pepper and two tablespoons of chutney sirup taken from the chutney sweet pickle. Sprinkle a few buttered crumbs over the top and bake.

Stuffed Cabbage—Take one head of firm cabbage and, with a sharp knife, take out the stalk and some of the center. Have ready some good force meat made of a little sausage meat, crumbs, a minced onion, pepper, salt, dash of sugar, a little minced ham and melted butter. Stuff the center of the cabbage and the leaves that may be turned back a trifle, then cover the top and half of the cabbage with a dough rolled out the same as for a roly poly pudding. Tie closely in a floured cloth and boil two hours. When done, drain carefully and place on the serving dish, with the crust underneath. Have ready a smooth tomato sauce to serve with the cabbage.

Baked Egg Plant—Pare and cut in thick slices as many egg plants as are needed. Boil them a few minutes until they begin to be tender. Drain and lay the slices on a buttered baking pan, with a slice of tomato on top of each; add a lump of butter, pepper, salt and a little sugar; dust with a few crumbs, mixed with grated cheese, and bake in the oven a few minutes.

Boiled Apples—Pare, core and boil six large tart apples until tender, but not too much done. Drain them and set them on a hot dish. Have ready a rich cream sauce, not too thick; add to it a tablespoon of sugar and a half cup of grated cheese. Pour the sauce over the apples and serve.

Red Cabbage—Chop coarsely one red cabbage and put it into a large saucepan with six tart apples that have been pared, cored and sliced thinly. Cover with water and add a cup of vinegar. Cook until done; then drain thoroughly. Season with pepper, salt, a half cup of sugar, a lump of butter and two tablespoons of tarragon vinegar.

Asparagus Souffle—Take a large can of asparagus, drain and boil it for 15 minutes; then drain again and rub it through a sieve. Add to it three beaten eggs, a gill of cream, and salt and pepper. Fill buttered ramekins with the mixture, and bake 10 or 12 minutes.

Escalloped Brussels Sprouts—Boil the sprouts until tender, then drain; add a small cup of crumbs, half a cup of grated cheese, gill of melted butter, a minced pepper, juice of an onion, one beaten egg and a cup of cream. Bake in buttered baking dish, ramekins or half pepper shells until a delicate brown and perfectly set. These are good to serve with boiled fish or fried sausage.

Wooden Egg Cups

Wooden egg cups, which are coming into popular use, are favored because they keep the eggs warm for a longer time than do the china cups. They are made of a polished wood, which washes perfectly, without growing dark under constant use. The cups are shaped like small, long-stemmed goblets and look very pretty on the table.

Novel Method of Water Heating in the South

More and more are people learning, in performing their daily tasks, to use forces that are constantly at their service, that do not break down and become useless when most needed. Particularly is this so of the sun with its never-failing light and heat. The motion picture producers have found that California sunlight is available almost the year round, and so they have gathered there in vast numbers, forming in some places whole towns. In like manner are southerners putting to use the year-round heat supplied them by the sun.

A new method of using the sun's heat is being adopted by southern dwellers in making it heat water for household use. To do this, "solar heaters" are used. They are of simple, serviceable build and are fast gaining popularity in certain sections of the South.

One heater, designed for a home, consists of a flat coil of piping in a shallow rectangular box, covered with glass. The outside of the piping and the inside of the box are painted black, so as to retain all the heat possible. The box is fastened to the southern side of the roof where it will get the benefit of the sun's heat, for the greatest number of hours. In another part of the roof, sometimes concealed in a false chimney, is a tank connected to both heater and supply pipe.

In this simple manner hot water is had for all household uses without cost. The expense of installing the heater is low and the outside appearance of the house is not spoiled. The quantity of water heated and the degree of heat attained depend, of course, upon the size of the coil and the length of time, which is surprisingly short, that the water is allowed to heat. This novel heater is very practical.

Simple Way to Fringe

To fringe, clip the edge of the crash or linen up from the bottom a distance of six or eight inches, says the Dallas News. Each clip should be the depth of the fringe you intend to make.

The drawing out of these shorter threads will often prove not so injurious to the material. It is well to know, also, that the drawing of linen threads is made easier if the dressing has first been removed.

Brush a heavy lather made from good white soap along the space from which you wish to draw the threads. Let this dry in and it will disturb the original dressing so that the threads may be more readily drawn out.

Women in Chinese Parliament

On the front page of a current English periodical is shown the picture of the 40 or 50 members of the Chinese Parliament. In the front row of the group are five women members in their Chinese trousers and tunics. They are mainly distinguishable by their alert, interested faces.

Learn to Read Your Scales

"Learn to read your scales." This is the sensible advice given to housewives by Rhea Brinsly McCormick, one of the young inspectors of the bureau of weights and measures. "Meat prices are high and people want all that they buy; they should not be willing to pay for a single lacking ounce. If there is a little overweight, the fact should be called to the butcher's attention in the same way a short weight is reported; this tends to bring about a business footing appreciated by both parties. Butchers who handle only the best cuts of meat have to ask bigger prices, for they pay more for their select meat. On the other hand, the butcher who buys in large quantities gets his meat at less cost and he has the cheaper cuts, which offset the prices he asks for the fine ones; so he can even afford to sell them at a little less than his rival. So much for the butcher," said Miss McCormick, closing her butcher book with an air of finality.

"The fish man," she continued, "has no particular temptation to give short weight, for his wares are not expensive, follow regular rotations of season and do not keep long, as a rule. So his customers oftener get overweight than short weight. Besides, good fish men are rather the rule than the exception.

"The grocer is the next offender who makes the kitchen scales a necessity. Not that he intentionally gives short weight, but this is the day of package goods, and they often come to him from the wholesalers short in weight, and he sells perhaps a number quickly before he knows them to be light weight. So the careful housewife finds it best to weigh things from this shop, to keep the control of the bill in her own hands. The greengrocer is a law unto himself, and his pounds only can be weighed; for the rest, one can only use sharp eyes, keep posted on what is seasonable and buy where it is offered in the best condition."

Miss McCormick spends her days bringing delinquent marketmen to justice, and giving the square ones nice little "Correct Weight" cards, signed by her bureau, to be hung in conspicuous places. She enters the shops quietly, buys a small quantity of something and, when it is weighed, she steps up and examines the scales. Taking her own weights from her bag, she substitutes them for those the clerk has used. If they tally satisfactorily, well and good; if not, there is trouble. Her work lies in the poorer neighborhoods, as a rule; but she is apt to investigate without warning a big store, where she often finds offenders. Though the youngest inspector in her department, Miss McCormick is courageous and not to be intimidated by the biggest or most disagreeable of shopkeepers; and the men, realizing that she is invested with municipal authority, are careful to be courteous to her. It takes quite a bit of courage to tell a man whose scales are faulty to take them down, throw them into the rubbish heap and close his shop until he can purchase the right sort. But this is all in a day's work and, after she gives the order, she sits quietly down and waits for action; if it does not start in a short time, she sends for an officer, who hastens things. Miss McCormick, after several years' experience, declares it is a good profession for women to follow.

Cover for Kitchen Table

Get three yards of six-inch blue denim. Cut in halves and sew through the middle, says the Ottawa Citizen. Now make a two-inch hem all around, turning the dark side on the light, and cat-stitch with white mercerized cotton; it makes a pretty and neat cover for the kitchen table.

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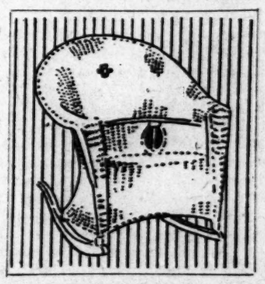

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NEW YORK ART EXHIBITIONS AND GALLERY NEWS

Paul Manship Stands Out Among Many Sculptors Exhibiting—Rugs and Various Paintings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Paul Manship, at the galleries of the Berlin Photographic Company, 305 Madison avenue, is undisputably the sensation of the town. When this young sculptor, winner of the American Academy's Rome scholarship, returned in 1912 from his three years' sojourn in Europe, a somewhat sensational success was then realized. This has continued without upsetting his equilibrium or interrupting his development, and only recently culminated in the commission to make the J. Pierpont Morgan memorial which will be erected in the Metropolitan museum. Meanwhile the present assemblage of over 40 examples of Manship's recent work—statues, portraits, small bronzes, architectural and decorative panels—has turned Mr. Birnbaum's little salons into veritable treasure caves of classic beauty. The place is crowded with the elite of connoisseurs (and buyers) from morning till night. Indeed, there is a spell about such creations as "Dancer and Gazelles" that haunts the senses and lingers in the memory like an ode of Keats or a Persian perfume. "Briseis" has an early Grecian loveliness in her noble simplicity, while the rich bejeweled "Sun Dial" is all oriental. Then there is the ineffable Della Robbia portrait of the artist's baby daughter; and finally—to touch only a few high spots of a most memorable exhibition—the truly marvelous abstraction of aerial motion called "The Flight of Night."

Mrs. Gertrude Vanderbilt (Harry Payne) Whitney's individual exhibition of sculpture at her studio, No. 8 West Eighth street, is a genuine manifestation of womanly genius, offered with modest yet aristocratic grace. In two mystically lighted parlors, to the musical tinkle of bay-garlanded fountains (one a bronze reproduction of Mrs. Whitney's Aztec fountain for the bureau of American republics at Washington, the other designed for the New Arlington hotel, also of the national capital), are effectively displayed more than a score of works in bronze, marble and plaster, ranging in size from the dainty figurines of "La Chinoise," "Bacchante," and the children Shielah, Cornelia and Barbara, to the heroic-sized model of the Titanic memorial figure, which is to be cut, twice larger still, in Westerly granite, and erected in Washington. This latter singularly impressive figure, standing in an attitude of exalted resignation, with arms outstretched horizontally as in breasting or sinking in the waves of the ocean, dominates the assemblage. In conjunction with it are shown two smaller and different, also less effective, sketch models of the same subject, one of which won the Washington competition for this work. The final evolution of the design is markedly superior in dignity and emotional expression to the preliminary studies.

Another noticeable work in a wholly different vein, and somewhat Rodinesque, is a marble group representing two rapturous lovers, entitled "Paganisme Immortel," inspired by the classic lines of Saint-Beuve:

Paganisme immortel, es-tu mort? On le dit. Mais Pan, tout bas, s'en moque, et la Sirène en rit.

Speaking of paganism, plus a Renaissance twist, Henry Clews, Jr., has it in odd imagery galore, in his large bronze composition called the "God of Humormystics," and shown at the galleries of Jacques Seligmann & Co., 705 Fifth avenue. It is conjectured to be one of those elaborate invectives directed against "the critics" in general, which from time to time Mr. Clews launches into space. The sinister, repulsive figure of a gnarled old man—on which a vast deal of clever modeling has been wasted—stands with one foot planted on Beauty, symbolized by a woman's head, the other on Ugliness, typified by a monstrous toad. Around the base of the column on which this malevolent being is perched, three bronze amorini disport themselves in maudlin fashion; while around the frieze are carved 18 sacred, profane and ribald heads. It pleases this Quixotic sculptor to pose as a sort of modern Benvenuto Cellini, but the effect is marred by his persistent obsession, as painfully evidenced in this "Humormystics" performance, also in an accompanying piece of sculpture representing an effete person bending his sightless eyes on feminine loveliness. The inscription on the base reads: "The Blind: To My Critics."

Marie Apel, the young English sculptor who is showing her versatile and delicate work at the Women's University Club, 106 East Fifty-second street, has a more direct method of putting the critics in pillory, by doing comparatively "straight" portraits of them in plaster. Sadakichi Hartmann and James Britton, having looked upon their counterfeit presentments in the present group, will undoubtedly be careful what they write about Mme. Apel in future. Seriously, she is capable of fine work, as proved by the various portrait busts executed here and in England, and by the statuette "Meditation," the head of Mlle. Bronowa (Russian dancer), and the little nude figure of Master John Jacob Astor, which an overwhelming majority of the ladies who have seen it pronounce "cute."

Riches in Rugs

Next Thursday, Friday and Saturday (March 2, 3 and 4) will be field days for those enviable people who are collectors of rugs, Chinese rugs especially. On those dates, at the Anderson galleries, Madison avenue and Fortieth street, will occur one of the most notable dispersals of rare old Chinese rugs and carpets ever known to the New York public; and the latter has in no wise neglected its opportunity to study those glowing weaves during the 10 days of their exhibition preceding the sale. The rugs are of the combined collections of John Kimberly Mumford, author of "Oriental Rugs," and of the catalogues of the historic Marquand and Yerkes collections; and Frederick Moore, an author and specialist who has lived for years in China.

Here are nearly 300 pieces representing the best work and covering the whole range of design, color, and treatment of dimensions practiced by the master Chinese rug makers of four centuries past. They are what the rarest paintings, enamels and mosaics of Europe were during the same period—art treasures to be framed and enshrined under glass on the walls of princely palaces. Incidentally, much of the symbolism, color subtlety and rhythmic balance about which modernists prate, are unapproachably exemplified in these productions of the unidentified old Chinese masters.

Robert Reid, and Others

At the Jacques Seligmann galleries are displayed a second season's vintage of the facile "portrait impressions" of Newport, Providence, New York and Philadelphia social lights, craftily caught by Robert Reid in a novel medium which he has made his own. He takes a rough, unsized absorbent burlap canvas, of some dull hue ranging from cold gray to warm old gold, according to the color key called for by the subject, and dashes off a character study in oils in two or three sittings. Result: the fixing of a double spontaneity of mood—that of the sitter, and that of the artist himself. Moreover, a complete harmonious tonality for the whole picture is assured from the beginning, since the ground tint of the canvas is left intact and bare, or only slightly modeled into figure, background and accessories by deft touches of paint. The portraits of Mrs. Otis Skinner, Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Mrs. Harold Sands, Emily Merriman, and Whitney Warren, Jr., are among the most felicitous presentments, amidst an all-around attractive total of 35.

Messrs. G. Glenn Newell, Robert H. Nisbet and Arthur J. E. Powell are engaged in the dubious experiment of a trio exhibition, at the Arlington galleries, 274 Madison avenue. Mr. Nisbet's sunny-shadowy Connecticut hills and misty moonlights and mornings will be remembered, in his recent Boston show. His two associates here are also landscapists—Newell especially fond of browsing cattle and old red on gray mills, Powell strong and spacious in a number of scenes in the Glacier national park, of the Canadian Rockies. No invidious comparisons are called for, as each of the three artists has his distinctive merits; but they all suffer in some degree, in the present tripartite arrangement, from a diffusion if not a confusion of individualities.

A Cosmopolitan Dutchman

In one of the commodious and legend-haunted gallery studios of the Sherwood building, in Fifty-seventh street, Pieter J. L. van Veen, a contemporaneous Dutch landscape painter of historic family lineage, with a virile talent of his own in the modern impressionistic vein, is setting the stage for his New York debut. The event will hardly pass unmarked, even amid the present season's flood of picture fests, augmented by the onrush of European artists innumerable. For Van Veen is one of those unusual painters whose racial inheritance and personal predilection are proof against the broadest cosmopolitanism of training. A typical Holland scene viewed as it were through the seventeenth-century spectacles of Ruysdael—or, more appropriately, those of Otto (Vanaeus) van Veen, master of the great Rubens, and whose works are a part of the national Flemish collection saved at Louvain—may be seen amid the most modern and Barbizonish impressions of the forest of Fontainebleau, or the sensitively noted American landscapes done during this, the artist's first visit to our shores. Paris and Italy and the Mediterranean Riviera have counted more than individual masters or schools in the development of this landscape poet; and he has a special fondness for the grand old forest which Corot, Millet, Rousseau and Diaz made as famous in picturedom as Venice or the Alps in romantic literature.

Color Printing at Columbia

In honor of Shakespeare the teachers college, Columbia University, has a special exhibition of posters, postcards and other prints, conducted by Prof. Arthur Wesley Dow's fine arts department of the school of practical arts, and under the immediate charge of Miss Sallie B. Tannahill, teacher of art structure and design. Students of this department designed the various lively and parti-colored Shakespeare posters which are displayed on bulletin boards all about the college. The set of half a dozen color-printed postcards, however, depicting a swashbuckling Elizabethan knight, a sort of Mercutio of the cloak-and-rapier costume period, which made a genuine hit, and sold numerously—these must be credited to the original and really extraordinary art craftsmanship of Vojtech Preissig, instructor of the color printing class. In connection with the poster and print exhibit are shown the linoleum blocks on which the postcard and other designs were cut; and some novel demonstrations of the method of printing from these blocks have been given by Mr. Preissig, who is of Bohemian nationality and acquired his technical training in the best European schools.

Mr. Preissig didn't invent linoleum; but he has helped materially to discover and develop its unlimited possibilities as a medium for the modern art craft of engraving and printing, where wood papier-maché, zinc and various softer metals have been tried and found wanting. Linoleum—just the regular ordinary and inexpensive article of commerce—is firm yet elastic, easily incised with knife and gouge, will hold even a fine line with pliable resistance to wear and tear, and when inked with an ordinary printer's roller and run through the press will stamp its color on the paper with a perfect evenness which no other kind of block can rival.

They have in the college classroom an able-bodied, practicable hand press for the more elaborate work of printing books, title-pages, pamphlets, book plates, posters, festival cards, stamps, and insert color illustrations for stories or catalogues; as well as wall paper, and art textiles such as cretonne and silk. But this ponderous machine is not required for printing the smaller designs; besides, only one person can use it at a time, and many of the students desire to practice the art at home. Very well; an ordinary household laundry wringer can be made to serve the purpose admirably, and Mr. Preissig will show you how to run the linoleum block, paper and all, through the rubbers in a twinkling, with results that Gutenberg and Benjamin Franklin could scarcely have surpassed on their now clumsy and superannuated contrivances.

Small wonder, therefore, that the color printing course—which is open only to students who have completed the teachers' college art structure courses or who have had at least two years' training in design—has a large and enthusiastic attendance. Through it, the teachers' college joins with the recently organized American Institute of Graphic Arts in the effort to increase public appreciation of art through this fascinating, practical and useful craft.

ART ON PACIFIC COAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The second exhibition of the work of California artists and sculptors is now being held in Memorial Museum, in Golden Gate park. Out of a large number of pictures submitted about 200 have been accepted, a high standard having been maintained by the jury. Most of the work is in oils, although there are several etchings, wood block prints, and lithographs. There are about 20 pieces of sculpture, all new. Everything shown is by California artists, except that the galleries are decorated with some of the fine bronzes, reproductions of the works of the Italian renaissance, that were shown at the Italian building at the exposition.

It was originally intended to hold the exhibit for six months, but the attendance has been so large and so much interest has been shown, that it is possible that the exhibition may be made permanent.

The artists represented include men and women who are well known and many new artists who promise well. Zahad Dake, the Hollander, who painted the vivid Javan landscapes shown in the Netherlands building at the exposition, and who has the right to show his work here by virtue of the fact that he has, by adoption, become a Californian, is represented by a marine scene. Others among the newer artists are C. S. Price, who shows two canvases of domestic animals, "In Pasture" and "On the Range"; Maurice del Mue, who has two Sierra landscapes; Walter Francis, showing a shipping scene; and William Adare, who is represented by a warmly decorated rustic wall and garden. There is a lithograph and water color by Louis Christian Mullgardt, and Hatteo Sandona shows his striking portrait of Leo Lentelli, the sculptor; a portrait of O. M. Goldaracena; and the "Mother and Child," a charming piece in black and white.

The jury that selected the pictures and statuary consisted of Earl M. Cummings, Frank van Sloun, Xavier Martinez, Will Sparks, J. J. Mora, and Charles Rollo Peters.

The first American exhibition of the paintings of Zahad Dake of Amsterdam, is being shown at the Palace hotel. Much of the work exhibited here deals with California landscapes, and especially with San Francisco bay, Bolinas bay, on the California coast, and the slopes of Mt. Tamalpais. Dake has lived and worked for some years on the island of Java, but has now settled in California. His work was seen in the Dutch section of the Palace of Fine Arts at the Panama-Pacific exposition.

A group of about a dozen small bronzes by Arthur Putnam, that were exhibited at the Panama-Pacific exposition and that received the highest award, have been purchased by Mrs. A. B. Spreckles, and are to be given to the city of San Francisco when a suitable art museum is established. These bronzes were cast in Paris by Rudier, fondeur for Rodin.

OAKLAND, Cal.—The Oakland Museum of Fine and Applied Arts, which has just been established, is located on the top floor of the new civic auditorium, in a specially planned suite of four rooms, with lobby and curator's office. In the lobby are mural paintings and sculpture, including an original decoration by Hermann Rosse. "The Progress of the Nation," a painting after Botticelli, by Florence Lundborg; and a sculpture group of lions by A. Phimister Proctor.

The first room is devoted to 30 pictures by Bruce Nelson, including "A Prophecy of Spring," "In the Woods," "The Shore," "Rocks and Sea," "The Fishing Fleet," "A Gray Sky."

The second room has Betty de Jong paintings, including among them "Flora," lent by the San Francisco Art Institute; the "Volendam Girl," loaned by R. M. Losser; "A Market Baby," "Douarneny Harbor," and "Mission San Juan Bautista."

A third room is given over to colored monotypes by Clark Hobart. A feature of this room is an etching press.

The fourth room has many pictures of the Panama-Pacific exposition, 122 in number, etchings, paintings and photographs.

Robert M. Harshe is curator of the museum.

CHICAGO'S ART GALLERIES AND THEIR EXHIBITS

Widely Varied Show of Sculpture Found in More Than 60 Pieces at Artists' Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The sculpture in the twentieth annual exhibition of artists of Chicago and the vicinity at the Art Institute is widely varied, well arranged and surpasses on the whole the run of past exhibits, nicely supplementing the display of paintings which constitute the greater portion of the local show. Aside from artistic qualities, one of the noticeable things in this sculpture is the use of cement. In the collection of a year ago nearly everything was plaster. There was but one cement and one concrete contribution. This season sees nine cement pieces, a terra-cotta and one in wood, a fair increase in an exhibit numbering 64 pieces from 34 artists.

Chicago sculptors do not seem to pay much attention to mythology. There were a couple of interpretations of olden myths in last year's collection and two again this year. The artists have rather leaned toward the familiar. It is mostly a show of smaller pieces, and the figurines lend themselves to intimate expression. Such is "Pockets," a youngster in a reefer, hands sunk deep on either side, and a smile of pride in the big warm covering. This is by Lillian Zimmerman. "School Days" and "The Broken Garter" are a pair on the same order, the first of Eva B. Mitchell's small figures being a girl tying her shoestring, the second a little lass doing some necessary mending. Leonard Crunelle contributes "The Stocking Cap," a full-faced tot grinning under a tight-fitting headgear. Then there is Agnes V. Fromen's "Stone Cutter," of character, and a "Cobbler Group" by Helen Adele Lerch, two small children sitting on the lap of their father, the cobbler, while he reads to them. Outside of family life but in the same spirit is E. Kathleen Wheeler's "Mutual Accommodation," two horses standing close together on a sultry day, one switching the flies from the other's face, while the befriended one leans his head on the other's back in that friendly attitude often noted in the meadow. Quite of the same neighborhood is the stocky "Jersey Bull," in bronze, by Helen Morton.

In fine spirit is the poetic group in marble, "The Wind Among the Pines," by Nellie V. Walker. One of these symbolic figures is at attention, the other swaying slightly back beside her, each with hand at ears, in gently flowing draperies. It is easy to sense the motion of the pine branches and their gentle sound.

A work that has met with favor among gallery visitors is Frank Gustafson's "Excelsior," in bronze. The right arm is lifted high and the eye raised straight toward heaven. Another of the symbolical pieces is Kathleen Beverley Robinson's "Design for Mausoleum: Wings of Peace." This largest contribution to the collection is worthy of attention for the fine sweep of the wings of the figure, stretching from end to end of the structure. Beside the "Excelsior" stands "Joan of America," head erect and figure advancing, the slight decoration reminiscent of the Indian.

Several studies prove interesting, among them one by George Mulligan in his characteristic sharp style, and another by A. F. Tellander, a woman in the breeze, giving a little to the wind. Lorado Taft's only example is a tablet commemorating George Westinghouse. A couple of small fountains are pleasing, "The Goose Baby" by Mabel Landrum, and "Goose Girl" by Ida M. Stout. Emil R. Zettler's "Kneeling Figure" in wood shows Mr. Zettler's careful workmanship.

Awards have been completed in the twentieth annual exhibition of artists of Chicago and the vicinity at the Art Institute as follows: Silver medal of the Chicago Society of Artists offered to the artist who presents the most artistic work regardless of medium or form, to Wilson Irvine, painter; Edward B. Butler prize of $200 for the purchase of oil paintings to be hung in the public schools to W. Victor Higgins for his "Town of Taos"; Mrs. Julius Rosenwald prize of same amount and purpose to Mrs. Pauline Palmer for "The Sketch Class."

Five exhibitions will open at the Art Institute on March 9, continuing for the most part until April 2. They are an exhibition of sculpture by Anna V. Hyatt, including her "Jeanne d'Arc," and various pieces from the San Francisco fair; an exhibition by Ben Foster, an eastern landscape painter; a varied collection of paintings, miniatures and sculpture by the Boston Guild of Artists, coming from the Detroit Museum of Art; a group of small bronzes by Charles Haag, a Scandinavian sculptor well known here and now living in the East; and the annual exhibition of the Chicago Society of Etchers, which will occupy more than its usual space.

The Chicago architectural exhibition, given jointly by the Chicago Architectural Club, the Illinois Society of Architects, the Illinois chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and the Art Institute, will be held April 6-23. During this time will be shown some of the Newark posters and Miss Kirmé's dog pictures.

LONDON ART NOTES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—An exhibition of Spencer Gore's work is being held at the Carfax gallery. The exhibition is not complete, but it contains examples of the several periods of Mr. Gore's art. From 1906 to 1908 is represented by "A Ballet," "A Nude" and "The Bedroom." From 1909 to 1911 Mr. Gore painted landscapes and views of London of an impressionist kind. Among these must be specially noted "Mornington Crescent Gardens, Winter." In 1912 occur the pictures painted at Letchworth under the influence of post-impressionism. Walter Sickert, speaking of Spencer Gore's work, says: "In his painting was made manifest color, and not merely colors. He never sought a despairing refuge by, as Degas phrased it, paddling in flake white. His paint was not verbose. It was the mot juste in the right place. He attained to exquisiteness in touch. Expression descended like snowflakes on his canvases, varied, adequate and economical. He painted with the reticence and the measure of the great gentleman that he was."

BOSTON WATER COLOR CLUB IN ANNUAL EXHIBIT

Standards of Boston Water Color Club shows, always events of the art year in this city, are maintained but not much advanced by the 1916 exhibit which opens today at the Boston Art Club gallery and continues until March 10.

George H. Hallowell's big bold pictures of ancient trees were continually under group observation at the private view Friday afternoon. Though broadly done, and seemingly sketchy, on close examination it is found that the artist has constructed every inch of these trees and their surroundings, first observing every last detail, then studying how much could be left out to gain a decorative effect that has all the illusion of naturalism. The browns, purples and dark blues are grateful to the eye.

George H. Woodbury's stirring marines capture attention with their daring originality of subject and hold it in admiration for the solid merits of the design and skillful execution. "Porpoises" (131) shows six fat fish at vigorous play in a huge green swell, three in the water, three in the air, in a curious vortex of action. "Mt. Pelee" (134) shows clouds of lava steam sweeping up the peak in billows of cream, blue and green. "The Cove" (138) is a broad cool emerald mass of tossing, foaming water with warm reds and browns in bluffs beyond.

Elizabeth Shippen Green Elliott shows a group of her handsome, romantic illustrations, including "The Hole in the Hedge," picturing two children peeping into a fairy garden that is hinted at over the top of the hedge. Dodge MacKnight has a corner for the lively post-impression winter scenes and canyon descriptions he carries off so cleverly. Clever, too, but not always hitting it off, are Charles Hopkinson's marines.

Albert Sterner, an invited exhibitor, has works aggressively modern in manner, the most interesting being the best conceived, the self portrait (113). Ross Turner's works, as always, drew many admirers. Charles Hovey Pepper has a smart little figure of a Japanese girl "Din-Ko," (74.)

Margaret Patterson, displaying an approach to universality in her interpretation of nature that is all too seldom evident in modern painting, provides an interesting group of landscapes. Alice Schillé has lively street scenes in the swarming East Side, done in the manner of Boit's figure symbolism. They interest when one gets far enough away not to be too conscious of the recipe. Charles Warren Eaton shows several decorative landscapes in murky mural tones.

William J. Kaula shows a single winter landscape (51), admirable as always in his honest, reserved poetry, and in much the same key as his oils. Nelly Umbstaetter shows several of her Japanese-like patternings of nature, one with Corot trees being particularly attractive. Charles W. Hudson looms up as a rival to Mr. Hallowell in his striking "Pine Tree and Mt. Washington" (45). Lucy Conant shows decorative sketches recently seen at the Copley gallery.

There is pleasant local color in Susan P. B. Robins' rural French and English scenes. Laura Coombs Hill shows a handsome garden scene in pastel. Susan H. Bradley's Swiss scenes are conscientiously done and finely pictorial, and Sarah C. Sears shows several of her popular flower studies. Jane Peterson's works are agreeable if the mannerism of painting everything with wabbly contours is accepted.

Talks at the Museum

The regular Sunday afternoon talks at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts tomorrow will be as follows: Henry L. Seaver will speak on "The Medici Tombs" in the Renaissance cast court at 3 o'clock, and Burleigh Parkhurst will tell of medieval picture making in the lecture hall at 3:45. All visitors to the museum are welcome at the talks.

In addition to the two talks announced for each Sunday afternoon the Museum of Fine Arts has arranged for another form of docent service for those who may wish for a more intimate acquaintance with the museum collections. At 2:30, 3:15 and 4 o'clock on each Sunday afternoon a docent will meet groups of from four to six persons at the Huntington avenue entrance and will guide them about the galleries. This

(Continued on page thirteen)

ART IN KANSAS CITY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—An exhibition of sculptures in bronze by American artists is shown at the Fine Arts Institute, to remain until March 25. It includes works of J. Q. A. Ward, Anna Coleman Ladd, Edward Berge, Karl Bitter, Emily Clayton Bishop, Beatrice Fenton, Henry Hering, Anna Vaughn Hyatt, Grace M. Johnson, William Sergeant Kendall, Isadore Konti, Paul Manship, Helen Farnsworth Mears, Albin Polasek, A. Phimister Proctor, Frederic Remington, Charles Carey Rumsey, Janet Scudder, Bessie Potter Vonnoh, Adolph Alexander Weinman and Mohonri Young. There are 45 of the small bronzes in the collection.

A group of Kansas City artists will open an exhibit of paintings after the futurist style March 11 at the Combong.

The Findlay Art galleries are showing a collection of 24 paintings, by Charles Paul Gruppe of New York city. Most of the pictures are landscapes or outdoor studies, but there are several other subjects to give variety. One or two are scenes in and around Kansas City.

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BOSTON EXHIBITIONS

Bigelow, Kennard & Co., 511 Washington street—Old English silver.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury streets—Annual exhibit of the Water Color Club.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington avenue—Special exhibition of Japanese No-Dance costumes; early Italian engravings; important collections of Egyptian and classical art, including sculptures, terra cottas, bronzes, gems, coins and vases. Foremost collection outside Japan of Chinese and Japanese art. European and American paintings, tapestries, pottery, porcelain, etc.; American glass, special exhibition of works by Dr. William Rimmer; exhibit of summer work by students of the school of the Museum of Fine Arts. Open daily from 9 to 4:30, Sunday hours 1 to 6. Admission 25 cents; Saturdays, Sundays and holidays free.

Boston City Club, 6 Ashburton place—Drawings in color by Harriot B. Newhall.

Brooks Reed's gallery, 9 Arlington street—Early English lithographs; March 6, French impressionists.

Art League of Boston, 282 Boylston street—First general exhibition of this new professional organization of young artists.

Charles E. Cobb's gallery, 454 Boylston street—Photographs by Rabe.

Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street—Paintings by Jessie Willcox Smith, drawings by Alexander James, water colors by Susan Bradley.

Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street—Etchings by Dwight C. Sturges, posters by Frank Brangwyn, paintings by Elizabeth Wentworth Roberts, landscapes in oil crayons by Albert L. Groll, portrait miniatures by Constance H. Cumming.

Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Broadway and Cambridge streets, Cambridge—Permanent collection of early Italian paintings; display of prints.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury street—Paintings by Philip L. Hale; miscellaneous pictures by other members.

Miss Harlow and Miss Howland, 335 Boylston street—Portrait engravings by Nanteuil, Morin, Edelinck, and others.

R. C. & N. M. Vose gallery, 398 Boylston street—Paintings by a large group of American artists.

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Week's Review of American Events

President Wilson on Monday evening held a conference at the White House with Senator Kern of Indiana, Democratic leader of the Senate, Senator Stone of Missouri, chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, and Representative Flood of Virginia, chairman of the House committee on foreign affairs, with relation to the status of the Lusitania case and the critical point reached in the controversy between the United States state department and the German foreign office over the new submarine policy announced by the German admiralty. The utmost secrecy was for a time maintained with regard to this conference and its nature and result, although it was generally understood that it could have reference to and a bearing upon only one question. Late on Tuesday some of the facts began to slip out through senators and representatives other than those present at the White House, who of necessity had to be consulted. On Wednesday morning it developed that the President had given notice to the heads of the two foreign affairs committees and to the leader of the Senate, and through these to members of his party in Congress disposed to interpose objections to the policy toward Germany upon which he had decided, that he would brook no interference with his prerogative, nor consent to any concession which would deny the right of American citizens to travel safely on armed merchantmen. It was made clear early on Wednesday that the President was prepared to insist upon the withdrawal by Germany of her declaration of intention to torpedo without warning all armed enemy merchantmen after March 1, and to carry his purpose in this particular to the point of breaking off further diplomatic intercourse with that country. It came to be understood, also, that Germany was not prepared to close the case, but that she would seek to discuss the submarine issue at greater length, and that she might, perhaps, agree voluntarily to a postponement of action under her new declaration.

A Move Advised by W. J. Bryan

On the same day it became known, furthermore, that the representatives of the House and Senate in the White House conference had with them a copy of a joint resolution prohibiting American citizens from traveling on belligerent liners, that this resolution was read to the President; that the point was raised that its passage would relieve the administration of the embarrassment of taking the position that merchant vessels have the right to arm despite the new German decree and in face of the arguments to the contrary which Secretary Lansing laid before the entente powers, and that the President emphatically rejected this compromise, declaring that the passage of such a resolution would be contrary to the intentions of the administration.

It is recalled that Senator Gore introduced practically the identical resolution spoken of here on Jan. 5 last, following a conference with former Secretary of State Bryan. The resolution, afterward withdrawn, would prohibit, if adopted, the issuance of passports to any citizen of this country who would not agree under oath not to travel on a vessel flying the flag of a belligerent nation. With this Senator Gore introduced another resolution prohibiting entry or clearance to vessels of a belligerent nation if they attempted to carry American citizens on board and also prohibiting American citizens from traveling on any neutral ships engaged in carrying munitions of war. At the time of his resignation, Mr. Bryan took the position that legislation of this character should be enacted, declaring it wrongful for a few Americans traveling in belligerent merchantment to jeopardize the relations existing between the United States and other nations and thereby embroil the latter in war.

An Exciting Day in Washington

As the President's attitude became known to congressmen on Wednesday excitement began to manifest itself in both houses. The belief seemed to prevail that unless some positive steps were taken the President would go so far as to make war inevitable. Responsible leaders of the House on the Democratic side freely expressed the opinion that the United States should not carry its negotiations to the point where a rupture of friendly relations with Germany might occur. Some said frankly that while the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany at the time of the sinking of the Lusitania might have been justifiable, no such demand existed now for drastic action. In the present instance, they insisted, the break would result from a difference as to a technicality, whereas the President entered upon long negotiations when the Lusitania went down with over a hundred Americans. It was asserted that if the first mentioned Gore joint resolution had come to the House Wednesday it would have been adopted by an overwhelming majority.

Meanwhile friends of the administration were using their utmost skill and influence to prevent the reintroduction of the resolution. The expectation was that, unless an agreement could be brought about between the White House and Congress, or unless the President could be induced to take the initiative in a move that would hold the submarine discussion open, Senator Gore would present the measure, which would go, of course, to the foreign relations committee and might be promptly and favorably reported to the Senate. There had been in the hands of the House foreign affairs committee a resolution, introduced by Representative McLemore of Texas, warning Americans to keep off belligerent merchantmen. On Wednesday its sponsor made a formal demand for a hearing on the resolution, but this also was held off, the evident intention of the House being to avoid if possible anything that might be regarded as offensive to the administration.

The Gore resolution as at present drafted declares: (1) That American citizens should not take passage in armed belligerent vessels; (2) that the state department should not issue passports to persons intending to take passage on such vessels; (3) that Congress disclaims responsibility for the safety of any American citizen who takes passage on an armed belligerent vessel.

Senate Refuses Hearing to Resolution

In the Senate on Thursday Senator Gore asked unanimous consent to the introduction of his resolution, this being necessary because the Shields water-power bill had precedence of all other business. A Republican member quickly objected and the objection was sustained by the Vice-President. Senator Gore then attempted to have the concurrent resolution read, but a similar objection was made and sustained.

Aside from this incident a truce was maintained. Tension has continued, however, inasmuch as a notification from Berlin that it would not recede from its intention of putting its new submarine declaration into operation on March 1 was a momentary possibility. If Berlin should take an uncompromising position in this matter the crisis would, of course, be greatly accentuated; an offer to suspend the operation of the new submarine program for a month, on the other hand, would have a quieting influence.

President Wilson Stands Firm

On Thursday night, in a letter addressed to Senator Stone, chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, replying to arguments raised against the use by Americans of armed merchantmen, the claim being made that such use constituted a menace to the peace of the nation, President Wilson wrote a temperate but positive letter holding fast to his position that international laws could not be changed in time of war to meet the exigencies of a belligerent power, and insisting upon the right of Americans as neutrals to safe passage on the high seas. His attitude is crystallized in these sentences: "For my own part I cannot consent to any abridgement to the rights of American citizens in any respect. The honor and self-respect of the nation is involved. We covet peace and shall preserve it at any cost but the loss of honor. . . . What we are contending for in this matter is of the very essence of the things that have made America a sovereign nation. She cannot yield them without conceding her own impotency as a nation and making virtual surrender of her independent position among the nations of the world."

Alleged Seizures Aboard American Ship

The American consul at Shanghai submitted a partial report to the state department on Wednesday relating to the alleged recent seizure of 38 Germans aboard the American steamship China by a British warship. The report gave no details, but fixed the location of the incident as "ten miles off shore." It is stated that Secretary Lansing characterizes the report as indefinite and has asked the consul for further information. Should it be established that the seizures took place on the high seas, as the report intimates, a protest from the state department will probably be sent to the British government.

Espagne Postpones Sailing

American citizens who booked as passengers on the French liner Espagne, scheduled to sail from New York for Bordeaux on Thursday, received anonymous letters warning them not to embark. The vessel carries no armament. The sailing was postponed.

The British steamship Cretic sailed earlier in the week for the Azores and the Mediterranean. The Cretic carries saloon and steerage passengers.

Proposed Masonic Move for Peace

According to the Savannah Morning News of Tuesday, George R. Benton of that city has submitted to Henry Ford for consideration a plan to bring about peace in Europe on a fraternal basis. His idea is that Masonic brethren in the war-ridden countries might be brought into a peaceful frame of thought by the exercise of strong Masonic influence in the United States. Mr. Ford has acknowledged receipt of the proposition.

Progress of the Defense Campaign

On Monday the House military committee reached a practical agreement on the outline of the army bill it will present for passage. As Chairman Hay was authorized to frame the measure, it will be in the nature of a compromise for the continental army advocated by Secretary Garrison and approved by President Wilson. Complete federalization of the national guard will be substituted for the proposed continentals. The measure, it is said, will virtually grant the entire program mapped out by Secretary Garrison for the regular army, and go even further than he recommended in providing for reserve military supplies. One statement has it that a total peace strength of 575,000 men will be provided for, with reserve systems to more than double the force in war. The cost of the whole establishment this year is estimated at $174,000,000, exclusive of Panama canal defenses, which are carried in another bill. The bill authorizes increase of the regular army to a total peace strength of 147,000 men, by adding 10 regiments of infantry, four regiments of field artillery, 52 companies of coast artillery, 15 companies of engineers and four aero squadrons. Under the plan tentatively agreed upon the regular army would have an organization capable of being expanded to 275,000 men in war times, and a provision will be designed to produce annually 75,000 reservists obligated to return to the colors under call. Doubling of the cadet corps at West Point is also to be provided for.

Secretary Daniels has practically decided, it is reported, not to contract for two new fleet submarines of the type of the Schley now under construction, and will probably reject the bid of the Electric Boat Company opened only a few days ago. The secretary believes that as the Schley is only an experiment it would be useless to build others of the same type until it is completed and tested. The Schley will not be completed until March, 1918. The appropriation for the two new submarines amounting to $3,000,000, will be carried over to be applied on next year's program, if the secretary adheres to his present plans.

The fortifications sub-committee of the House committee has decided to include in its bill a recommendation that the United States government purchase the exclusive patent rights to the invention of John Hays Hammond, Jr., for the wireless control of torpedoes. The bill covering this purchase, it is said, will embrace all appliances, mechanisms and patent rights embodied in more than 130 secret patent applications. Mr. Hammond, it is said, has refused to consider offers from other countries. The hope is entertained in some quarters that the possibilities of this new engine of warfare may be a potent instrument for the preservation of peace.

War Secretaryship Vacancy Unfilled

Former Governor James M. Cox of Ohio has been recommended to the President for the vacant war secretaryship. His political enemies in his home state say that while his removal from activities in Ohio politics would be a good thing for the Democratic party he would make a useful member of the cabinet.

Among other names mentioned in connection with the place is that of Brand Whitlock, minister to Belgium.

United States Agent in Mexico

James Linn Rodgers, consul-general at Havana, has been selected to act as special agent of the state department representing the United States before the Carranza de facto government, pending confirmation by the Senate of Henry Prather Fletcher as ambassador to Mexico. It is now apparently settled that the nomination of the latter will be confirmed. The Senate foreign relations committee is reported standing 12 to 2 in favor of approving the President's appointment. No objection to Mr. Fletcher personally is involved in the postponement of confirmation. He is now ambassador to Chile. The question that has arisen has relation to the readiness of the de facto government of Mexico to receive an ambassador.

Mr. Fletcher was confirmed on Friday.

David R. Francis for Petrograd

David R. Francis of St. Louis has been offered and has accepted, conditionally upon the approval of the Russian government, the Petrograd ambassadorship. The appointee has been mayor of St. Louis, Governor of Missouri, a member of the Cleveland cabinet and was president of the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

Mining Corporation Tax Upheld

The supreme court of the United States has upheld the corporation income tax imposed upon mining companies.

Trade Commission Makes First Complaint

The federal trades commission on Monday issued its first formal complaint of unfair business practices, citing a New York thread manufacturing concern to appear April 15 and show cause why they should not desist from alleged unfair methods.

Nicaragua Will Approve Treaty

News has reached Washington from Nicaragua of a character which leaves little doubt as to the acceptance by that country of the treaty recently ratified the United States Senate, which in return for a cash payment of $3,000,000 to the smaller republic insures an isthmian canal right of way and certain naval bases to the United States, practically in perpetuity.

Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Bill

The annual rivers and harbors bill appropriating an aggregate of $39,000,000 was reported favorably to the House on Wednesday. The bill is a net cut of about $40,000,000 from the estimates. It is anticipated that there will be considerable opposition to the New York harbor appropriation and other exceptional allowances for new projects.

Immigration Bill Will Provoke Debate

The immigration bill is likely to be brought up in the House at any time. It is claimed by friends of the literacy test that they have sufficient votes to pass it. It is likely, however, that a long and warm discussion will precede the taking of a vote

Brandeis Inquiry Resumed

The Brandeis inquiry has again been under way this week. New charges were made bearing upon the relation of Mr. Brandeis to E. H. Harriman in connection with the Illinois Central railway deal, and also with regard to his relation with a Gillette Safety Razor suit and with the Equitable Life Assurance affairs. Several hundred students of Harvard University have signed a petition to the Senate in favor of the confirmation of Mr. Braddeis as an associate justice of the supreme court. Witnesses late in the week gave favorable testimony.

Reply to Former Senator Root

In his recent "keynote" speech before the New York Republican state convention former Senator Root attacked the Wilson administration for permitting the invasion of Belgium to pass without protest. This he pronounced the basic mistake of President Wilson in relation to the European war. On Monday the Senate adopted a resolution offered by Senator Stone, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, requesting President Wilson to submit to the Senate the correspondence between the United States and Korea when Japan occupied the Hermit kingdom. On Wednesday President Wilson responded, sending the documents desired to the Senate. It develops in the correspondence that the United States government, Mr. Root being secretary of state, ignored an appeal made by the Korean envoy at Washington invoking its aid in behalf of Korean integrity. The treaty between the United States and Korea at the time provided: "If other powers deal unjustly or oppressively with either government the other will exert its good offices on being informed of the case to bring about an amicable arrangement, this showing their friendly feeling."

It appears, however, that Korea previous to making its appeal to the United States had placed itself in such a position as to render it impossible for the latter to interfere. In other words, previous acts of Korea had practically vitiated the treaty between that country and the United States.

With Reference to the Presidency

Theodore E. Burton, former United States senator from Ohio, officially became a candidate for the presidency of the United States on Wednesday by filing declarations under the direct primary law of that state.

United States Senator Arthur B. Cummins of Iowa filed with the secretary of that state on Wednesday affidavits as a candidate for the Republican nomination as President.

Colonel Roosevelt has been invited to deliver a public address in Chicago a few days before the meeting of the Republican and Progressive national conventions in that city next June under the auspices of the Chicago Bar Association. This will afford him an opportunity, it is thought, of delivering a "keynote" speech.

William Barnes of New York is represented as looking kindly upon the nomination for the presidency of Governor McCall of Massachusetts.

Separation of New Haven Interests

Hearings looking to the separation of the rail lines from other interests in the New Haven railroad system have been carried on during the week in Boston before Special Examiner John H. Howell of the interstate commerce commission. A similar hearing had been carried on in New York and an inquiry along much the same lines is to take place in Providence. The end aimed at is separation of the real function of the corporation from activities of an outside character. President Howard Elliott, however, vigorously opposed the proposal to separate the rail line from the marine connections on Long Island sound, and in this he was strongly supported by business men. It is a general expression that the Long Island steamers and the railroad should continue to be operated jointly.

The public service commission of Massachusetts in a lengthy report this week pointed out, among other things, that close to $200,000,000 worth of stocks and securities of other companies have been acquired by the New Haven without permission of the commonwealth, and that more than $80,000,000 of other securities have been guaranteed without state authorization. Peaceful adjustment of the New Haven's affairs, it is hinted, can only become possible by general reform and reorganization. The corporation, it was declared, must give up outside matters and attend strictly to the business of railroading.

Woman Suffrage and Prohibition

A victory was won in the New York Assembly on Wednesday by the suffragists, but a temporary setback was suffered in the Senate. By a vote of 11 to 1 the Assembly judiciary committee reported favorably the Brereton bill designed to bring about another referendum vote in 1917. The Senate committee having the matter in hand deferred action for two weeks.

Local option is to enter prominently into the New Jersey state campaign of this year.

Mayor Thomas B. Smith of Philadelphia this week made it clear that orders against the use of liquor by employees of the municipality are to be made general. Suspension is to follow non-compliance with these orders, and suspension will be equivalent to dismissal where the facts warrant.

At the Pennsylvania state prohibition convention in Pittsburgh on Wednesday, former Governor Sulzer of New York assailed local option and proposed a tax of $1000 a gallon on liquor.

Changes in Memphis Municipality

Reorganization of the Memphis, Tenn., municipal commission this week gave that city four mayors within as many hours, and finally resulted in the election of Thomas C. Ashcroft, banker and former newspaper man as mayor to serve the unexpired term of Edward H. Crump, which comes to an end in 1920. Mayor Crump, ousted last November on charges of failure to enforce prohibition laws and prevented from entering upon a new term which was to begin on Jan. 1, pending a supreme court decision, was installed as mayor, relieving W. T. McLain. Crump immediately resigned and was succeeded by R. A. Utley, acting mayor. Utley's term was short, for while papers in ouster against him were being prepared he resigned and the commission named Mr. Ashcroft.

Mexican News Mostly Rumors

Stories to the effect that Carranza is on the point of being overthrown persist. A late report names Obregon as his successor. It is also reported that a large Carranza force is trapped in western Chihuahua. This and similar intelligence, mostly pessimistic, seems to have no foundation save in floating rumors. Washington reports no serious change in the Mexican situation.

TEXAS GOVERNOR IS BUILDING LEVEE

TEMPLE, Texas—The construction of a levee one and a half miles in length is under way along the banks of the Little River through the large farm of Governor James E. Ferguson, near Sparks, and the entire cost of the improvement is being borne by the Governor, says the Dallas News. For several years a portion of the farm has been subject to overflow and to remedy the situation the construction of a levee was decided upon.

LEAP YEAR OF THE JEWS

It is not usual that Christian and Jewish holidays come on or about the same day, though these holidays may reveal some cognateness as to origin if not in character. There are many important calendar periods for both Jews and Christians that bear an unmistakable resemblance, but a strict coincidence such as is taking place this year between the Christian and the Jewish leap year is a rare occurrence, for not only do the leap years coincide but the very leap periods are not a week apart.

The Jews, as is well known, have not adopted the solar determination for their year. It is rather the moon that is for them the all-important celestial body. The new moon marks the beginning of a new month, and the sanctification of the new moon in the open air forms a most impressive ceremony, recalling the nomadic antecedents of the Jewish people at the time when the ancient shepherds depended for all their movements at night upon the light and course of the moon. This fact, of course, also accounts for the surprising custom among the Jews of looking upon the evening as the beginning of the next day. Hence all holidays and feasts start at sunset and end at sunset.

The Jewish calendar year consists of 12 lunar months. The very division of the year into months is really a Semitic invention, and our word "month" is cognate with the word "moon." The lunar month is made up of 29 and 30 days according to astronomical rules fixed thousands of years ago by various Babylonian and, later, Jewish astronomers, among the foremost of the latter being Mar Samuel, a Talmudist, about whom it was said that the courses of the heavenly bodies were as familiar to him as the streets of his city. Mar Samuel controlled nearly all the affairs of the Jews in Babylon some 1800 years ago.

The purpose of the Jewish leap year is to have the lunar calendar catch up with the solar system of computation. For this reason instead of adding one day to the leap year the Jews intercalate a whole month at the end of their civil year once every three years. Since the lunar year consists of 354 days, this intercalary month just about makes up the difference in days between the two calendric systems.

The Jewish leap year, it will be found, is generally looked forward to by the Jews. They are forced to ake account of it for various economical and industrial reasons, for in a Jewish leap year, or "generating year" as it is called in Hebrew, all the holidays and feasts of the year, beginning with the double month are shifted four weeks ahead. Thus the feast of Purim, which ordinarily would have fallen on Feb. 20, will not take place until March 19. Passover, consequently, will this year come quite a period apart from Easter.

Although Purim with all its festivities is assigned to the intercalary month Ve-Adar, there is a vicarious Purim also provided for in the preceding month, Adar, when it ordinarily would have occurred. This vicarious holiday, however, is observed only by the most pious orthodox Jews, and is called "Small Purim."

VANCOUVER TO ENTER STEEL SHIP INDUSTRY

Company Which Recently Completed Five Submarines Is Now Encouraged to Extend Its Operations

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

VICTORIA, B. C.—The British Canadian Engineering and Construction Company, of Vancouver, which recently completed and dispatched five modern submarines built at the yards established at Barnet for the Russian government, a work in which 500 men were employed, is now planning to enter into the steel shipbuilding industry. It can equip three yards on Burrard inlet, where cargo or passenger steamers up to 550 feet in length or 10,000 tons capacity can be turned out. Because of the demand due to so many of the yards of the United Kingdom being filled up with war orders, while those of Germany, owing to the blockade, are out of the world's business, inquiries are being received from Norway and elsewhere for figures on cargo steamers—one from Norway for a steamer of 5000 tons dead weight capacity and one from London for a vessel of 6000 tons carrying capacity.

The five submarines built for Russia involved an expenditure of $3,000,000. There was an idea that all the company did was to assemble these war craft, but this assumption was erroneous. They were built from the keel up with exception of the engines-patent machinery, which was brought in and installed. Twenty-nine cars of steel plates were delivered at the yard from Montreal, and cut, punched and manufactured into the plates for the submarines. The craft were duplicates of those constructed at Montreal. There was no trouble in getting men, machinists, rivetters and other technical help being rapidly available. The contract was completed ahead of time and was absolutely satisfactory to the purchasers.

Construction of these submarines shows that the production of steel vessels can be satisfactorily and profitably carried on in this province. This one firm, in fact, has received inquiries for 15 steel cargo vessels, and could establish three yards close to where the submarines were built where vessels up to 550 feet long, say about 10,000 tons, could be built.

"The building of two or three ships a year does not give us a merchant marine," said a prominent shipbuilder. "This will take time. It is time, though, that a beginning was made, and also that provision was made for the construction of a dry dock, preferably a proper floating dock, where ships could repair when light. At the port of Vancouver a net tonnage of about 1¼ millions tons comes each year."

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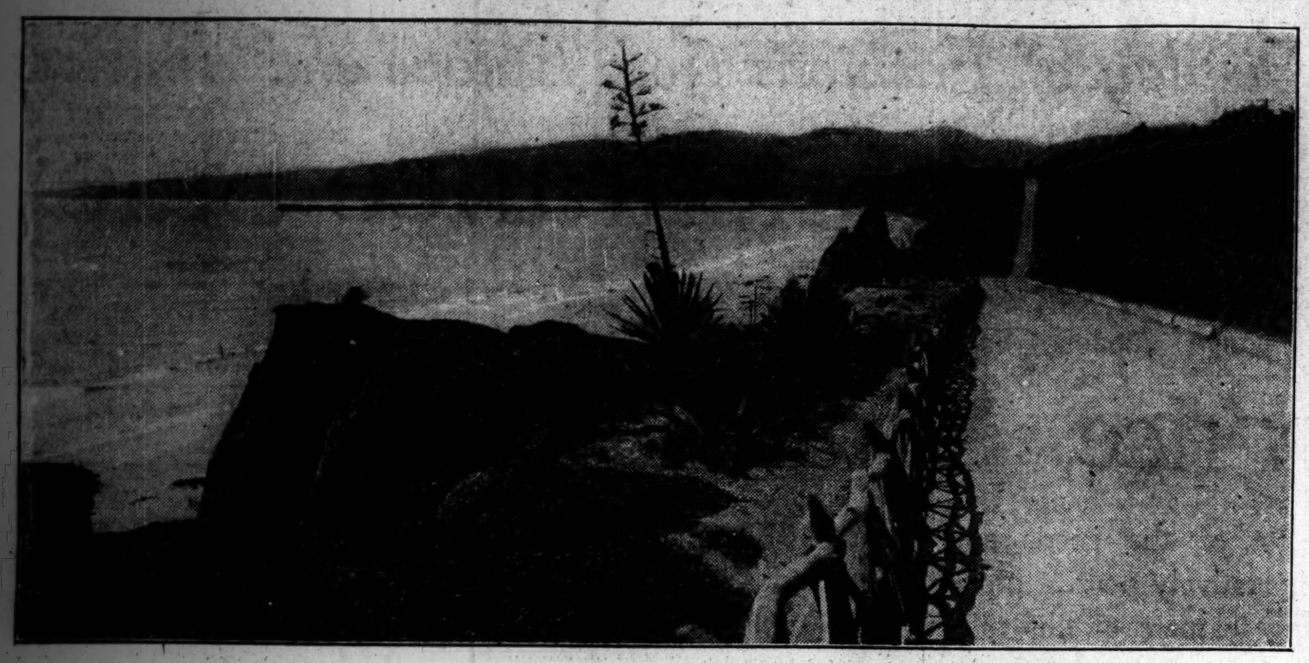

View of Topango Canyon road which is to be built this summer at Santa Monica, Cal.

SANTA MONICA PLANS NEW AUTO HIGHWAY SOON

Paving of the Topango Canyon Road to Take Place Early This Summer—Forms Center Portion of Scenic Motor Route

SANTA MONICA, Cal.—With the paving of the Topango Canyon road early in the summer, another splendid scenic asset of this city will have been completed. The road winds for about a dozen miles through one of the most rugged and beautiful canyons on the California coast, and in places has been hewn out of solid rock, so that automobiles literally cling to the face of the cliffs several hundred feet high.

The Canyon road is now the center portion of one of the most wonderful and diversified motoring routes in America. Along a road about 50 miles in length, reaching from Los Angeles through the canyon to Del Ray, motorists can find practically every variety of scenery which California affords.

Motor cars leaving any one of the downtown hotels in the course of the 50-mile ride will pass through city streets, suburban lanes, through 20 miles of rich valley, up the winding mountain road, through Topango canyon, out upon the highway along the Pacific ocean to Santa Monica, Ocean Park and Venice, where beach resorts are numerous and over six or seven miles of beach road to Del Ray, where the coast way ends. All of this 50 miles will be over the highest class of asphalt pavement, constructed by county and cities. Santa Monica is ready to begin the paving of the portion of beach road within the city limits, and the county plans to start work on Topango road and the part of the beach highway under its jurisdiction in a few months. The first 20 miles or so of the road through the San Fernando valley is already finished.

In Santa Monica the road extends from the edge of Santa Monica canyon, under the shadow of the famous Palisades, through the amusement section of the city and to the city limits adjoining Venice, the second amusement city of this district, and named after the Italian city.

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When the average man thinks of light weight with reference to his automobile, he of course considers only the total weight of the car and too often says, "What matter about the weight? Does not the engine pull it?" Arguments as to efficiency and the various other gains have in days gone by been all too deep for him, says C. E. Duryea, a technical expert on automobiles. He could appreciate only that which he saw, and he could see a big car with its massive parts and imposing bearing. It impressed him with the idea of power and speed. So the massive heavy construction won.

But merit sooner or later will bob up after the fallacies have had time to blow away. So light weight is rapidly coming into its own. The visitor to the automobile shows this year find more evidences of the growth of the light weight idea than ever before, and in some of the most unexpected places. He sees exhibits of wonderful triumphs of mechanical designing and note that they lead toward lighter and still lighter weight.

That the modern automobile will closely follow the history of the horse-drawn carriages and the bicycle and eventually become lightened to a degree even now considered impossible has long been in the thoughts of many, but that this lightening would be preeminent at some of the places where it is now found was not foreseen. And the future undoubtedly holds still further surprises for us.

The first form of lightening the car came in the choice of better materials. The early structural steels, amply good and probably best for their purpose, were far from being the best materials for auto construction. The still scarce metal aluminum was introduced for crank cases in 1895. It was tried for many other services in the next few years by different builders, but not largely used, because at that time suitable alloys and proper foundry handling could not be had. But better steels came, better shop practice became common until the modern automobile is a marvel of strength and endurance. And so gradual has this all been that we have not thought of the weight that would have been required had it been possible to use enough of the older materials to secure the modern strength.

Since last winter's shows there has been another long step forward in the matter of light weight. The use of aluminium for pistons marks the success of experiments begun several years before the end of the last century. The light piston permits light connecting rods and light bearings. It permits high speeds and thus a reduction of engine weights. High speeds accompany small cylinders, which in turn mean many cylinders, with the result that the engine needs almost no fly wheel, and the strain on the transmission and driving shafts is both light and continuous instead of a series of heavy impulses that require heavy parts to resist.

So the use of aluminium pistons not only saves a small amount of weight in the pistons, but it saves weight every inch of the way to the wheels. This saving permits lighter wheels, lighter frames, and of course lighter springs and lighter tires to carry these lighter loads. It has been stated, and it is doubtless well within the truth, that a pound saved at the fly wheel of the engine permits five pounds to be saved in the weight of the car.

Of the money value of this weight saving much should be said. The light car burns less fuel and thus every day pays toward the cost of its lighter weight. But best of all, it is more flexible and responsive and is more of a pleasure to drive. It starts and stops quicker and is therefore more safe. The light car is the car of the near future.

TO START MONDAY DECORATING FOR BIG AUTO SHOW

Prepare Mechanics Building for Display of Motor Cars Which Opens a Week From Today

A week from today the Boston Automobile Dealers Association will open its annual Boston automobile show in Mechanics building and judging from the requests for space which have been coming in to Manager C. I. Campbell during the past three or four months, there will not only be no space left unfilled, but there will be a number of would-be exhibitors who will be unable to be represented owing to the fact that the demand exceeded the supply.

Work of staging the show will begin Monday morning when several hundred workmen in charge of skilled decorators will begin the work of transforming the big building into an artistic background for the display of the various pleasure cars, commercial vehicles and accessories. For several months back scenic artists have been at work on the curtain, wall scenery and drops, covering the 46,000 square feet of area. Modelers and sculptors have been working for weeks in the development of various designs to be used in the decorating scheme.

Every pleasure car, motor truck and accessory that is regarded as "representative" of the industry will be on display. To those who will go to the show not for the general effect the outstanding features will be the twelve-cylinder cars, the large number of "eights," the beauty of the lines of the 1916 models and mechanical innovations in the power plants.

Manager Campbell announces that "Society day," and other specially designated dates are a matter of history. The crowds that go to the auto show are so enormous that to designate any special day means an overflow.

WILLIAMS MEETS ALUMNI TONIGHT

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Williams' past achievements in basketball will be recalled here tonight when the varsity five meets the alumni at Lasell gymnasium. The line-up of the graduates will include three members of the championship teams which represented Williams in 1909 and 1910. They are Lambie, Wallace and Vaughn Lewis. Hodge '14, Victor '13 and Lewis '13 are expected to complete the alumni line-up.

N. H. STATE WINS FROM SPRINGFIELD

DURHAM, N. H.—The New Hampshire State College basketball team defeated the Springfield training school five Friday, 27 to 21. The summary:

Score—N. H. State 27, Springfield 21. Goals from floor—Sanborn, Taylor, Cahalane 4, Steele, Badger 2, Whalen 3, Burnham 6 Bigler 4. Goals on free tries—Badger 3, Bigler. Time—20m. halves.

WILL OFFER SCHOLARSHIPS

SHERMAN, Tex.—For the purpose of interesting young men in college education, the board of trustees of Austin College announce the policy of giving scholarships to deserving high school graduates of north Texas and of southern Oklahoma, says a Dallas News special. These scholarships will be given annually and the purpose is for the policy to be a permanent one.

PRINCETON VS. DARTMOUTH

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton undergraduates expect their varsity basketball team to improve its standing in the Intercollegiate league this evening by defeating Dartmouth in the local gymnasium. Last Saturday Princeton defeated Dartmouth at Hanover 33 to 29.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED

Feb. 26.....From 5:59 p. m. to 5:56 a. m.
Feb. 27.....From 6:00 p. m. to 5:55 a. m.
Feb. 28.....From 6:01 p. m. to 5:53 a. m.
Feb. 29.....From 6:03 p. m. to 5:52 a. m.
Mar. 1.....From 6:04 p. m. to 5:50 a. m.
Mar. 2.....From 6:05 p. m. to 5:49 a. m.
Mar. 3.....From 6:06 p. m. to 5:47 a. m.
Mar. 4.....From 6:08 p. m. to 5:45 a. m.

TWO TEAMS TIE FOR FIRST IN M. V. CONFERENCE

Missouri and Nebraska Universities Have Yet to Be Defeated in Missouri Valley Basketball Championship Race

M. V. CONFERENCE STANDING

School	Won	Lost	Pctg.
Missouri	8	0	1.000
Nebraska	8	0	1.000
K. S. A. C.	6	2	.750
Kansas	4	10	.285
Ames	2	5	.285
Washington	1	9	.100
Drake	0	3	.000

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

COLUMBIA, Mo.—The Missouri Valley Conference basketball championship race has progressed so far that it is now certain that three teams are entitled to be ranked as in the "first division" and the remaining four in the "second division." The three teams which are so far ahead in the race that there is no chance that a team from the second division can replace any one of them are Missouri, Nebraska, and the Kansas Agricultural College. Missouri and Nebraska are now tied with perfect percentages, each having won eight games and lost none. The Kansas Aggies stand third with a percentage of 750, having won six games and lost two.

The next closest team, Kansas University, has a percentage of only 285, with four games won and 10 lost. Ames has the same percentage on a basis of two games won and five lost, Washington now has a record of one victory and nine defeats for a percentage of .100, while Drake still retains a firm hold on last place. The Des Moines team has played only three games and has lost all.

None of the lower four teams has enough games remaining on its schedule to permit its crowding out one of the first three teams, even if every game were won from now until the end of the season. Drake plays three more games, all at Des Moines. Two will be with Nebraska and one with Ames. At best Drake is conceded only a possible chance to take more than one of these games. Ames plays Drake one game and Nebraska two, Washington has two games with the Kansas Aggies which are almost certain to be K. S. A. C. victories, and Kansas University will finish the season when two additional games with Missouri have been played. Even should these games be won, Kansas cannot hope to finish high.

The most interesting games remaining to be played are the two contests between Missouri and the Kansas Aggies at Manhattan. The K. S. A. C. team is conceded an advantage because both games are to be played on the K. S. A. C. court, but it is believed that the team which wins will have to extend itself to the utmost.

Should K. S. A. C. win both these games or even one it is probable that Nebraska will then lead the valley schools when final percentages are figured up. Should Missouri win both games, it is likely that the race will end a tie, to be played off in a post-season series between Missouri and Nebraska.

Both Missouri and the Kansas Aggies won easily in the last conference series played. Missouri played Washington two games in St. Louis. The first game was a Missouri victory 23 to 17 after Washington had started unusually well by getting an eight-point lead in the first half. The second game the Missouri five was never in danger and defeated Washington by a final score of 41 to 19. In the second half of this game the St. Louis team was held to one field goal and two free throws.

At the same time the Kansas Aggies were finding comparatively little trouble in taking two games from Kansas University. The first game was won, 38 to 23. The second contest was won by a score of 45 to 21. In neither game were the winners especially hard pushed at any time.

MOTORISMS

The Rockford (Ill.) Motor Club has elected the following officers for 1916: J. E. Armstrong, president, Julius Hanson, vice-president, E. A. Anderson, secretary, Duncan Bennett, treasurer.

The Daniel Boone trail, from Des Moines, Ia., to St. Paul, Minn., via Boone, Ft. Dodge, Algona, Blue Earth and Mankato, has been organized by J. B. McHose, Boone, who originated the idea.

The Bay State Automobile Association will give an entertainment March 9, in Convention hall, St. Botolph street. Dr. Arthur McIntosh, chairman of the entertainment committee, is arranging the program, which will not begin until 10:30 p. m.

Announcement is made that famed Rene Thomas, winner of the 1914 500-mile international sweepstakes race, has been given freedom from military service in France and will drive May 30 in the sixth annual international sweepstakes race at Indianapolis, Ind.

Superintendent of Highways Emery of Peoria county, Illinois, recently spoke before the state meeting of highway superintendents at that city, and among other things said that oil should be put on the roads, only when nothing better and more permanent can be done.

At a recent meeting of the board of governors of the Springfield Automobile Club, Springfield, O., it was decided to get out several hundred metal road signs. These will have a blue background with white lettering, and an arrow will point the way to Springfield on roads leading to that city.

Under the provisions of a bill introduced in the General Assembly at Annapolis, Md., no commercial motor vehicle with capacity of more than eight tons will be permitted to operate in the state. The bill also proposes greatly to increase the license fees paid by all commercial vehicles.

Owners of automobiles in Champaign county, Illinois, have been invited to join a new organization, the object of which is, "to meet, discuss, and prepare to carry out in an approved manner, all such matters as shall or may appear to be beneficial to the owners with reference to pleasant and profitable traveling, the prevention of depredations and of the violations of the laws, particularly touching the ownership and use of motor cars."

New York towns and counties placed contracts for nearly 200 miles of concrete streets and roads last year and more than 110 miles of these were completed during the year. Contracts were let in 32 counties for 2,291,958 sq. yds. of concrete paving, sufficient for 244 miles of 16-foot paved surface. At the end of the year 1,320,638 sq. yds. had been completed, equivalent to 140 miles of 16-foot roads. Many of the pieces of road were put down in towns and were more than 16-feet wide, so the actual mileage completed was a little more than 110 miles.

Through adoption of an independent alignment from Indianapolis east to the Atlantic ocean, the Pikes Peak Ocean to Ocean Highway Association has forged another link to its great transcontinental highway. At a conference of its committee on eastern extension, held at Indianapolis decision was reached in favor of a route extending from Indianapolis through Richmond, Ind.; Eaton, Dayton, Springfield and Columbus, O.; Pittsburgh, Blairsville, Johnstown, Altoona, Huntington, Harrisburg, Lebanon, Reading, Pottstown to Philadelphia; with a connecting branch from Harrisburg to Washington, D. C., and another from Reading, Pa., to New York city. The selection of this route is subject to early organization and affiliation of state divisions in Ohio and Pennsylvania and active steps have already been taken looking to meetings for this purpose during the month of March.

BOSTON WATER COLOR CLUB IN ANNUAL EXHIBIT

(Continued from page eleven)

guidance is free to all, and the services of the docent for any one of these hours may be secured beforehand for a group by arrangement with the doorkeeper.

At 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon Dr. A. D. Dentamaro will give in the lecture hall of the Museum of Fine Arts an illustrated lecture on "From Pompeii to Milan." On the following Sunday at the same hour Dr. G. W. Tupper will lecture on "Polish Life in Art and Music." Though these lectures are especially for immigrant pupils in the evening schools, they have been prepared with the idea of being of interest to all lovers of art, and are free to the public.

Color Photographs of the West

The Berger-Jones color photographs of the scenic beauties of the Northwest will be shown before the Women's City Club on Monday afternoon, Feb. 28, at 2:30 o'clock, in Pilgrim hall. These pictures are being shown under the combined direction of the Portland (Ore.) Chamber of Commerce, the Portland Ad Club and the Portland Rotary Club. In Boston they are to be exhibited before the Boston City Club and the Harvard Union, as well as before the Women's City Club. Such places as Crater lake, the Columbia River highway and Rainier national park will be shown just as they would appear if the spectator were in the Northwest. The pictures were made through a direct color process of photography discovered by Messrs. Jones and Berger, who took the photographs and who will personally display them.

Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh has arranged a comprehensive memorial exhibition of the paintings of John W. Alexander, which will be opened with a private view on the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 29. On this occasion Dr. John H. Finley, president of the University of the state of New York, and commissioner of education of New York state, will deliver a short memorial address.

Etchings by Childe Hassam are now on display at this institution, with 62 members in the catalogue.

The Albright Art Gallery in Buffalo is showing an exhibition of the work of "The Society of Men Who Paint the Far East." This includes Thomas Moran, Elliott Daingerfield, Edward Potthast, Ernest L. Blumenschein, E. Irving Couse, Ben Foster, Albert L. Groll, DeWitt Parshall, William Ritsenel, Carl Rungius, Gardner Symons, William Wendt and Frederick Ballard Williams. At the same institution are exhibitions by Stephen Parrish and Charles Caryl Coleman.

TOPPING WINS BELLEAIR GOLF

BELLEAIR, Fla.—The finals of the Washington's birthday golf tournament were played Friday under the poorest conditions experienced this season. A strong wind swept in from the ocean all day, growing worse as the day advanced. H. J. Topping of Greenwich defeated H. K. Kerr of New York for first honors, 2 and 1.

PRINCETON WRESTLERS WIN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The University of Pennsylvania wrestling team was for the second time defeated by Princeton Friday night by the score of 15 to 10. Michael Dorizas, the intercollegiate champion heavyweight, reappeared and won from Brown of Princeton.

HEBRON OUT OF MAINE GAMES

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Because of lack of competition, Hebron academy will not compete in future Bowdoin and other Maine college interscholastic meets, but will send her athletes to the Dartmouth and Harvard school games.

Maxwell

Conservatism

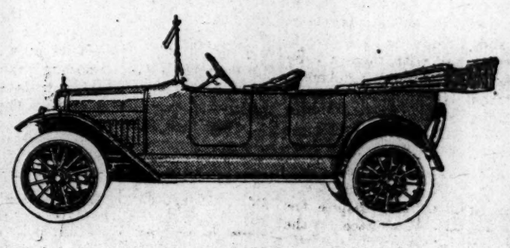
HIGH-SOUNDING and extravagant phrases, as applied to motor cars, are all too common. Thus their force is lost, and they convey no thought other than the impotence of the user.

Unfortunately, too, generalities are often resorted to in the absence of significant facts and convincing evidence.

For every effect there is a cause. The prestige and favor acquired by Maxwell Motor Cars are due to tangible and commanding reasons.

The comeliness of design, the solidity of structure, the economy in upkeep and operation, the ease and comfort in driving and lastly the innate integrity of the whole (exemplified by the World's Motor No-Stop Mileage Record, recently established by one of our stock touring cars)—these are the powerful contributing factors to Maxwell eminence.

Maxwell Motor Car Owners are people who recognize the wisdom of economy. They expect surpassing service and everything that such service implies. They pay tribute to Value and Worthiness whether in man or car.



One Chassis, Five Body Styles

Two-Passenger Roadster	$635
Five-Passenger Touring Car	655
Touring Car (with All Weather Top)	755
Two-Passenger Cabriolet	865
Six-Passenger Town Car	915

Full equipment, including Electric Starter and Lights. All prices F. O. B. Detroit.

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are sold in Boston by our representative
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The Hollier Eight

Manufactured by the LEWIS SPRING & AXLE COMPANY, the world's largest producers of springs and axles.

THE HOLLIER EIGHT-CYLINDER CAR is the most exclusive automobile in its class and combines the best engineering features proven successful by the world's most noted makers.

THE HOLLIER EIGHT-CYLINDER MOTOR has unlimited power for any road condition or emergency and its marvelous flexibility makes gear changing, whether driving in crowded traffic or on hills, almost unnecessary.

THE EXTREME DURABILITY OF THE HOLLIER MOTOR is assured by its positive lubrication system, the oil being forced under pressure through the drilled crank shaft as employed in the world's greatest racing cars.

LUXURIOUS COMFORT is obtained by perfect spring suspension, in the science of which the Lewis Spring & Axle Company are acknowledged masters.

Price from $985.00 upward, according to body specifications.
We courteously invite your further investigation.

HOLLIER MOTOR SALES COMPANY,
NEW ENGLAND HEADQUARTERS
911 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
Between Hereford and Gloucester Streets.

Chandler & Co.
One Hundred and Fifty-One Tremont Street

Spring Opening March Sixth

Chandler & Co.
One Hundred and Fifty-One Tremont Street

Six More Days and Then a Grand Display of Fashions from Europe and America

Monday Begins a Great Clearance Sale

To Continue for the Entire Week Before the Opening

Comprising Broken Assortments, Foreign Models, Single Pieces and Surplus Stock

Many 1-2 Price, Some Less

Gowns and Dresses

1— 55.00 Navy Charmeuse Dress 25.00
1— 85.00 Green Faille Silk Dress 29.50
1— 75.00 Chiffon Velvet Dress 29.50
10— 35.00-45.00 Evening Gowns 15.00
8— 35.00-50.00 Evening Gowns 19.50
5— 19.50-35.00 Evening Gowns 10.00
20— 25.00-35.00 Silk Dresses and Serge Dresses..... 10.50
3— 25.00-45.00 Black Net and Lace Dresses 15.00
3— 55.00-75.00 Silk Afternoon Dresses 15.00
3—150.00 Beaded Gowns 25.00
2— 85.00 Silk and Jet Beaded Gowns 15.00
2— 45.00 Chiffon Velvet Gowns 15.00
15— 65.00-100.00 Model Gowns, odd pieces 15.00

Women's Suits

4—25.00 Wool Suits, light weight 5.00
6—29.50-50.00 Wool Suits, light weight 10.50
1—58.00 Whipcord Winter Suit 25.00

Coats and Wraps

14—30.00-40.00 Street and Motor Coats 19.50
2—65.00 Velvet Evening Wraps 35.00
7—25.00 Afternoon and Street Coats 10.50
4—35.00 Broadcloth Wraps, marabou trimmed 15.00
6—16.00-25.00 Top Coats and Walking Coats 9.50
10—25.00-35.00 Street Coats 14.50
1—60.00 Brocaded Evening Wrap 15.00

Misses' Suits

3—35.00-65.00 Misses' Broadcloth Suits 19.50
3—35.00-55.00 Misses' Velvet Suits, last season's.... 5.50
3—35.00-40.00 Misses' Wool Suits, last season's..... 9.50
3—55.00 Misses' Mixture Suits 19.50
2—25.00-48.00 Misses' Blue Wool Suits 14.50

Misses' Dresses

2—25.00 Misses' Serge Dresses 10.50
10—25.00 Misses' Afternoon Dresses 9.50
8—29.50-35.00 Misses' Evening Dresses..... 10.50
2—35.00 Misses' Serge Dresses 15.00
5—29.50 Misses' Afternoon Dresses 14.50
13—25.00-29.50 Misses' Evening Dresses 9.50

Fur Coats—Fur Pieces

2—200.00 Hudson Seal Coats 100.00
1—175.00 Hudson Seal Coat 87.50
2—125.00 Near Seal Coats 62.50
1—150.00 Caracul Coat 65.00
2—150.00 Cross Fox Sets 75.00
1—100.00 Taupe Wolf Set 50.00
1—135.00 Hudson Seal and Fitch Set 65.00
3— 35.00 Beaver Muffs 17.50
14— 30.00 Skunk Muffs 15.00
3— 35.00 Skunk Muffs 17.50
10— 16.50-25.00 Fur Scarfs 10.00
26— 10.00-16.00 Fur Scarfs 5.00

Petticoats

5—3.95 Ribbon Trimmed Taffeta Petticoats..... 1.95
3—5.95 Colored Taffeta Petticoats..... 3.75
2—7.50 White Chiffon Taffeta Petticoats..... 5.25
5—5.95 Pompadour Trimmed Taffeta Petticoats..... 2.75
4—5.50 Colored Taffeta Petticoats..... 3.50
3—5.50 Tailored Silk Petticoats..... 3.00

Separate Skirts

10— 7.50 Broadcloth Skirts..... 3.50
20— 6.50 Wash Mohair Skirts..... 5.00
15— 7.50 Navy Serge Skirts..... 3.50

Laces and Trimmings

10— 4.50-7.00 Tassels, pearls and brilliants..... .95
1—45.00 Entire Dress Garniture..... 19.50
14½ yds.— 4.50 Hand Emb. Organdie Band..... 1.50
27 yds.— 1.50 Black Silk Lace Edge..... .25
1—28.00 Evening Dress Flounce..... 10.50
280 yds.— 1.50-3.25 Lace Flouncings..... .95
8 yds.— 5.00 Allover Lace 1.00
19¼ yds.— 4.50 Black Chantilly Flounce..... 1.65
3½ yds.— 4.50 Black Net Flounce, pastel green emb..... 1.95
69 yds.— 5.00 Real Princess Lace Bands..... 1.65
47 yds.— .75 Real Irish Insertion..... .50
129 yds.— 1.50 White and Flesh Nets, 54-in. wide..... .75
16¼ yds.— 1.50 Crystal Bead Insertion..... .45

Robes and Tunics

20—16.50 Hand Emb. Chinese Robes..... 7.50
6—15.00-28.00 Beaded Net and Chiffon Tunics..... 7.50
10—10.00 Emb. Voile Robes 6.95
4—25.00-45.00 Beaded Net Tunics..... 10.00
8—35.00-65.00 Beaded and Emb. Tunics..... 18.00

Gloves

46 prs.— 1.25 Washable Doeskin, 1-clasp..... .95
36 prs.— 3.50 Mocha, angora lined..... 2.25
89 prs.— 1.25 English Walking Gloves..... .90
25 prs.— 1.50 Mocha, gray and brown..... .95
61 prs.— 1.25 Ivory Washable Cape..... .95

Silk Hosiery

120 prs.— 2.00 Black Lace Clock Hose..... 1.00
337 prs.— 1.50 Colored Silk Hose..... 1.00
115 prs.— 1.50 Two-toned Silk Hose..... .75
103 prs.— 2.00 Colored Silk Hose, out sizes..... 1.00

Most of the goods are comparatively new. Interesting features of this sale are the numerous single pieces and accumulations, the remainder of purchases made in connection with several large sales of fine merchandise held during the past month. Every day in the week will present new values.

Sport Coats and Sweaters

10—11.00 Jersey Wool Sport Coats..... 5.95
4—25.50 Jersey Wool Sport Coats..... 12.50
32—25.00 Pure Thread Silk Sweaters..... 19.50
14— 5.00 Wool Sweaters 2.95

Colored Silks

20 yds.— 2.00 Natural Color Pongee, 40 in..... 1.25
28 yds.— 2.50 Hairline Stripe Louisine..... 1.50
10 yds.— .75 White Corsica ..... .39
14 yds.— 3.00 Novelty Crepe 1.25
25 yds.— 2.50 Navy Satin Mousseline, 40 in..... 1.45
7 yds.— 3.50 Navy Wool Black Satin..... 2.50
42 yds.— 2.00 White and Black Foulards..... 1.50
18 yds.— 3.00 Ciel Blue Crepe Meteor..... 1.50
14 yds.— 1.25 Light Blue Messaline..... .65
12 yds.— 2.50 Navy and White Stripe Chiffon..... 1.25
10 yds.— 2.00 Copenhagen Blue Charmeuse..... .75
15 yds.— 1.25 White Golf Cord, 32 in..... .95
10 yds.— 1.00 Tan Foulard, floral design..... .50

Black Silks

6 yds.— 2.50 Dotted Marquisette..... .98
20 yds.— 1.50 Gros de Londres..... .98
12 yds.— 2.50 Dress Taffeta 1.95
8 yds.— 2.50 Silk Poplin..... 1.95
8 yds.— 2.00 French Messaline..... 1.48
10 yds.— 2.50 Como Satin 1.95
15 yds.— 2.00 Faille 1.48

Wash Goods

35 yds.— .75 Blue St. Gall Swiss..... .39
49 yds.— .49 Lavender Ramie Linen..... .28
22 yds.— .87½ Floral Crepe de Chine..... .59
10¾ yds.— 2.50 Emb. French Crepe..... .95
65 yds.— .25 Floral Voile ..... .15
9¾ yds.— 1.75 White Voile, black emb..... .95
56 yds.— .50 Oyster Ramie Linen..... .38

Muslin Underwear

4—10.50 French Princess Slips, hand made..... 2.95
2— 5.00 Embroidered Skirts, French-American..... 1.95
3— 2.95 White Skirts, French-American emb..... 1.95
19— 1.50 Corset Covers, lace and emb..... 1.00
31— 1.25 Corset Covers 1.00
8— 3.00 Fine Corset Covers..... 1.95
30 prs.— 1.50 Fine Nainsook Drawers..... 1.00
17— 2.95 Night Gowns, lace and emb..... 1.95

Sale Five Hundred Corsets
Values from 1.50 to 6.00. All **1.00**
Chandler & Co.'s special corset in pink and white, equal in value to 1.50 and 2.00 corsets —also some corsets in sizes 24, 25 and 26, which were 3.00, 5.00 and 6.00.

Decorative Linens

21— 1.35 Russian Linen Centrepieces..... 1.00
2— 38.00 Venise Scarfs..... 17.50
12 doz.— 3.75 Luncheon Napkins 2.25
3— 14.00 Florentine Scarfs..... 11.50
12— 4.25 Damask Luncheon Cloths, 54x54..... 2.95
36— 1.50 Odd Florentine Doylies..... 1.12
1—125.00 Filet Luncheon Cloth..... 62.50
4— 25.00 Filet Luncheon Cloths..... 13.50
120— .62 Damask Tray Cloths..... .50

Hemmed Cotton Sheets and Slips

180— .75 Sheets, 63x 99 in..... .65
84— .85 Sheets, 63x108 in..... .70
240— .87 Sheets, 72x 99 in..... .72
108— .95 Sheets, 81x108 in..... .85
120—1.10 Sheets, 90x108 in..... .95
300— .15 Pillow Slips, 36x38½ in..... .14
450— .20 Pillow Slips, 42x38½ in..... .18
240— .22 Pillow Slips, 45x38½ in..... .20

Oriental and Domestic Rugs

1—200.00 Persian Hamadan, 13x7..... 125.00
3— 80.00 Persian Hall Rugs..... 58.00
13— 60.00 Saxony Rugs, 9x12 (discontinued)..... 45.00
3— 25.00 Oriental Rugs..... 17.75
7— 9.00 Small Mats 6.50
4— 40.00 Shirvans 28.50
1— 75.00 Kelim 35.00
1—365.00 Kermanshah, 11.10x8.9..... 195.00
2— 55.00 Saxony Rugs, 8.3x10.6 (discontinued)..... 42.50
1—315.00 Indo-Chinese 195.00
1—215.00 Indo-Chinese, 9.10x7.16..... 125.00
4— 57.00 Guenjes 35.00
1—315.00 Laristan, 17.4x7.4..... 125.00
11— 32.50 Druggets, 9x12..... 25.00
10— 15.00 Beluchistans 12.50
7— 70.00 Kurdistans 45.00

Neckwear About Half Price

Dress Collars, plaited, with button vestee front — Stocks — Sleeveless Guimpes — Dress Sets—Medici Collars, in organdie, voile, net, linen, pique, white satin—some hand emb. or lace trimmed. Also Corsage Flowers. **Formerly 50c to 2.50.** All **35c**

Neckwear About Half Price

Stocks and Jabots—Collars with Windsor ties—Vestees—Guimpes with Medici and Low Collars—Dress Collars, in satin, organdie, velvet, lace, net, linen, pique—some hand emb., lace or button trimmed. **Formerly 1.00 to 3.50.....** All **65c**

Neckwear About Half Price

Sleeveless Guimpes, with Medici, high or flat collars—Dress Collars, all with dainty lace trimming—Fichus—Dress Sets, in net, linen, pique and organdie—all hand emb. or lace trimmed, in a variety of charming styles. **Formerly 1.50 to 3.50** All **95c**

Upholstery Pieces—Pillow Tops

Velvets, Tapestries, Damasks, Brocades, Armures
Worth .75 to 1.25....**.50** | Worth 1.75 to 3.00...**1.00**
Worth 1.50 to 2.00....**.75** | Worth 3.00 to 5.00...**1.50**

Short Lengths, Damasks, Tapestries, Etc.

Lengths worth 6.50 to 11.50.....Priced **3.00**
Lengths worth 10.00 to 22.50.....Priced **5.00**
Lengths worth 13.50 to 35.00.....Priced **7.50**

Cretonnes—Block Prints

Soft pinks, blues, lavenders, verdure greens. DESIGNS, tapestry, shadow, heavy block prints, English chintz, ribbon and garland, and many conventional effects.

Original values 45c to 85c yd....Price **25c**
Original values 65c to 1.00 yd....Price **35c**
Original values 85c to 1.10 yd....Price **45c**
Original values 1.25 to 2.25 yd....Price **75c**
Original values 1.75 to 3.00 yd....Price **1.00**

One Hundred New Blouses and Waists

At Discounts of 33% to 40%

It is most unusual at this season of the year to offer waists of the character of these at anything but the full price. However, a high-class maker, probably one of the best in New York, has, for several years, offered Chandler & Co. a selection of any waists he has in stock, which, because of advance cost, or scarcity of materials, or inability to secure trimmings, he is unable to continue in his regular lines. This year Chandler & Co. selected about one hundred, and they secured a discount of 33% to 40%.

		Price
2	Georgette Blouses, hand emb. Venise medallions.	Value 18.50 **11.50**
2	Crepe de Chine Blouses, French shoulder.	Value 13.50 **8.50**
2	Georgette Crepe Blouses in peach and flesh.	Value 17.50 **10.50**
1	Flesh Georgette Crepe Blouse, ecru batiste trimmed.	Value 15.00 **9.50**
2	Mais Georgette Blouses, pleated collar and scarf.	Value 14.50 **9.50**
2	Flesh Crepe de Chine Blouses, choker collar.	Value 12.75 **7.50**
1	Bisque Georgette Blouse, choker collar emb. in gold.	Value 14.50 **9.50**
2	Colored Hand Emb. Crepe de Chine Blouses.	Value 10.50 **6.75**
6	Colored Striped "La Jerz" Silk Shirts.	Value 9.50 **5.75**
4	High or Low Neck Crepe de Chine Blouses.	Value 12.00 **7.50**
1	White Radium Silk Blouse, taffeta collar and cuffs.	Value 13.50 **8.50**
1	White Crepe de Chine Blouse, emb. in colors.	Value 15.00 **9.50**
1	Dress Blouse, Georgette crepe and Radium.	Value 18.50 **11.50**
2	Colored Georgette Crepe Blouses.	Value 14.50 **9.50**
1	White Georgette Crepe Blouse, emb. trimmed.	Value 17.50 **11.50**
1	Flesh Crepe de Chine Blouse, hand smocked.	Value 12.75 **8.50**
1	High-neck Champagne Georgette Crepe Blouse, hand embroidered.	Value 16.75 **10.50**
1	White Emb. Georgette Crepe Blouse.	Value 15.50 **9.50**
2	Flesh Georgette Blouses, hand embroidered.	Value 13.75 **8.50**
1	Flesh Georgette Dress Blouse, camisole ribbon trimmed.	Value 26.00 **15.75**
2	Georgette Crepe Blouses, flesh and peach, hemstitched bands.	Value 13.50 **8.50**
1	Dove Gray Hand Emb. Crepe de Chine Blouse.	Value 9.50 **5.75**
1	White Georgette Crepe Blouse, hand emb.	Value 12.75 **7.50**
1	White Georgette Blouse, combined with black.	Value 16.75 **10.50**
2	Georgette Blouses, deep vest of net.	Value 18.50 **12.50**
1	Bisque Georgette Crepe Blouse, hand fagoted.	Value 22.50 **13.50**
1	Gray and White Georgette Blouse, braided.	Value 18.50 **11.50**
1	Bisque Georgette Blouse, combined with radium.	Value 20.00 **12.50**
1	Flesh Georgette Blouse, pin-tucked vest.	Value 18.50 **11.50**
2	White "La Jerz" Silk Blouses, gold emb.	Value 12.50 **8.50**
1	Combination Blouse, peach and white, tucked vest.	Value 18.50 **11.50**
2	Georgette Blouses in two-tone effects, filet lace.	Value 18.50 **11.50**
2	"La Jerz" Silk Waists, high collar and colored vestee.	Value 13.50 **9.50**
2	Colored Crepe de Chine Blouses.	Value 9.50 **5.75**
1	Rose Georgette Crepe Blouse, emb.	Value 13.75 **9.50**
1	White Georgette Crepe Blouse, combined with blue Paisley silk.	Value 15.00 **9.50**
1	Bisque Georgette Crepe Blouse.	Value 17.50 **10.50**
2	Mais Georgette Blouses, plaited collar.	Value 14.50 **9.50**
2	Georgette Crepe Blouses, Venise medallions.	Value 17.50 **10.50**
1	Bisq. Georgette Blouse.	Val. 14.50 **9.50**

New Waists—Crepe de Chine—Georgette

A Great Purchase of Nearly a Thousand Specially Priced

2.95 3.95 5.75

At this time for several years Chandler & Co. have held a great sale of Waists, and although materials are greatly advanced in price, they have arranged with their manufacturers to contribute for this special sale Nearly One Thousand Beautiful New Waists of Crepe de Chine, Georgette, etc.
The manufacturers have fairly outdone themselves in the values which they have given, in order that this sale may be as successful as in former years.

Crepe de Chine, 5.75 — Georgette, 5.75 — Crepe de Chine, 5.75

Six attractive styles are illustrated.

Featured are the frills and ruffles, flat coat collars, the wide variety of cuffs, fitted, tailored, button trimmed, turnback, etc., the box and side pleats, shirt and semi-tailored styles.

All made by makers of very expensive waists, and many styles have never before been shown at these low prices, to Chandler & Co.'s knowledge.

Crepe de Chine, 2.95 — Crepe de Chine, 2.95 — Crepe de Chine, 2.95

New Dresses, Suits, Coats

For Women *For Misses*

Early specializing in these departments results in an interesting showing of new spring styles for Monday.

Early specializing also results in

Savings of 5.00, 10.00 to 20.00

On many Dresses, Suits and Coats at

$35 $45 $55

NEW DRESSES—Hundreds of them will be shown Monday—for afternoon wear—for street wear—for evening wear—New striped taffeta silks combined with Georgette crepes—New chiffons combined with satins—Taffeta, crepe de chine, satins, laces and nets are also shown in many attractive models.

NEW SUITS of checks, gabardines, serges, Poiret twills, Alpine, Jersey, tweeds, mixtures, taffeta silks, gros de Londres and serge combinations. Many reproductions of new imported models.

NEW COATS of gabardines, serges, Jersey cloth, charmeuse, chiffon velvets, brocades, covert cloth, etc. In all probably twenty styles, for street, auto, sport and evening wear.

Taffeta Afternoon Dress Shown by Chandler & Co. at $48.00

Many Navy Suits for immediate wear 25.00 and 35.00

More than 200 for women and misses — *Fourth Floor*

SALE New Taffeta and Crepe de Chine Dresses

The regular values range from 25.00 to 30.00. All **16.50**
Three models in Taffeta Silk
Three models in Crepe de Chine

All are made of fine quality materials, some of taffeta and crepe Georgette combined, with touches of embroidery; others of crepe de chine, with flaring tunics and full skirts. White and full line of new street shades.

These dresses were all made by the maker who supplies us with many of our finer dresses, and they were all made by workers accustomed to the making of high-grade dresses—for this reason the workmanship will be found much superior to that in dresses usually sold at these prices—in fact, it was with the utmost difficulty that we were able to persuade the manufacturer to make these dresses at all.

Curtains—Priced Very Low

Beautiful quality of Marquisette and two-ply Scrim, hand drawn effects, linen lace edges and Marie Antoinette corners. **Values 2.75, 3.00 to 3.50.....** All **2.15**

Fine quality Scrim and mercerized Marquisette, fine linen edges, hand drawn effects, Grecian corners. **Values 3.25, 3.50 to 3.75.....** All **2.50**

New novelty hand drawn Curtains, Grecian corners, Marie Antoinette rosette, with double tie stitch—hemstitched. **Values 3.75, 4.00 to 4.50....** All **3.00**

Two and three-ply Scrim and Marquisette, linen insertion and edges—hand drawn block effects, with Marie Antoinette rosettes. **Values 4.25, 4.75 to 5.50.....** All **3.50**

Sale Pink Batiste Undermuslins

Sheer batiste in soft shades of flesh and pink, daintily lace and ribbon trimmed. Hundreds of garments on sale Monday at prices which, under the rising market, cannot last long.

Night Gowns, tailored and fancy styles. **1.00 and 1.50.**

Skirts, beautiful styles, fine lace trimmings, in new width. **1.00 and 1.95.**

Envelope Chemises, dainty and beautiful as silk garments, laces and ribbons. **1.00, 1.50 and 1.95.**

"Clozabelle" Combinations, uniting a corset cover with the new "Clozabelle" drawers, thus producing a simple, easily laundered, three-in-one garment—corset cover, drawers and skirt—beautifully trimmed. **1.00 and 1.95.**

New "Clozabelle" Drawers, perfect fitting in any waist measure. **79c and 1.00.**

Second Section THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Second Section

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1916

San Francisco, Great United States City With Cosmopolitan Outlook

Representatives of the Nations of the Earth Meet There at All Times in the Course of Their World Travels

San Francisco on the Pacific ocean; New York city on the Atlantic! There are other great cities in the United States. They have their distinctive features, and there is not one but has a strength in beauty, population, situation, trade, or historic interest worthy of mention in no uncertain way. But take San Francisco. Has any other city in the United States a Golden Gate, a history of greater business endeavor beginning with the days of 1849; a Chinatown of such splendor, and once upon a time of such squalor; or the memory of a Dennis Kearny? Or a greater exposition achievement. There is romance about San Francisco, from the first glimpse of it in history to the first glimpse of it from the bay side of today.

The city has just emerged from a halo of glory into the sedateness of everyday thrumming existence with the bay still, and always to be, troubled with much shipping, the tranquillity of the waters at the Golden Gate often and often interrupted by the incoming and outgoing ocean and coast vessels, and the same old cosmopolitanism independent of exposition or wars or rumors of wars. The sunsettings and the sunrisings, however, greet and bid farewell each day just the same as ever, but never in the same way, for their glory is never the same and the glow illuminating the great city as shown in the Pennell drawing is a halo forever.

The situation of San Francisco is one of great natural advantage. When gold was discovered in California in 1848 the city was the landing place of the early arrivals from all parts of the world, seeking the metal. There were only about 2000 persons in the city at that time; at the end of the year there were 20,000 inhabitants. But it was not the gold mining alone that made San Francisco. It is the natural port for a great producing country, has a harbor safe and of sufficient extent to take care of any shipping that the centuries may bring, and the site of the city combines every advantage for utility and beauty in a municipality.

In the last 10 years the improvement in the quality of buildings has been marked, and wherever there had to be rebuilding it has been done with the thought of the best in modern construction and convenience. The great exposition brought its millions of visitors to admire the displays and the city. They found a municipality awake to everything necessary for a great population, for a vast number of transient visitors, and withal with an outlook as broad as the continent in nationality and as comprehensive as the earth in understanding of the relationship among the peoples of the earth.

For San Francisco is not a provincial settlement. Its very situation, where the peoples of the nations of the world pass and repass would compel a broad outlook, a comprehension of the meaning of the world problems to other peoples. The orient and the occident meet here and distance melts into nothingness in the understanding of the mission of the races. Visitors to the great fair wondered at the beauty of the exposition city, and wondered almost as much at the wonders of the permanent city, with its fine streets, residential sections with elevations utilized to the utmost to wrest beauty from environment. In verse, in prose, in drama, sculpture and in painting the wonders of San Francisco have been placed before the audience of the world. And the subject has a grandeur that made the word or thought of praise easy.

And now a city planner has come to improve the smaller bay cities. This will all redound to the advantage of San Francisco, and the latter is much interested in what will be done. The city planner has made his report, and it is called one of the most important of its kind made in the United States. It applies to the cities of Oakland and Berkeley, and is by Werner Hegemann, Ph. D., former secretary to the committee for the architectural development of Greater Berlin and general secretary of the city planning exhibitions of Berlin and Duesseldorf.

Dr. Hegemann was invited to this country by the People's Institute of New York to work with American cities in promoting and carrying out city planning projects, and his work for the cities on the east side of San Francisco bay is his most important task in this country.

In discussing the nature and significance of the report with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Charles Henry Cheney, architect and city planner of San Francisco, said that the report "would help greatly in city planning work in every section of the country because, by means of splendidly contrasted photographs and convincing facts gleaned from studies of the great cities of the world, it makes it clear to the layman as well as the expert that the only common sense way of insuring suitable or even tolerable living and working conditions for ourselves and our posterity is by means of city planning."

Dr. Hegemann calls attention in the report to the fact that New York spent in a single district $5,000,000 for the acquisition of 10 acres of slums and for their transformation into open spaces, thus paying more for these 10 acres than for the original area of the huge Central park—840 acres.

Illustrating further the results of non-city planning, the report recalls the fact that the mayor of Boston in 1892 stated that $40,000,000 had been spent by that city in the widening of too narrow streets, and that at the beginning of this century a commission of leading business men appointed by the mayor of Boston came to the conclusion that a number of important street widenings in the downtown district deemed necessary by the commission could not be carried out because of prohibitive cost.

"These and many other facts given in this report," said Mr. Cheney, "have a direct and practical bearing on the economic, industrial, social and aesthetic future of every growing city in America.

"A feature of the report that will be of interest and value to every city struggling with the railroad terminal and transportation problem," said Mr. Cheney, "will be the thorough study that Dr. Hegemann has given the problem of harbor, railroads and terminal facilities, which is set forth with comparisons with the terminals of Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremerhaven, and the Bush terminal in New York."

After showing that the greatest harbors of the world are all dredged harbors, the report holds out to Berkeley and Oakland the opportunity of making the present mud flats into a great industrial center with the factories having deep water at their front doors and railroads at their back doors.

"The bold plan that Dr. Hegemann then brings forward," said Mr. Cheney, "for using the dredged material to create a great island park outside of the necessary seawall, some six miles in length, is a most masterly conception, and one that the future may well find both practicable and reasonable."

The saving that should be effected by proper paving of residential streets, according to this report, is enormous. By actual measurement of one square mile in Berkeley, Dr. Hegemann found $198,280 worth of unnecessarily wide and expensive roadway pavement. At the same rate he estimates that there is a waste of some $3,000,000 in the 15 square miles of pavement in the city of Berkeley.

"That three million dollars," said Mr. Cheney, "would have parked and planted the entire city and made it almost without comparison among the other cities of the country. When it is remembered that Berkeley increased 205 per cent in population between 1900 and 1910, Dr. Hegemann's statements as to the results of rapid growth without proper city planning, are extremely timely. Berkeley is now a city of 60,000 people with only two very small parks and one small playground. As another doubling of the population will make the price of land so high that it cannot be purchased for these purposes, the Hegemann report will undoubtedly cause the city to take the necessary steps to protect itself in this regard."

Dr. Hegemann, who has studied all of the great cities of the world except those of South America, is apparently convinced of the future greatness of these east bay cities. "There is little doubt," he says, "that the bay will be the site of one of the great cities of the world. Every plan for the future development of the east bay region must be made for a city, or rather for a citified district, to house economically and comfortably at least a million people."

The idea of union railroad terminals is strongly disapproved. It is pointed out that stub-end terminals in the heart of cities are enormously wasteful of valuable land and inefficient as compared with pull-through stations. "Terminals in central locations are costly to acquire, expensive to maintain, and tend to increase rather than decrease the congestion."

The report favors the extension of the east bay railroads to Goat island, which lies in the bay between San Francisco and the east bay cities. "This terminal," says the report, "being only about five or six minutes from San Francisco, with its congested business district, hemmed in by hills, will bring to the east side of the bay a larger commuting population than at present. It might indeed offset the improvement in rapid transit from San Francisco down the peninsula and it would surely make more convenient and accessible the industrial lands controlled by the city of Oakland on the west waterfront."

The report regards the improvement of transportation facilities between Berkeley and Oakland as a matter of highest importance for the building up of these cities as a strong industrial and commercial unit. An elevated road, probably on Telegraph avenue, is considered inevitable in the not distant future, and the report presents arguments in favor of a well-ballasted, architecturally pleasing elevated road, rather than a subway such as those in New York.

Coincident with the general tendency toward unity of governmental responsibility in harbor management, the report strongly recommends unity of management of San Francisco bay. The divided administration of the bay by the state, the city of Oakland, the city of Berkeley and the city of Richmond, has, says the report, made comprehensive development impossible, invited inefficient rivalry, is a source of menace for the future and is against the fundamental rules of harbor organization.

In discussing the question of railroads, the report emphasizes the need of cooperation among railroads for the disposition of trackage at the point where they enter a city or suburban area.

Louis Christian Mulgardt, the architect, has drawn for the report a sketch showing how the entrance to the important street connection of Nineteenth street with Clay street, Oakland, as proposed in this report, will appear if artistically treated in combination with the entire new street. The desirable connection between the east bay shopping center and the residential areas of the cities can be efficient only if it is attractive and forceful, says the report. The large triangular block created by the proposed street would give occasion for the building of an ideal high office building which, set back from its base, would possess adequate light and air and be secured against blanketing. The base of this office building would be treated as a uniformly arched colonnade, one side of which would follow the outline of the new crescent street.

These details of how to make a great western ocean port composed of several cities will show the correlative importance of unity of action in matters really affecting all communities but seeming to be for the benefit of only a few. San Francisco will continue to be the main gateway for the traffic from the Panama canal as of course it will be for that from the other side of the Pacific and the islands of the seas.

And San Francisco will more than ever, since the exposition made the world better acquainted with the wonders of the city and the great coast to which it is in so many ways tributary, be the center of interest to many thousands of tourists the year round, the western terminus to many a trip across continent. One of the many practical works accomplished by the national government in recent years is the issue of guidebooks for the assistance of the inquiring traveler. These books come from the department of the interior, under the direct supervision of the United States geological survey. Of course these publications are largely taken up with the wonders of the composition of the earth's surface, but it would be difficult to find a region worthier of exploitation in this particular than the western coast of the United States. In a book issued last year San Francisco receives a large measure of attention, as much because of its rank as a city as because of the beauties of its surroundings. These books are vouched for as accurate, and have no particular reason for coloring accounts of the sections portrayed. This will enhance their value many fold. In the description of San Francisco and the bay, on the shores of which the city planner has found much occupation, there crops out again and again the dominant thought geological. The book says:

"The site of the city is very hilly, and a line of high, rocky elevations runs like a crescent-formed background from northeast to southwest across the peninsula, culminating in the Twin peaks, 925 feet high. Telegraph hill, in the northeastern part of the city, is 294 feet above sea level. Here stood the semaphore which signaled the arrival of ships in the days of the gold seekers. The city has been laid out without the slightest regard to topography, consequently many of the streets are so steep as to be traversable only by cable cars and pedestrians. . . . Golden Gate park, containing 1014 acres and extending westward from the city to the ocean, was a waste of barren sand dunes in 1870, but skillful planting and cultivation have transformed it into one of the most beautiful semitropical parks in the country. . . .

"San Francisco bay is the largest and most active harbor on the Pacific coast. . . . Besides the coastwise routes, the port maintains steamship connections with Australia, Hawaii, Mexico, Central and South America, the Philippine Islands, China and Japan."

The book gives in detail all the railroad routes from the north, south and west, their many branches and means of communication with every known place in that vast region. In describing one of the delightful excursions the book says:

"The summit of Mt. Tamalpais is very easily and comfortably reached by ferry to Sausalito, electric train to Mill valley, and a mountain railway to the hotel on the top. The ferry trip is one of the best to be had on the bay. The steamer passes close to the small island of Alcatraz. . . . To the west may be seen the ocean through the Golden Gate. Angel island, with its interesting glaucophane schists, serpentine and other rocks, lies to the right as the boat approaches Sausalito. . . . Mill Valley is named from an old Spanish sawmill, the frame of which is still standing.

"The views obtainable from the summit of Mt. Tamalpais are extensive and varied. To the south may be seen San Francisco and Mt. Hamilton (4444 feet). To the southeast is Mt. Diablo (3849 feet), through which runs the meridian and base line from which the public land surveys of a large part of California are reckoned. Nearer at hand is the bay, with its dark-green bordering marshes, through which wind serpentine tidal creeks. Close under the mountain to the north is Lake Lagunitas (an artificial reservoir) and beyond it ridge after ridge of the Coast range. To the west is the vast Pacific."

The book leaves nothing to the imagination, a very fine thing for travel purposes. It also clearly presents the fact that of the show places of the earth, San Francisco and its surroundings ranks quite well up among the first to be considered.

(Courtesy of Doll & Richards, Boston, Mass.)

San Francisco—Etching by Joseph Pennell

Theaters and Players, What They Offer in Many Centers

APPRECIATION OF WILLIAM H. CRANE BY HENRY MILLER

One Player Tells of Those Qualities Which Have Enabled Another to Serve Stage Long

William H. Crane, a native of Leicester, Mass., who began his stage career in 1863 when he was 18 years of age, will occupy the honored place at a dinner to be given by his friends in New York Sunday evening. Heading his own company in "The New Henrietta," Mr. Crane is now playing what may be his final engagement in New York, at the Bronx Opera house. The dinner has been arranged by men distinguished both within and without the players' profession in token of the high regard in which Mr. Crane is and always has been held.

His accomplishments as a player are too generally known to the American public to require enumeration of them here. For two years more than half a century he has delighted playgoers. Not the least commendable of his achievements is his aversion to all plays of an unworthy type, which aversion he has held consistently. From the night in July in 1863, when he appeared as a notary in the Holman opera company's production of "A Daughter of the Regiment" in Utica, N. Y., until the close of today's performance as the genial, shrewd but generous Nicholas Van Alstyne in "The New Henrietta," the Crane career has been one continuous succession of roles worthy the actor and the man.

Among the friends who have been drawn close to Mr. Crane is Henry Miller, the Jervis Pendleton of the "Daddy Long Legs" company, who will make the speech in response to Mr. Crane at the dinner.

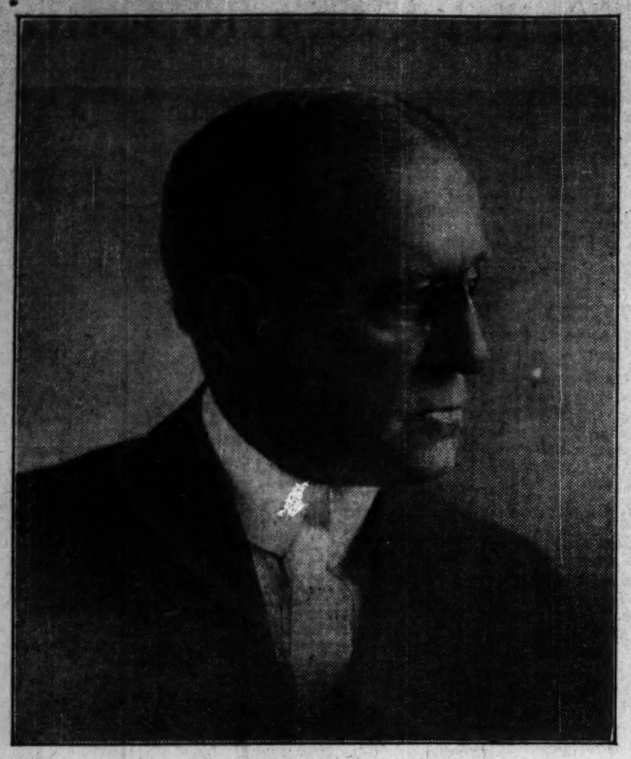
"Wholesome and worthy," said Mr. Miller, "are the first words that come to mind in any consideration of Mr. Crane's career. His work means to the stage what that of any honest workman means to any profession. A man connected with the theater, coming in touch with the world at large and the men of the world, has perhaps a larger influence for good, outside of his specific work, than have the men of some other profession, in that he can and does attract or repel people by his individuviduality. In time, however, the composite idea regarding the theater and the man who works in it becomes blurred into one impression. Out of this impression of Mr. Crane two qualities have come to be distinct, the qualities of worthiness and wholesomeness, both as applied to the man and his work.

"So that a man like Crane, who is a good artist and a fine wholesome character, has exactly the same influence for good as Joseph Jefferson had. There is scarcely any city where some little group of men, in no way connected with the theater, are still attached to it by the sentimental reason of knowing Billy Crane. And it is a peculiar thing that that type of man is losing any interest whatever for the theater. My imagination may be playing a trick on me, but when you recall the type of men who were cronies of Booth and Jefferson and are of Crane, you wonder why that class has lost interest in the theater. But I'm afraid it is because the theater has lost in its personnel the individuality it once had.

"Moreover, Mr. Crane, a most likable man, has passed from yesterday to today in a most graceful manner. He is an amiable, kindly figure who never assumes any attitude of having come from an older and a better stock of actors than that of today. If he had entered any other business or profession he would have reflected credit upon it on account of his honesty and good humor. There are very few men or women of his caliber who have been linked with the best achievements in the theater in the somewhat recent past, and the dinner Sunday is merely a spontaneous desire on the part of his friends to express their affection for him and their admiration for his work. And the most characteristic thing about the dinner is that it springs not only from his profession but from many outside of it.

"As for Mr. Crane's histrionic ability I am sure he has proved that it is of that period of excellence in the American theater when standards of acting stood the highest. He is a member of the aristocracy of acting in this country, by virtue of his long and distinguished service. As producer he has brought to us some of the best plays by the best authors. Never has he cared to stoop to the unclean play or part. Always his career on the stage has been characterized by the same qualities which have made his private life notable, the qualities of sane kindliness, of wholesome endeavor to dispense good, of worthy desire to make other people happy."

Mr. Crane made his first appearance in New York in "Cinderella," at the Academy of Music, in 1864. He next became associated with the Alice Oates Opera company as comedian and dancer. Stock experience followed, first at



(Photo by White Studio, New York)

William H. Crane

Hooley's in Chicago and later in San Francisco. He then became a member of the Park theater company in New York, meeting there Stuart Robson, with whom he was associated so long and so successfully. As Robson and Crane, from 1877 to 1889, they made many notable productions at the Park and elsewhere in the United States.

Mr. Crane's first role under this alliance was that of Col. M. T. Elevator in "Our Boarding House," after which followed Judge Fowler in "Our Bachelors," Dromio of Ephesus in "The Comedy of Errors," Dullstone Flat in "Flats and Sharps," Sir Toby Belch in "Twelfth Night," and Sergeant Buster in "Forbidden Fruit." The last Robson and Crane production was "The Henrietta," in a new edition of which he is playing now. Mr. Crane's Shakespearean roles also include Falstaff.

After 1889 Mr. Crane appeared as an individual star. His first role as such was Senator Hannibal Rivers in "The Senator"; other plays in which he appeared were "On Probation," "For Money," "The American Minister," "Brother John," "The Pacific Mail," "His Wife's Father," "The Governor of Kentucky," "The Fool of Fortune," "The Rivals," "A Virginia Courtship," "His Last Appearance," "His Honor the Mayor," "Worth a Million," "The Head of the Family," "Peter Stuyvesant," "A Rich Man's Sons," "David Harum," "The Spenders," "Business Is Business," "An American Lord," "The Price of Money," "She Stoops to Conquer," "Father and the Boys," and "United States Minister Bedloe."

Mr. Crane assumed direction of the Garrick theater in New York in 1911, making the first production, "The Senator Keeps House," in November, and continuing with that play on tour for the next two years, passing then to "The New Henrietta."

TODAY'S THEATERS

CASTLE SQUARE—"Between the Lines," Harvard prize play; 2:10, 8:10.
COLONIAL—"Pom-Pom," Henry W. Savage musical comedy; 2, 8.
HOLLIS STREET—"Daddy Long Legs," with Henry Miller and Ruth Chatterton; 2:10, 8:10.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville; twice daily.
MAJESTIC—William Hodge in "Fixing Sister"; 2:10, 8:10.
PARK SQUARE—"Rolling Stones," by Edgar Selwyn; 2:15, 8:15.
PLYMOUTH—"The Eternal Magdalene," with Julia Arthur; 2:15, 8:15.
WILBUR—"It Pays to Advertise"; 2:15, 8:15.

THEATER TICKET QUESTION IS AGAIN BROUGHT TO FORE

Arrest of Two Speculators Calls Attention to Conditions Which Still Prevail Outside Houses

By the arrest and fining of two ticket speculators this week attention is called once more to a common nuisance which even the long-continued diligence of the police seem unable to abate for any length of time. Despite vigorous efforts to remove him, the ticket speculator continues to be omnipresent whenever a theater offers a bill attractive enough to play to full houses. The public has drifted into the way of accepting the scalper as inevitable, at the same time, no doubt, suspecting that the police have also come to assume that attitude.

But this week's arrests point to the truth of the matter from the police standpoint. In the last year more than 50 speculators have been arrested by officers of station 4. The police seem to be doing all in their power to abate the nuisance. But to a large extent their hands are tied. They can arrest a speculator only for peddling without a license, occupying a portion of the sidewalk for business purposes without a license, obstructing the sidewalk, sauntering or loitering.

All these things appertain to the sidewalk. Realizing this the scalper usually, though he may accost his prospective customer on the sidewalk, takes him into a doorway or a store and sells the ticket to him there. So long as the actual transaction does not take place on the sidewalk the police claim they are helpless to interfere. Hence the speculator, even after half a hundred arrests, countless warnings and fines, still plies his trade.

The two men taken into custody this week were working near Keith's theater. On Monday the writer in a conversation with a speculator standing within three feet of Keith's Washington street entrance learned that good money was being made on Keith's this year, and that the attractions at the Colonial, the Shubert theaters and the Hollis also offered fruitful fields for the scalper. The Park square and the Plymouth offered few opportunities. During the conversation the speculator gave a boy a dollar and directed him to buy two 50 cent seats for Saturday night's performance. The scalper buys his tickets a few at a time and sells them at a premium of 50 cents each. This particular workman had no fear of the sign displayed in Keith's lobby, "Tickets bought of speculators will be refused at the door."

"If we buy our tickets a few at a time," he said, "they're just like those bought by anybody else. How can the man at the door tell whether you bought of a speculator or not? Such signs are intended only to frighten the public."

The public no doubt suspects that the theater managers are in league with the speculators. Sometimes the managers are pleased to see the scalpers working outside, since the scalpers' presence proves the popularity of the show. Judge J. Albert Brackett at a recent hearing on a bill to prohibit increase in prices of theater tickets, said that the managers would like to do away with the scalpers because they hurt the show business. But a scalper who is careful to buy his tickets one or two at a time is evidently in business for himself alone.

Meanwhile the public suffers in the case of the more popular shows, not so much from the speculator as from the system by which large blocks of tickets are sent out to hotels and other brokers. "Nothing better than the fourteenth row" is usually box office parlance for "The best seats have gone out to the brokers." The managers claim that such brokers perform a valuable service to the hotel public and in the case of certain agencies to a section of Boston and Cambridge playgoers that does not care to deal directly with the box office.

In relation to this phase of the subject there is in the House on Beacon hill a bill which would prohibit the proprietor of any theater or any agent or employee of his firm selling tickets at any place except the box office, or from selling them through brokers or other persons except those employed at the box office. The House mercantile affairs committee is also considering a measure to make it unlawful for a theater to charge an increased admission on any special occasion. The Senate, however, has just received an adverse report on the Hays bill to require theaters to adhere to a fixed schedule of prices; hence the bargain matinees will go on and shows worth no more than $1 at the most will continue to take in $2 simply because the public will pay it.

That public will be visited by the ticket scalpter and some portions of it will be annoyed by the brokerage system until a law is passed to prohibit both. Meanwhile the police are doing what they can to alleviate the scalper situation. The public might help by refusing to patronize the speculator.

BANDBOX PLAYERS PLAN TOUR WHICH WILL BEGIN APRIL 24

The Washington Square Players, whose success at the Bandbox theater in New York has received country-wide attention, will go on tour in the spring, beginning April 24, and appearing in Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Detroit. A part of the tour will be devoted to guaranteed bookings in college towns. Harvard, Cornell, Yale, Smith, Colgate, University of Michigan and University of Chicago will be visited in this way.

The tour of these amateurs is being arranged by Charles Emerson Cook. The repertoire will include some of the most successful of this season's plays, Maeterlinck's "Interior," "The Miracle of St. Anthony," De Musset's "Whims"; Feuillet's "Forbidden Fruits," and "Schnitzler's "Literature."

NEW BILLS IN TWO THEATERS; FRENCH PLAYS AT COPLEY

Theatre Francais Company Comes From New York — Musical Piece at Colonial

New attractions come to the Colonial, Plymouth and Copley theaters Monday. "Around the Map," Klaw & Erlanger musical comedy, succeeds "Pom-Pom" at the Colonial; "Heart o' the Heather," romantic Scotch comedy with George MacFarlane, follows Miss Arthur and "The Eternal Magdalene" at the Plymouth, and the Theater Francais company of New York begins an engagement at the Copley.

The Successor to "Pom-Pom"

From all accounts, "Around the Map" is a musical extravaganza which, though staged with lavish attention to silks, satins and scenery, reflects more than the usual amount of intelligence. The shell of musical comedy is always made so attractive to the eye that the ear is apt to hear in it, and without protest, the same old tunes played in the same old way. In the present case lyrics and book have been proclaimed, and not alone by publicity man, as actually possessing ideas. The dialogue has been termed smart and satirical; one reviewer in describing the lyrics dared use even the word "Gilbertian." To C. M. S. McLellan, then, Boston may look for the note of novelty Monday night; and more to his work than to the scenery of Mr. Urban, and the melodies of Herman Finck.

Else Adler, who sings the leading role of Tootsi, and who is on her first visit to America from the comic opera stage of Berlin and Vienna, is a native of Gratz, Austria. Her first engagement was at the Court theater in the town of Trepan. In two years she had played all the leading and soubrette parts, including Musette in "La Bohème," Frasquetta in "Carmen," Cherubin in "The Marriage of Figaro," Papagena in "The Magic Flute" and Susanne in "The Secret of Susanne." Her repertoire consists of 15 grand opera roles and 38 comic opera parts. Marc Klaw was in the audience three years ago when Miss Alder played the leading part in "The Girl from Montmartre" at Max Monti's theater in Berlin. It was at his urging that she studied for the English stage.

A New Scotch Romance

Another proof that the public taste is swinging back toward the romantic in the theater is found in "The Heart o' the Heather," which is forecast as a romantic comedy of Scotch life back around 1820. The central figure of Glen MacDonough's story is a rollicking young Scot named Tom Stewart. Romance, adventure and the inevitable interest of affection are all served by the relation of the boy's wanderings abroad after he leaves home to become a soldier of fortune. He has charm of manner, an ability to rise above difficulties with ease, and, of course, since George MacFarlane plays him, a baritone voice. Six times during the play will this voice sing; for the sake of the play it is to be hoped that the songs will not be dragged in by the heels. It is no easy matter to interpolate vocal numbers in a comedy. Mr. Lauder has found that out. If Mr. McDonough has seen the Lauder comedy, "The Night Before," he has been warned of the difficulties confronting him. The MacFarlane songs were written by Raymond Hubbell. Assisting the baritone will be: Walter Connolly, Henry Travers, Noel Leslie, Colin Campbell, Eleanor Daniels, Barlowe Borland, Frances von Waldron, A. P. Kaye, James Cooper, Thomas Esmond, Sydney Daich, John Douglas, Viola Gillette, Gilda Leary, Madge Corcoran, Jock McGraw and R. Henry Handon. The production is made by Joseph Brooks.

The French Players Come

The Théâtre Français d'Amérique has made long strides forward this year. In the remodeled Berkeley theater in New York a number of distinguished French players have helped to establish the enterprise firmly on its feet after three years of struggling. From the first Lucien L. Bonheur's undertaking has grown in popularity; the matinees for the schools on Friday have proved but one feature of the attractive program. Now the company comes to Boston after a successful season of 15 weeks in New York, and at the close of engagements in this and other cities will return to New York for another fortnight's playing. M. Bonheur brings to Boston Lillian Greuze of the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt, Yvonne Garrick of the Comédie Française and Edgar Becman of the Vaudeville. Claude Benedict is again stage manager and will be seen in "Le Cœur Dispose," the opening bill, and other plays. In De Croisset's "Le Cœur Dispose" Yvonne Garrick and Edgar Becman will also play.

Other members of the company are Mado Ditza, Ginette Geurande, Mme. Diska, Raymond Fauré of the Odéon, Georges Saulieu and George Renavent. "Le Cœur Dispose" will be played Monday and Tuesday evenings; "Petite Peste," by R. Coolus, Wednesday and Thursday evenings; "Mon Ami Teddy," by André Rivoire, Friday and Saturday evenings. Matinees which are recommended to all students of French as well as to those having a more thorough knowledge of the language and who are fond of classical plays will be given according to this schedule: Tuesday, "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon," by Labiche; Thursday, "Les Romanesques," by Edmond Rostand; Saturday, "L'Ami Fritz," by Erekmann-Chatrian.

About Keith's Vaudeville

When Carrie DeMar last played the varieties in Boston she sang character songs. At Keith's next week she will appear in a comedy. Charles and Henry Rigoletto will offer a versatile act, ranging from club juggling to aerial ladder work. The bill will also include, "Who Is She?" a new sketch by Willard Mack; Frank Orth and William J. Dooley in a new act; Mignon, a mimic from Paris; Carmine Fabrizio, violinist; Billy Fogarty and Ethel Kirk, Martin's Four Roses, dancers, and the "Old Homestead" double quartet.

Although Mrs. Thomas Whiffen and Adele Rowland have each scored distinct vaudeville successes in New York recently, neither has yet been booked for Keith's Boston house. In fact, inquiry at that theater evinced the surprising statement from an official of it that Mrs. Whiffen was not well known in Boston, or at least by the vaudeville public. There is, however, a substantial percentage of vaudeville patrons who now and then, at least, get inside a legitimate theater; and these perhaps know whether or not Mrs. Whiffen is a woman whose long service on that stage has endeared her to the hearts of countless playgoers. Last week a diver, for a day or so, was exploited as headliner, but she was overshadowed by a quartet of girl singers and by a clever sketch. Neither does next week's bill present any figure of outstanding importance. In the offering, however, are McIntyre and Heath and Weber and Fields. After all, why should big money be spent for a headliner if a mediocre bill fills the house just as regularly?

Continuing and to Come

"Daddy Long Legs" continues its successful engagement at the Hollis Street theater. No end of the run is now in sight, with the sixth week beginning Monday. "Rolling Stones" will stay a few weeks longer at the Park Square and William Hodge continues to please his many friends with "Fixing Sister" at the Majestic.

"It Pays to Advertise" will remain at the Wilbur only until March 11. On the 13th "Hobson's Choice" comes to that house. Harold Brighouse's comedy of the "Bunty" type was staged in New York early in the season by B. Iden Payne. The original company, headed by Molly Pearson, who last played in Boston as "Bunty," and Whitford Kane will present the play at the Wilbur.

At Mr. Craig's Theater

"Between the Lines," Mrs. Chorpenning's prize play, begins its fourth week at the Castle Square Monday. The run is limited, however, and will be followed by "Under Cover," the melodrama by Roi Cooper Megrue, which had a long engagement at the Plymouth theater. The list of Shakespearean plays Mr. Craig expects to produce before the season is out now includes "Hamlet," "Twelfth Night" and "Romeo and Juliet." On the afternoon and evening of March 13 and 14 the Harvard Delta Upsilon production of "Henry IV.," second part, will be made on the Castle Square stage. Mr. Craig is contemplating a revival of "Hazel Kirke," the melodrama by Steele MacKaye, which was popular almost a generation ago. George Ernst, a member of the Craig company, has spent his spare time recently writing a farce.

Local Amusement Notes

Margaret Brainerd, who plays Anna Anderson in "Rolling Stones" at the Park Square theater, is a Charlestown girl who began her stage career three years ago in a revival of "Quincy Adams Sawyer." Charles Ruggles of the same company played for three nights in Boston about eight years ago, in a melodrama called "The Fatal Card." It was on that visit that he lost his luggage in the South station, an incident worthy of no notice here except for the manner in which Mr. Ruggles describes it. He was talking with a man he did not know and had occasion to turn his back for a moment. The man disappeared with the luggage. Some one told the loser that the man had gone "up that way." "I never found him, of course," says the comedian, "for you know that 'up that way' in Boston means no way and everyway."

The subject of the second Newman travel talk at Symphony hall next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon will be "Argentina."

Dr. Edward Howard Griggs gives the second in his series of lectures on Ibsen in Tremont Temple this morning at 11.

LITTLE PLAYHOUSE IN CINCINNATI SUCCEEDS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CINCINNATI, O.—The first performance in English in this city of Maeterlinck's poetic drama, "Monna Vanna" was given by the Little Playhouse company recently. The fact that the scenic arrangements were "in curtains," adds a novel touch to the performance. This is the fifth production by the Little Playhouse players, leaving only one more, March 14, to complete its season of six plays. The fact that the Little theater had succeeded in completing its plans without great difficulty is a source of cheer to those who have been trying to make this intimate form of play-producing a success in Cincinnati.

SAMPSON TO BE LAUNCHED

QUINCY, Mass.—Arrangements have been made to launch the United States torpedo boat destroyer Sampson at the Fore River yards on March 4 at 11 a. m. The boat will be given its name by Miss Marjorie Sampson Smith, a granddaughter of Admiral William T. Sampson.

CHARLES RUGGLES GIVES A TALK ON PLAYING COMEDY

Actor Longs for a Dramatic Role and Has Something to Say About the Old-Time Player

Charles Ruggles looks and talks the same over the luncheon table as he does over the footlights. There lies the secret of his success as a comedian. His methods in detail may be many, but all are based on his ability to be natural on the stage. His smile, marking his cheeks with two elongated, genial dimples, may be infectious to the extent that his audience laughs with him rather than at him. His intonations may be nicely adjusted, with such a close attention to right emphasis that his audience cares less for what he says than how he says it. His step, gesture, glance, pose and every other accessory of expression may be well cut to the manner of the moment. But all these details are laid along the same pattern, and the scheme of that pattern is naturalness.

"Nat Goodwin," said the star of "Rolling Stones," now playing at the Park Square theater, "cut out of my make-up as an actor a whole lot of the lifeless brush that was holding me down. Daily he drilled into me that I must first of all be natural. When I said: 'Yes, I take cream, thank you,' he warned me to quit intoning it like a gorgeously furnished lackey announcing the waiting of the King's carriage without. Under him I learned to talk, not to the audience, but to the person on the stage; never to be afraid of turning my back on the audience when natural action demanded it; and never to keep the audience so constantly at the tip of my gesturing hand or so directly in front of my voice that I would be acting, as Kyrle Bellew once said he had to act, in a circle—from the audience to one player, around to another and back to the audience again.

"Besides Goodwin, stock laid my foundation. Stock is practically the only training school for young actors in America. I know very few actors of long experience to whom I would advise a youngster seeking instruction to go. And this is why such an actor is likely to have too much of tradition clinging to him. Your old-time actor, like the one who was interviewed in The Christian Science Monitor some time ago, complains because the present seems to hold no place for him. That is largely his own fault; he has refused to keep with the times. In acting, as in everything, new times demand new methods. If your actor will not adjust himself to the scheme of things he falls behind, outdistanced by the youngster with speed.

"It was a great thing for acting when actors of Shakespeare's time had boys in their charge. These days the player who is scarcest is he who can play boy's parts. And with no school but stock to teach him the stage the boy usually goes his own self-sufficient way until he meets his Nat Goodwin; then, if he is really ambitious, his veneer of acting tricks will be broken off and he will walk through his parts thereafter as a human being, not as a caricature.

"If he plays comedy he will depend, as I depend, largely on the inspiration received from the audience. Without that my playing becomes stereotyped, lifeless. Right now there is great opportunity for the comedian. The crook plays have gone out; the sordid, the sex problem is giving place to the romantic, the comic. Playgoers are flocking to pieces where stories are founded on what a year or so ago would have been called nothing but thin air. In such a time the producer is farther up a tree. Not exactly sure what will succeed, he waits for the big chance to come along. No less a producer than Mr. Belasco, with "The Boomerang" running out its New York season, waits now for another such chance."

Mr. Ruggles, too, is awaiting an opportunity; he wishes to play a dramatic part. His services just now are controlled by Oliver Morosco and Edgar Selwyn. The former believes he is good for nothing but dramatic roles, the later says he is a comedian solely. Just now the Selwyn view is in the ascendency and the actor is neutral. Young, not far beyond the 20-year-old boys he delineates so well, there is plenty of time for him to test his ability in dramatic roles. Meanwhile he is as natural at a hotel luncheon as he is in the midnight eating scene in "Rolling Stones." This is not saying the thing wrong end around; it is crediting an actor of much present accomplishment and large promise for the secret of both, the ability to be natural everywhere.

STREET OFFICIAL NAMED

Mayor Rockwood of Cambridge has named James A. Ferguson, for many years foreman in the Cambridge street department, as acting supintendent of streets. He has assumed charge of the department.

AMUSEMENTS AMUSEMENTS

AUTO SHOW
Mechanics Building
OPENS
Next Saturday
2 P. M.
7---DAYS---7
Personal Direction of Chester I. Campbell

SYMPHONY HALL
Sunday Evening, Feb. 27, at 7:30
Handel and Haydn SOCIETY
The Mozart Requiem
The First Walpurgis Night
Orchestra, Chorus, Solo Singers and Organ
MRS. WILLIAMS MISS MILLER
MR. MURPHY MR. FERGUSON
MR. GLENN
EMIL MOLLENHAUER, Cond.
H. G. TUCKER, Organist.
Tickets $2.00, $1.50, $1, Sale Mon., Feb. 21

The Frances Nevin Recitals
Interpretations of Grand Opera preceding the Metropolitan Season.
FRANCES NEVIN
George Copeland John Hermann Loud
Monday, March 6, Madame Butterfly; Monday, March 13, Die Meistersinger; Monday, March 20, Lohengrin; Monday, March 27, Parsifal.
Copley-Plaza, 3 P. M.
Course Tickets $5.00; Single Tickets $1.50, may be obtained of the management, Mrs. Stanley Clemens, Hotel Westminster.

JORDAN HALL
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 28, AT 8:15
WITEK-MALKIN TRIO
Vita Witek Anton Witek Joseph Malkin
PIANO VIOLIN 'CELLO
Tickets $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c, Symphony Hall.

FIRST TIME IN BOSTON
Miss GUIOMAR NOVAES
BRAZILIAN PIANIST
STEINERT HALL Afternoon FEB. 28
Proceeds to the Polish Relief Fund
TICKETS NOW AT THE HALL Steinway Piano

HANS EBELL
THE RUSSIAN PIANIST
STEINERT HALL Wed. Ev'g. MAR. 1
RESERVED SEATS NOW ON SALE AT THE HALL

JOHN POWELL
Will give his Third Piano Recital
On Tuesday Afternoon, March 7
AT STEINERT HALL
Tickets are now on sale at the Hall.
Steinway Piano.

KATHARINE KEMP
STILLINGS
Announces a VIOLIN RECITAL
For TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, at Steinert Hall
Tickets are now on sale at the Hall.

PIANO RECITAL
CORDELIA AYER PAINE
STEINERT HALL
SATURDAY, March 11, 3 P. M.
Tickets $1.50, $1.00, on sale at the Hall

GLADYS LOTT
In a Program of Songs and Sketches of Child Life.
STEINERT HALL
SATURDAY, March 4, 3 P. M.
Tickets $1.50, $1, 50c, on sale at the Hall.

Music News and Notes Gathered From Here and There

VARIED PROGRAM AT PHILHARMONIC LONDON CONCERT

(By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent)

LONDON, England—There were several audiences at the last Philharmonic concert. Their applause betrayed them. Bach's Brandenburg concerto in G revealed the classicists, who, of course, would not agree for a moment with the musician sitting by the writer who described it as very beautiful, but very boring! Sir Alexander Mackenzie's orchestral ballad on Keats' "La Belle Dame Sans Merci" doubtless made many feel grateful that there is no musical institution equivalent to the Tate gallery. Musical children of the third and fourth generation are less easily visited by the artistic indiscretions of their fathers. The membership of the Royal Philharmonic Society includes plenty of early musical fathers and they vigorously applauded a work which may be described as a pendant to the pictures of Waterhouse. Then, small in numbers, but very superior, was the audience allured by the song of Debussy's "Sirènes" and the scintillating color of Chabrier's "Espana."

The biggest audience of all consisted of those who wished to hear, or rather, see, Pachmann play Chopin's E minor Pianoforte Concerto, and afterwards to witness the little ceremony in which the famous Polish pianist received the society's gold medal from the hands of Sir Thomas Beecham. Pachmann is "The Play Boy of the Concert World." One of the few pianists who have realized that a piano recital can be dull, he has invented a mode of entertainment which has been astonishingly successful. In fact, with perhaps the exception of Paderewski, no other pianist can draw such large audiences to London and provincial concert halls.

The average citizen loves to believe that artists, musicians and poets possess a fearsome thing called the artistic "temperament," and are generically the antithesis to those worthy folk who are sometimes called the backbone of their country. Needless to say, this amiable delusion is encouraged by the artist and his fellows. After a business deal, however, the citizen often begins ruefully to ponder whether the "artistic temperament" belongs to the artist or himself.

Now, as was said before, Pachmann has discovered that the person who gets the most fun out of a piano recital is the pianist. As compensation, therefore, he presents to his audiences little exhibitions of the artistic temperament. He creates diversion by explaining how beautifully or how badly a passage has been played, and carries on long conversations with those of his audience nearest to him. By pantomime and gesture, he confirms the bourgeois belief that these musicians are indeed strange fellows! And however much the judicious may grieve, the box office rejoices. The musical listener, while recognizing the pianist's beauty of tone and remarkable control of the key, begins to sympathize with those who prefer to have the player inside rather than outside the piano. On this occasion, perhaps, the augustness of the Royal Philharmonic Society was a restraining influence; the eccentricities were less in evidence. Under the guidance of Sir Thomas Beecham the orchestra gave a beautiful and pliant accompaniment, and, responding to tumultuous applause, the pianist played a couple of Chopin waltzes.

"Nuage," "Fêtes" and "Sirènes," Debussy's three nocturnes for orchestra, were written 26 years ago, and therefore belong to much the same period, chronologically, as Sir Alexander Mackenzie's ballad. Time, however, is their only relationship. Artistically they are poles asunder. Debussy explains that "the title of 'Nocturne' is to be interpreted in a wider sense than that usually given to it, and most especially is it to be understood as having a decorative meaning. Therefore the usual form of nocturne has not been considered, and the word is to be accepted as signifying in the amplest manner, diversified impressions and special lights." He tells us that "Nuages" (clouds) represents "the unchanging aspect of the sky and the slow, solemn movement of the clouds dissolving in gray tints lightly touched with white." "Fêtes" (festivities) is explained as "the restless dancing rhythm of the atmosphere interspersed with sudden flashes of light. There is also an incidental procession (a dazzling imaginary vision) passing through and mingling with the aerial revelry; but the background of uninterrupted festival is persistent with its blending of music and luminous dust participating in the universal rhythm of all things." In Sirènes" (sirens) a small chorus of women's voices chant a wordless song. The composer writes of this movement, "the sea with its unpausing rhythm. Amid the waves, silvered by moonbeams, are heard the laughter and mysterious song of passing sirens."

These nocturnes are musical poems of a strange and enchanting loveliness. They present the paradox of all program music and are at once a proof and denial of Igor Stravinsky's dictum: "La musique est trop bête pour exprimer autre chose que la musique."

NORTH END CONCERT

A program which will include Italian songs and violin selections has been prepared for the fifth of the series of twilight concerts to be given tomorrow afternoon at 4 at the North Bennett street industrial school. These concerts are given for the benefit of North End residents and afford them the opportunity to hear free good music. That the concerts are appreciated is shown by the large, enthusiastic audiences which gather fortnightly. Tomorrow's program will be in charge of Miss Anna Means.

INDIANAPOLIS MUSIC NOTES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—At its recent concert the Indianapolis Symphony orchestra played the following, Pasquale Tallarico, pianist, being the soloist:

Fourth symphony in F minor, Tschaikowsky; first concerto, in A minor, for piano and orchestra, Edward A. MacDowell; "Valse Triste," from "Kuolema," "Finlandia," Sibelius.

Reinald Werrenrath of New York and Mme. Lucille Stevenson of Chicago appeared here recently. Mr. Werrenrath is a baritone and Mme. Stevenson a soprano. The program:

Prologue to "Pagliacci," Leoncavallo, Mr. Werrenrath; "The Plague of Love," old English; "Donne the Bourne," old Scotch; "Widmung," Schumann; "Auftraege," Schumann; "Immer leiser wird mein Schlummer," "Meine Liebe ist gruen," Brahms, Mme. Stevenson; "Sylvie," "Apres un Reve," Faure; "Lauf der Welt," Grieg; "Licht," Sinding, Mr. Werrenrath; duet, "Au bord de l'eau," Mme. Stevenson and Mr. Werrenrath; "The Stormy Evening," Sidney Homer; "When I Bring to You Colored Toys," "The Sleep That Flits on Baby's Eyes," J. Alden Carpenter; "I Arise From Dreams," Delius; "The Birth of Spring," Steffen; "The Little Rain," Wyman, Mme. Stevenson; "Night and the Curtains Drawn," G. Ferrata; "To a Messenger," Frank LaForge; "The House of Memories," Florence Alward; "Danny Deever" (Kipling), Walter Damrosch, Mr. Werrenrath; duet, "The Hunt," Bruno Huhn, Mme. Stevenson and Mr. Werrenrath.

Eddy Brown, who made his American debut as a violinist in this, his home city, a few weeks ago, gave another recital at the Murat theater, playing the following:

"Devil's Trill" sonata, Tartini; Scotch fantasie, Bruch; romance in G, Beethoven; "Vogel als Prophet," Schumann-Auer; variations on a theme of Corelli, Tartini-Kreisler; caprice No. 22, Paganini-Brown; larghetto, Handel-Hubay; "Witches' Dances," Paganini-Kreisler.

PHILADELPHIA MUSIC NOTES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Frieda Hempel was the assisting artist at the third and last concert of the season of the Symphony Society of New York at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, Feb. 23. She sang the "Involani" from "Ernani," and two selections from Meyerbeer and Strauss. The novelty of the program, which began with the fourth Schumann symphony, was a number of excerpts from Walter Damrosch's "Iphigenia in Aulis." He also gave his own arrangement of the "Procession of the Knights of the Holy Grail," from "Parsifal," and the symphonic poem "Vltava" by Smetana.

On Monday afternoon, Feb. 21, Julia Culp gave a recital in the Academy of Music. Her numbers included "Auf dem wasser" and "Du bist die Ruh," Schubert; Earl Cranston Sharp's "Japanese Death Song," "Star" by James H. Rogers, Weckerlin's "Mignonette," together with a group of four songs by Brahms.

The Symphony Club gave its sixth public concert in Witherspoon hall on Monday evening. It included a concerto by Vivaldi for a string orchestra, another interesting feature being the "Symphonie Spirituelle" by Homerick. Herman Weinberg, the assisting artist, rendered Saint-Saens' "Deluge."

MILWAUKEE MUSICAL NOTES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Miss Charlotte Peege, contralto, and Miss Vera Prengel, pianist, were the soloists at a concert given by the Auditorium Symphony orchestra in the Auditorium, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 20. Miss Peege sang "I Have Lost My Euridice," from "Orpheus," by Gluck. Miss Prengel played the "Wanderer" fantasie, Schubert-Liszt. Orchestral numbers of the program were: "Swedish Wedding March," Soedermann; overture, "Fidelio," Beethoven; symphony No. 6 (pathetic), Tschaikowsky; overture, "Semiramide," Rossini; "The Swan," Saint-Saens; prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremburg," Wagner.

On Monday night, Feb. 21, the Chicago Symphony, Frederick Stock, conducting, appeared at the Pabst theater. The program:

Overture, "Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn; wedding march and variations from "The Rustic Wedding," Goldmark; "Ave Maria," Bach-Gounod; symphonic poem, "The Sleeping Beauty," Bruneau; overture, "Donna Diana," von Reznick; andante cantabile, from string quartet, Tschaikowsky; suite, "Cave of the Eagles" and "Berceuse," from "Jocelyn," Godard; "Cortège Solonelle," Moszkowski; "Waltz Triste," Sibelius; "Capriccio Espagnol," op. 34, Rimsky-Korsakow.

The New York Symphony Society, with Walter Damrosch as conductor, and Josef Hofmann, pianist, as soloist, will play in the Pabst theater here March 18.

CINCINNATI MUSICAL NOTES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CINCINNATI, O. — The Cincinnati Symphony orchestra's popular concert at Music Hall Sunday afternoon, Feb. 20, had Julius Sturr, first 'cellist of the orchestra, as soloist. The program included the Largo in F sharp major of Haydn; the Delibes "Sylvia" suite; prelude to the third act of Wagner's "Lohengrin"; the march from "The Queen of Sheba," Gounod; Auber's overture to "The Dumb Girl of Portici"; overture to "Oberon," Weber, and the Strauss waltz, "Geschichten aus der Wienderwald."

HAROLD BAUER WITH SYMPHONY PLAYS BRAHMS

SYMPHONY HALL—Fifteenth program of the Boston Symphony orchestra, Dr. Karl Muck, conductor; Harold Bauer, soloist; afternoon of Feb. 25 and evening of Feb. 26: Goldmark, overture to "Sappho"; Brahms, concerto in B flat major, No. 2, for pianoforte and orchestra, op. 83; MacDowell, suite in A minor, op. 42, I, "In a Haunted Forest"; II, "Summer Idyl"; III, "In October"; IV, "The Shepherdess' Song"; V, "Forest Spirits."

Without the Goldmark "Sappho" overture the Friday afternoon audience never would have been able to enjoy the Brahms concerto, and without that in turn it never would have appreciated the MacDowell suite. For the gaiety of the overture was needed to prepare the listeners for the academic profundities of the concerto, and after an hour in these depths a return to the impressionistic days we live in through some such medium as the MacDowell suite was imperative. Thus Dr. Muck, about whose programs there is sometimes complaint, disproved the dicta of the carpers. Granting that a program had to have the second Brahms piano concerto included, could it be better surrounded than this?

This concerto, as is the case with the most of Brahms' larger works, was written from the pinnacle of the composer's greatness, with no concessions to those struggling to grasp the meaning. After diligent study one may comprehend the first movement. The study is demanded, however. There are no aids, no ladders of song, no smooth paths of melody. Rough and rugged is the way, and it continues stony until the andante, with its 'cello solo introduction, although because of the obstacles encountered in the first movement, allegro non troppo, the second, allegro appassionato, does not seem so insurmountable as it might if one came upon it unprepared. One finds at last comparatively good going in the light and wondrously pleasing melodies of the last movement allegretto grazioso.

Mr. Bauer, as is his custom,—one, by the way, worthy of frequent emulation—became a member of the orchestra, keeping a careful eye on the baton and even casting a fruitful glance occasionally on the conductor's left hand. Brahms was the business of the hour, greater than conductor, orchestra, or soloist, and both conductor and soloist did their best to make this fact realized. Mr. Bauer played with an unwonted warmth of tone and was rewarded by many recalls.

The habit of applause was started by the "Sappho" overture. This so took the fancy of the audience that Dr. Muck had to call the men to their feet to share the plaudits with him. Its joyousness of phrase and charm of melody betokened no great musical depth, but its tunefulness was most gratifying. The opening measures gave opportunity to realize again the excellent harping of Mr. Holy and Mr. Cella.

As to the MacDowell suit, opinion about it must be largely an individual matter. MacDowell as a pioneer among the moderns is still too close for us to form adequate judgment as to the value of his work. As we study his music, both in relation to the men of his time and those who have gone before, we shall be able to put a juster estimate on its worth. This suite in A minor certainly has not the value of the second suite in E minor, the Indian suite. In the first place it has not the research behind it to give it depth; it is merely a series of impressions gained and recorded by a man who loved nature passionately. In the second place it is more reminiscent of other of MacDowell's works than is the second suite. In the third place it deals not with human feeling, the ideas common to all mankind, but with a limited field, and so misses the broad application the later work has.

There is no denying the charm both of the ideas and the manner of their setting forth. Latent and patent love of nature is indicated in each of the five impressions set down, though "The Shepherdess' Song" is least successful. The "Forest Spirits" might conceivably be the dancing sunbeams among the branches, set all aquiver by a momentary breeze and then scattered of a sudden by a passing cloud. There is no quarreling with the value of the piece on this program, however. It served to bridge the gap between the awesome Brahms and the meantime of our life here.

MAHLER FOURTH SYMPHONY GIVEN BY MR. STRANSKY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

CARNEGIE HALL, New York—Concert by the Philharmonic Society, Josef Stransky conductor, with Ernest Schelling, pianist, assisting; evening of Feb. 24. The program: Mendelssohn, overture, "Ruy Blas"; Mahler, symphony No. 4, in G major, soprano part by May Peterson; Franck, symphonic variations for piano and orchestra; Strauss, "Till Eulenspiegel," tone poem; Paderewski, Polish fantasy for piano and orchestra, op. 19.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The symphonies of Mahler belong as an esthetic problem with those of Weingartner. They represent an idea in musical expression quite at variance with that found in the works of Beethoven, Liszt and Strauss; and the point for listeners to decide is whether, in comparison with former ways of writing, they are an improvement or a decline. On the positive side, the Mahler and Weingartner method may be said to work toward a greater unity than has been known before in orchestral composition; on the negative side, it may be said to tend toward flatness and monotony.

Mahler champions will declare that the fourth symphony carries to logical conclusions the idea of Liszt, who composed his symphonies in one movement, calling them symphonic poems. They will say that although Liszt could rid himself of allegro, andante and scherzo as separate divisions, he still felt obliged to have vigorous, gentle and playful passages scattered about at more or less regular intervals; and for that reason he kept in essence the form which he abolished in appearance. And they will point out that Mahler on the contrary could conceive an entire symphony in one mood and could hold it in that mood from first page to last, even while keeping a show of the old formalities.

In response to these arguments, conservative listeners will urge their doubts of Mahler's genius for expressing sentiment and humor. They have never known a symphony that did not have a love song and a comedy moment in it. They have always looked for a serenader to come on the scene, and they have always looked also for harlequin. Where are these figures in the Mahler fourth symphony? Not to be seen. Well, then, they conclude, the piece is dreary and a failure.

The music of the revived symphony was smoothly played. Possibly the conductor was overanxious to keep it compact, and he may have neglected certain contrasts that he could have enforced without doing violence to the composer's main intentions. But, of course, any powerful climaxes in the first three movements would have made the soprano solo with which the work concludes sound tame.

CHICAGO MUSICAL NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—First prize in the competition for the encouragement of American-violinists to select one to play a new concerto by Cecil Burleigh with the American Symphony orchestra, Glenn Dillard Gunn conductor, has fallen to Miss Amy Emerson Neill of this city. The contestants numbered 29. Mr. Gunn's American concert will be given March 2. The orchestra will be assisted by the American Choral Society of Chicago, Daniel Protheroe, conductor.

Four recitals were heard Sunday afternoon, Feb. 20. At the Blackstone theater George Hamlin, tenor, interpreted the following program:

Recitative and aria, "If With All Your Hearts," from "Elijah," Mendelssohn; "Vergiss mein nicht," "O Jesulein suess, O Jesulein mild," Bach; "An die Leyer," "Der Musensohn," Schubert; "Meine Rose," "Provençalisches Lied," Schumann;; "Flieder," Reger; "Der Sandtraeger," Bungert; "Io non ho che una povera stanzetta" from "Mimi Pinson," Leoncavallo; "It Is not Always May," Gounod; "Les Silhouettes," Carpenter; "The Gray Wolf," Burleigh; "Tentazione," Tirindelli; "In Mezzo al Mare," De Luco; "Roses in a Garden," O'Neill; "If You Would Love Me," MacDermitt.

In the Illinois theater, Joseph Hofmann, pianist, presented:

Sonata appassionata, Beethoven; melodie, Gluck-Sgambati; march, "Ruins of Athens," Beethoven-Rubinstein; prelude F sharp minor, Rachmaninoff; Spanish danse, Granados; "El Dachtarawan," Rubinstein; "Erlkoenig," Schubert-Liszt; "Barcarolle," valse A minor, nocturne E flat major, polonaise A flat major, Chopin.

In the Florentine room of the Congress hotel, Mrs. Helen Prothero Axtel, soprano, sang the following program:

"Oh! Had I Jubal's Lyre," Handel; "Stone, Beyond All Jewel's Shining," Bach; "With Verdure Clad," from "Creation," Haydn; "Mondnacht," Schumann; "To an Aeolian Harp," Brahms; "Wiegenlied," Brahms; "Bois Epais," Lueby; "Dreamworld," Duparc; "Romance," Debussy; Lia's air from "L'Enfant Prodigue," Debussy; "Snowy Breasted Pearl," old Irish; "Dafydd y Gareg Wen," old Welsh; "Clychau Aberdyfi," old Welsh; "Songs My Mother Taught Me," Dvorak; "Love in Spring," Borowski; "What Is There Hid in the Heart of a Rose?" Protheroe; "The Year's at the Spring," Protheroe.

At Orchestra hall Monday night, Feb. 21, the Apollo Musical Club, Harrison M. Wild conductor, program of part songs. Soloist, Mrs. Fletcher Dobyns, mezzo-soprano. The selections:

"Be Not Afraid," for double chorus, J. S. Bach; aria, from "Marie Magdeleine," J. Massenet, Mrs. Fletcher Dobyns; "Ave Maris Stella," E. Grieg; "The Bells of St. Michael's Tower," R. P. Stewart; "Bold Turpin," J. F. Bridge; "Liebestreu," Brahms; "Beau Soir," A. C. Debussy; "Zueignung," Richard Strauss, Mrs. Fletcher Dobyns; "The Miracle," E. L. Bainton; "Cherubim Song," in G, Tschaikowsky; "Matin Song," op. 40, No. 1, H. Brockway; "A Love Symphony," op. 30, No. 3, Percy Pitt; "I'm Seventeen, Come Sunday," Percy Grainger; "The Star," J. H. Rogers; "An Old Garden," Hope Temple; "The Joy of Spring," B. H. Woodman; Mrs. Fletcher Dobyns; "Slumber Song," op. 43, No. 2, E. A. MacDowell; "The Brook," op. 43, No. 1, E. A. MacDowell; "Psalm 150," Cesar Franck.

At Orchestra hall Thursday night befel the ninth popular concert by the Chicago Symphony orchestra. The program:

Overture to "Egmont," Beethoven; wedding march and variations, from "A Country Wedding," Goldmark; andante from symphony No. 10, C major, Schubert; Hungarian rhapsody No. 2, Liszt; overture to "The Impressario," Mozart; two Norwegian melodies, "Heart Wounds," "Spring," Grieg; scenes de ballet, op. 21, 1, preambule; 2, marionettes; 3, masurka; 4, scherzino; 5, pas d'action; 6, danse orientale; 7, valse; 8, polonaise, Glazounow.

At Orchestra hall, in its regular Friday afternoon concert, the Chicago Symphony orchestra, with Bruno Steindel, principal cellist, as soloist, gave the following program:

Overture, "Die Geschöpfe des Prometheus," op. 43, Beethoven; symphony, E flat (Köchel 543), Mozart; concerto for violoncello, op. 20, d'Albert; suite, op. 19, Dohnanyi; overture to "The Bartered Bride," Smetana.

FINAL PIECE SUNG AT METROPOLITAN IN "RING" CYCLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, New York—Wagner's "Götterdämmerung," closing afternoon subscription series of the "Ring" music dramas, Mr. Bodanzky conducting; afternoon of Feb. 24. The cast:

Siegfried	Jacques Urlus
Gunther	Hermann Weil
Hagen	Carl Braun
Brünnhilde	Melanie Kurt
Gutrune	Julia Heinrich
Waltraute	Louise Homer
Woglinde	Leonora Sparkes
Wellgunde	Rita Fornia
Flosshilde	Lila Robeson

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The musical question must remain the central one, even in those works of Wagner in which the drama is the most extensively developed. Under no circumstance can plot or character, however important they may be, put symphonic plan and orchestration in the rank of secondary issues. As long as the "ring" lasts as a trilogy of operas its heroes and heroines will be of less account than the themes and harmonies to which they walk and talk. The figure of Siegfried on the stage will always be of inferior interest to the Siegfried motive in the brass and wood tones.

Since the music, then, is the main thing, the artist who leads it has extraordinary responsibility. And an opera public will regard a Wagnerian conductor of first rate ability as a rather precious possession, even if it gives the greater part of its applause to clever sopranos and tenors. Such a public, too, will put a high value on a general manager who can keep Wagner's sonorities vital influence in the community. The Metropolitan opera public, as represented by its board of directors, has of late shown appreciation of the Wagnerian opportunities of its house and desire to make them lasting by asking Mr. Gatti-Casazza to extend the period of his managership to 1920. This action means much to New York as a center for the cultivation of the "ring" music and will mean much to other cities as well, provided the master production of the "Siegfried-Brünnhilde" cycle of the Metropolitan opera company can in the next few years be made a touring enterprise.

For the musical question which the "Ring" raises will find answer only when people of artistic interests everywhere get to thinking about it. The esthetic problem involved in Wagner's use of characterizing themes may yet find its solution from unpremeditated listening, such as fresh audiences can give. Is there strength in the working over in "Götterdämmerung" of leading melodies announced in the previous operas of the cycle, or weakness? And if the extensive repetition of motives which is found proves to be right, does the good effect come from something in the theme itself, or merely from the deftness of handling?

Excellent singing was heard in the closing number of the afternoon series of "Ring" performances. Mme. Kurt again showed her talent for putting tone of proper brilliancy into the niche in the harmonic ensemble which Wagner's scoring provides. Mr. Urlus again made it clear that light and graceful tenor phrasing is possible when a Wagnerian conductor of Mr. Bodanzky's restraint guides the accompaniment. Again the singers of the Rhine Maidens' trio illustrated Wagner's genius as a writer of part music. Mme. Homer, returning to the stage after absence, sang charmingly and to hospitable applause.

PACIFIC COAST MUSIC NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The San Francisco Symphony orchestra, Alfred Hertz conductor, repeated the Wagnerian program that was given previously as a part of its regular season's program, on Feb. 13, in memory of Wagner. The concert was given by and for the San Francisco music association. The program:

Prelude, "Parsifal"; Tristan und Isolde," prelude and Isolde's love-death; Tristan's vision; overture, "Flying Dutchman"; "Siegfried Idyl"; prelude to "Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg."

Emmy Destinn, heard for the first time in San Francisco, assisted by Roderick White, violinist, gave the following program Feb. 13:

Aria from "Herodiade," "Il est deux, Il est bon," Massenet, Mme. Destinn; "Adagio ma non troppo," from concerto in D minor, Bruch, Mr. White; "Die Odaliske," Grieg; "L'Ultima Canzone," Tosti; "Wiegenlied," from the Bohemian opera, "The Kiss," Smetana; "Loreley," Liszt; "Die Bekehrte," Stange; "Russalka's Song," from the opera "The Water Nixie," Dvorak; Volkslied, Tschaikowsky; "A Gypsy Song," Dvorak; Mme. Destinn; "Indian Lament," Dvorak-Kreisler; "Pierrot Serenade," Randegger, Jr.; "Prayer," Bazzini-White; "Moto Perpetuo," Novacek; Mr. White; aria from "Madama Butterfly" ("Un bel dì"), Puccini; aria from "La Tosca" ("Vissi d'Arte"), Puccini; Mme. Destinn.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch, pianist, in the single recital this season here by him, gave the following program Feb. 8:

Sonata, G minor, op. 22, Schumann; variations and fugue on a theme by Handel, Brahms; twelve preludes, Chopin; melodie in E minor, "Caprice Burlesque," Gabrilowitsch; lyric pieces, nocturne, "Butterfly," "To Spring," Grieg; intermezzo, op. 9, Richard Strauss; etude de concert ("The Waves"), Moszkowski.

Mr. Gabrilowitsch also appeared in a joint program with his wife, Clara Clemens Gabrilowitsch, contralto, Feb. 11, as follows:

Sonata in E minor, Haydn; rondo, op. 51, Beethoven; chromatic fantasy, Bach; Mr. Gabrilowitsch; "Die Ehre Gottes," Beethoven; "Minnelied," "Gypsy Song," Brahms; "Am Grabe Anselmos," Schubert; "Frülingsnacht," Schumann; Mme. Gabrilowitsch; sonata, op. 35, B flat minor, Chopin, Mr. Gabrilowitsch; "Little Snowflake's Ariette," Rimsky-Korsakow; "Floods of Spring," Rachmaninoff; "Goodbye," "Nähe des Geliebten," Gabrilowitsch, Mme. Gabrilowitsch; "Jeux d'Eau" ("The Fountain"), Ravel; "L'Isle Joyeuse" ("The Happy Island"), Debussy; British folk music settings, Percy Grainger, (a) Irish tune from county Kerry, (b) Shepherd's Hey, Mr. Gabrilowitsch.

Elgar's "The Dream of Gerontius," Paul Steindorff director, and Mrs. King Clark Upham, Hugh J. Williams and Henry L. Perry soloists, was given in the municipal auditorium Feb. 13.

The San Francisco Symphony orchestra, Alfred Hertz conductor, with Miss Maud Fay, soprano, soloist, gave its sixth pair of concerts Feb. 18 and 20. The program:

"Anacreon," overture, Cherubini; "Lied," for violoncello, Vincent d'Indy, Horace Britt; prelude to "The Afternoon of a Faun," Debussy; symphony No. 3, F major, Brahms.

Emmy Destinn, assisted by Roderick White, violinist, gave the following program Feb. 20:

Aria, "Ritorna Vincitor," from "Aida," Verdi, Mme. Destinn; concerto for violin, D minor, Tartini, Mr. White; "Vom Monte Pincio," Grieg; "Als die alte Mutter," Dvorak; "Inter Nos," MacFadyen; aria from "Tannhäuser" ("Dich Theure Halle"), Wagner; "Im Kahn," Grieg; "Die Post," Schubert; "Slovacka" (Slovak song), Kovarovic; "Ave Maria," with violin obbligato, Gounod; "Berceuse," with violin obbligato, Gounod, Mme. Destinn; "Reverie," Grieg; "Scherzo," Dittersdorf-Kreisler; Slavic dance in E minor, Dvorak-Kreisler, Mr. White; aria, "Un Bel Dì," from "Madam Butterfly," Puccini; "Balatella" (The Bird Song), from "I Pagliacci," Leoncavallo, Mme. Destinn.

A new musical organization, known as the People's Orchestra, has been formed here for the purpose of giving popular concerts of a high order. The orchestra aims to supplement the San Francisco Symphony orchestra, its season beginning in April, when that of the Symphony ends. Its purpose is to give music that shall be at once good and of a certain popular character, such as the "Arlésienne" suite of Bizet, the Grieg "Peer Gynt" suites, overtures like Nikolai's "Merry Wives," and the dance numbers from "Orfeo." Giulio Minetti, Mrs. Eleanor Minetti, Andrew Younger Wood and William Edwin Chamberlain have been interested in forming the organization. Giulio Minetti will be conductor. The concerts will be given in the civic auditorium.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Emmy Destinn, assisted by Roderick White, violinist, appeared at Trinity Auditorium on Jan. 8 in the same program as that given later in San Francisco.

The Los Angeles Symphony orchestra gave its fourth concert of the season at Trinity Auditorium on Friday afternoon, Feb. 18, and Saturday evening, Feb. 19, presenting a program made up exclusively of Tschaikowsky compositions, as follows:

March, Slav: suite, "Casse-Noisette"; symphony No. 6, in B minor (pathetique).

PORTLAND, Ore.—Not for 12 years has Portland heard Ossip Gabrilowitsch, pianist, until Jan. 21, when he appeared jointly with Clara Clemens Gabrilowitsch, contralto. The program follows:

Sonata (with funeral march), op. 35, Chopin; "Widmung," Schumann; "Oriental Song," Rachmaninoff; "Nähe des Geliebten," Gabrilowitsch; "Liebestraum," "Dance of the Gnomes," etude in F minor, Liszt; "A Dream," "'Twas on a Lovely Eve," Grieg; "Laughing Song," Hinton; "L'Isle Joyeuse," Debussy; "The Fountain," Ravel; "Shepherd's Hey," Grainger.

This season's fourth symphony concert was given Sunday afternoon, Jan. 23, M. Christensen, president of the orchestra, conducting. By request Dvorak's fifth symphony "From the New World" was played for the third time in the five years of the orchestra's existence. The ministers of the city were the special guests of the orchestra at its public rehearsal, and 2000 grammar school children were also present. The program in full was:

Symphony, No. 5, E minor, "From the New World," Dvorak; overture, "Figaro's Hochzeit," Mozart; "Tanz der Nymphen and Satyrn," Georg Schumann; air for string orchestra, J. S. Bach; "Der Schwan von Tuonela," with solo for English horn, played by F. Starke, Jean Sibelius; ballet music from "Henry VIII," Saint-Säens.

Two more concerts will be given this season. Harold Bayley will conduct on Feb. 20.

Maud Powell supplemented her violin recital of Jan. 20 with a popular priced matinee Sunday, Jan. 30. She was accompanied and assisted by Arther Loesser. The program included:

Sonata, A major, for violin and piano, César Franck; concerto A major, cadenzas by Grasse, Mozart; (a) "Valse Trieste," Sibelius, (b) "Molly on the Shore" (by request), Percy Grainger, (c) Spanish dance (tango), Fernandez Arbos; "Hejre Kati," Hubay; piano solos, gavotte, Sgambati; bourrée (for left hand alone), Saint-Säens; berceuse, Chopin; polonaise in A flat, Chopin.

Emilio de Gogorza, baritone, appeared in concert at the Heilig theater Sunday afternoon, Feb. 6, accompanied by Miss H. M. Winslow. His program included:

Recitatif et air de Thoas, "Iphigenie en Tauride," Gluck; "Canto del Presidiario," F. M. Alvarez; "De Aquella Maja Amante," E. Granado; "En Calesa," F. M. Alvarez; Menuet d'exaudet, Bergerettes, XVIII century (arrangement by Weckerlin), "Voici que le Printemps," Debussy; serenade, "La Damnation de Faust," H. Berlioz; "On the Seashore of Endless Worlds" and "When I Bring You Colored Toys," J. A. Carpenter; arioso "Le roi de Lahore," J. Massenet; "Wind Song," J. H. Rogers; "The Fiddler of Dooney," Sidney Homer; "The Pipes of Pan," Edward Elgar.

SPECIAL MEETINGS TO BE HELD

Special meetings of the Volunteers of America will be held at the hall on Howard street tomorrow at 3 and 8 p. m., when Colonel and Mrs. J. J. Keppel of New York will speak.

MUSIC SCHOOL ADDS YEAR TO ITS COURSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

EVANSTON, Ill.—The school of music at Northwestern University has given notice that its course will be increased from two years to three beginning next year. This is expected to decrease the number of candidates for diplomas but to raise the standards and make a diploma worth more.

Speaking of public school music Dean Peter C. Lutkin says that the final goal of ambition in this line is a four years' course, the last year of which will be devoted to community music.

"There is a tendency," he notes, "to enlarge the scope of high school music supervisors' work so that it will include civic activities such as organizing and conducting local choruses, bands, orchestras and festivals. Our Mr. McConathy is in the forefront of this important movement, and is in much demand as a speaker at state and national educational association meetings. We hope to offer the first and the best course to meet these newly created demands."

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PLAYERS PROMOTE VARIOUS LINES OF ART IN MILWAUKEE

Wisconsin Group at Its Playhouse Devotes Attention to Dance, Painting and Drama

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—To develop in the community an appreciation of the value of art in entertainment is the purpose of the Wisconsin Players, a unique organization in this part of the country. Painting, dancing, literature, the drama, and to some extent also music, come within the scope of this organization's activities.

In explaining the work, Mrs. E. P. Sherry, director, said: 'The majority of people seek some sort of entertainment. Unless that entertainment is true it will not benefit them. Untruth is both ugly and harmful. Therefore we aim to be scrupulous in the selection of our productions, so that only the true will prevail."

In interpretative dancing as well as in acting, the endeavor is to allow as far as possible the development of the initiative of the performer. Mrs. Sherry's theory is that spontaneous work is much more effective than mere imitation.

Ultimately it is the hope of the Players to develop a cast of performers who as nearly as possible will give correct interpretations of plays to be written and produced by members of the organization. At present the Players are working toward that goal by giving reproductions of the various styles of dramatics since and including the Shakespearean. Their work now includes the development not only of the playwright and the actor, but the audience as well, for it has been found that to enjoy thoroughly the efforts of the Players, the spectators must understand just what they are striving for.

Beginning six years ago with only the expectation of fostering a desire for better dramatics, the activities of the Players have grown to include interpretative dancing, literature and pictorial art. The Players also are cooperating with the various local musical organizations in an effort to promote a better appreciation of good music.

Possibly the greatest material strides were made early in the present season, when the organization procured, under a long term lease, the use of a four-story building at 455 Jefferson street. This, called the Playhouse, is expected to be a cradle of encouragement of all that is good in the various arts.

The top floor has been made into a ballroom and little theater, called the workshop. There almost daily the children of members can be seen practicing interpretative dancing. There, too, are held dancing classes for young persons and adults. A portable stage, with an array of electrical and other equipment, is used to convert the ballroom into a theater.

On the second floor are the bookshop and reading-room. In the bookshop are sold all the better literary productions, with the hope, through discriminative selection, of fostering good taste in things literary. The reading-room contains a library of magazines and a number of good books.

The first floor contains the spacious clubrooms. Here the Players expect to make their next big advance. It is planned to remove the partitions and turn the whole floor into an auditorium. The plan includes the building of a stage at the rear. This project is expected to be completed for next season.

Probably the oddest part of the playhouse is the refreshment room in the English basement. Just a little below the level of the sidewalk, this quaint room, decorated in pleasing design with yellow the predominating color, is the noonday rendezvous of members and others. The room is open to the public, and its profits help defray the expenses of the organization.

Interesting, also, is the carpenter shop in the sub-basement. George Manierre, a member, is stage carpenter, and in this shop much of the stage paraphernalia is made.

The interior decorations of the house were designed and executed by members. Mrs. Sherry was responsible for the design and color scheme used in refreshment room and workshop. The latter room is pretty in its plainness. Its color scheme is pink and buff. Mrs. C. R. Gilman had charge of the decoration of the bookshop and reading room, which are attractively finished and enhanced by several interesting canvases.

Others taking prominent part in the organization are Mrs. William Inbusch, in charge of the bookshop and reading room; Mrs. George Manierre, who executes the posters announcing coming events; Miss Esther Beyer, in charge of the refreshment room; Miss Effie Stowell Sammond, in charge of the dancing classes; Mrs. Manfred Gross, secretary, and R. R. Elsner, treasurer.

The players now number about 300. There are some 700 other persons on the mailing list who attend many of the events and help toward the success of the movement. The membership is open to all interested in the advancement of the artistic. The dues are $5 per year, and admission charges to the plays and other affairs are only 25 cents for non-members.

To illustrate the progress of the modern drama, an interesting experiment was made recently. Following lectures by Prof. T. H. Dickinson of the University of Wisconsin on "The Well-Made Play," "The Naturalistic Drama" and "The Symbolic Play," productions illustrating these kinds of dramatic art were given by the players. Following the first lecture, "The Lady's Battle" was presented; after the second lecture, Gerhard Hauptman's "Weavers" was produced, and after the last lecture Maeterlinck's "The Interior" and William B. Yeats' "The Hour Glass" were played.

Besides the regular playlets and dancing exhibitions, the players indulge in "revels," which usually take the form of costume parties. Among events planned for the present season is a program of dances by the dancing classes on Feb. 29 and March 1. A "Comedia del Arte," planned after the original Italian custom, is in preparation for later in March. This venture calls for a talk on some phase of Italian life, to be followed by drawing up of a scenario, writing of the various parts, their rehearsal and finally production, by the players themselves. In this manner it is hoped to produce also a pleasant burlesque on some of Milwaukee's better known citizens.

An entertainment of one act plays written by Wisconsin playwriters is in preparation for some time in April. During the month also will be presented the Players' own arrangement of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," including a large ballet. Besides designing their own costumes, the Players hope to have original music written.

IOWA EISTEDDFOD MOST SUCCESSFUL YET HELD IN STATE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

DES MOINES, Ia.—Iowa's annual Welsh literary and musical festival, the Eisteddfod, just closed, was in both an artistic and commercial sense the most successful of these events since their inauguration three years ago. The programs consist of competitive declamatory and musical numbers, chiefly the latter. While many of the colleges and schools of the state were represented in the choral numbers, some of the contestants in the solo events were from other states. The subscriptions to the fund for prizes were large this year and helped to stimulate the ipterest of musical organizations and individual contestants.

The $400 choral prize was won by a mixed chorus of 55 voices from Williamsburg, Ia. The biggest individual winner was David Lewis Hughes, the young son of John Hughes of this city. He won first place in five juvenile contests, including declamation, solo, duet, trio and choral numbers. Grinnell College was a winner in the contest of male quartets and took second money in the choral work. The violin contests were all won by children under 14 years, there being no contestants in the adult division. The Girls Glee Club of Grinnell College won the big prize for singing "The Rose," by Mark Evans.

Two days were given to the musical events. These were judged by Daniel Protheroe of Chicago. J. R. Price of Albia, Ia., judged the declamations.

AMERICAN THEATER NOTES

The first Little theater to be established in the South was opened recently at Winston-Salem, N. C., and three performances have been held. The theater was inaugurated to supply a community need, that of stimulating and interesting the public by the presentation of new dramas of good thought. The theater has the indorsement of the University of North Carolina. The ideals which the promoters hope to realize are thus outlined:

"Recognizing that the theater plays a large part in the scheme of life; knowing that the modern playwright is contributing worthily to the discussion of great, immediate problems of our social and economic growth; believing that the people of the community will be glad to see the gripping, stirring work of this new school of dramatists, a number of public-spirited citizens have made it possible to inaugurate the Little theater in Winston-Salem. In brief, the Little theater movement means the presentation by skilled amateurs of worth-while plays from the best writers, in an auditorium small enough for the man of the last row to get the message of the play and players as vividly as the boxholder.

"The theater will house a company of earnest, intelligent amateurs, giving the best of their talent and enthusiasm to the work. Among the plays which will be presented are 'The Land of Heart's Desire,' by William Butler Yeats; 'The Man on the Curb,' by Alfred Sutro; 'A Bear,' by Tchekoff; 'The Showing Up of Blanco Posnet,' by George Bernard Shaw, and 'Sister Beatrice,' by Maeterlinck."

New York's Shakespearean masque will be presented in the stadium of City College, thus avoiding difficulties which arose when announcement was made that the spectacle would be held in Central or some other city park. The interludes will be played in the center of the oval between great towers, from which lights will be thrown on the performers. The masque proper will be played on a stage erected at the west end of the oval. Permission to use the stadium was granted by Adolph Lewisohn, donor, and Sidney E. Mezes, president of City College. The masque will be held the last week in May.

Holbrook Blinn, still looking for a New York theater, announces that he will produce a new play by Edward Sheldon, probably early next season. Mr. Blinn will not follow the policy of the Princess; he will forsake bills of one-act pieces for plays of usual length.

Henry Miller has completed arrangements with A. H. Woods to send a "Daddy Long Legs" company to England.

William Gillette has signed a contract with the Essanay company to appear in film versions of his great successes, "Sherlock Holmes" and "Secret Service."

A report that Elsie Ferguson was to appear this season with Sir Herbert Tree is described by those who know as premature. Not this, but next season, this actress may figure with Sir Herbert in revivals of the classics.

BOSTON MUSICAL NOTES

The sixteenth program of the Boston Symphony orchestra which will be played next Friday afternoon, March 3, and Saturday evening, March 4, presents neither soloist nor novelties, all the pieces being familiar. The symphony will be Tschaikowsky's fourth, that in F-minor, which is one of the most pleasing and popular in modern symphonic literature. Following the intermission the first piece will be Robert Volkmann's serenade for strings in F-major, No. 2 op. 63 which has not been heard here for several years. The final number will be the Spanish rhapsody by the Frenchman, Ravel, played here two seasons ago by Dr. Muck.

Metropolitan Opera Company

In discussing novelties for the Boston season of the Metropolitan opera company with Mr. Ellis last week, Mr. Gatti-Casazza, the managing director of the company, expressed a desire to give one performance in Boston of Herman Goetz's opera, "The Taming of the Shrew." This interesting work is now actively in rehearsal in New York and is soon to have its first performance there.

For the younger generation of opera goers this will be a novelty. It was in the repertoire for a few performances of the German company at the eMtropolitan opera house, New York, 30 years ago, nearly, when Stanton was the director. It is in the repertoire of most of the opera houses in Germany. There was some talk of a revival of Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet," Nicolai's "The Merry Wives of Windsor" and Verdi's "Falstaff," but it was finally decided to use Goetz's opera because it was much less known than the other three.

The music is said to be tuneful after the fashion of all of Goetz's music, and if not marked by great originality, is always pleasing. Julia Culp sang an aria from this opera at a Symphony concert here a few years ago. The performance will bring two notable singers, one of whom is quite a stranger in Boston and the other has not been heard here in opera in many years, Mme. Ober and Clarence Whitehill. Mme. Ober will, of course, be Katharine, and Mr. Whitehill Petruchio.

"The Taming of the Shrew," "Der Rosenkavalier" and "Madame Sans-Gene" seem to be the three novelties definitely decided upon. It is possible that Granados' "Goyescas" and Borodin's "Prince Igor" may also be performed.

Pension Fund Concert

The second and last pension fund concert of the season will be given in Symphony hall next Sunday afternoon, March 5, at 3:30. In response to many requests Dr. Muck has made a program taken exclusively from the works of Richard Wagner. The name of Wagner has appeared very seldom on the Symphony programs, in fact, the only pieces by this composer this season are "The Flying Dutchman" overture, and "Elsa's Dream" from "Lohengrin," the latter sung by Madame Farrar.

Dr. Muck, as is known, does not take kindly to excerpts from the music dramas calling for the use of the voice when transcriptions without a voice must be used. He has, however, broken this rule for the pension fund program in one instance and he will play the "Good Friday Spell" from the third act of "Parsifal" for the first time in Boston.

The program comprises "The Flying Dutchman" overture, the "Siegfried Idyl" and the familiar arrangement by Hans Richter of selections from "Siegfried and Götterdämmerung." This will make the first part. The second part of the program comprises the "Good Friday Spell" from "Parsifal"; the introduction to the third act and selections from the same act of "Die Meistersinger" and the "Tannhäuser" overture.

Madame Schumann-Heink

Madame Schumann-Heink, the most popular contralto of our time, will make her only appearance of the season in Symphony hall Sunday afternoon, March 19. She will give a recital of songs.

Pierian Sodality Concert

The Pierian Sodality orchestra of Harvard University, the oldest musical organization in this country, is to give a concert in the Music building of the college on the evening of Feb. 28 at 8 o'clock. The concert is for students and faculty of the university. Modest E. Alloo, trombonist in the Boston Symphony orchestra, is conducting the Harvard orchestra this year.

American Music Society

The American Music Society announces that the song recital arranged for the evening of February 28 has been given up owing to the sudden absence from the city of Madame Bottero. In place of this meeting there will be a concert of American Music on the evening of April 25, which will be under the management of Prof. Walter Douglas of the San Carlo opera school.

Handel and Haydn Society

Mendelssohn's "The First Walpurgis Night" and Mozart's stately "Requiem" will be performed by the Handel and Haydn Society in Symphony hall tomorrow (Sunday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock. The assisting artists are Mrs. Grace Bonner Williams, Miss Christine Miller, Lambert Murphy, Bernard Ferguson and Wilfred Glenn.

Hans Ebell

Hans Ebell, the Russian pianist who came here a little over a year ago announces a program for his piano recital at Steinert hal next Wednesday evening that contains no less than five numbers to be heard for the first time in this city. Samuel C. Colburn contributes one of these, "Valse"; William C. Heilman, "The Prism in the Sun"; Carl Engel "Le bon vieux temps" (in minuet form); a "Prelude" by Alexander Lang Steinert, a young Bostonian; and a new (second) sonata by Rachmaninoff. The remainder of the program will be as follows; Glazounoff, "Andante"; Rachmaninoff, "Prelude"; Mendelssohn, "Song Without Words"; "Papillons" by Rosenthal, and Tausig's arrangement of Schubert's "Marche Militaire."

Aurore Lacroix

Miss Aurore Lacroix, a promising young pianist, who was recently chosen to represent the eastern states at the national music festival to be conducted at Los Angeles in June, is to give a recital in Jordan hall Monday afternoon, March 6.

She will play the following program: Chromatische Fantasie and Fugue, Bach; pastorale, Scarlatti; Rosine-gavotte, Gossec; sonate, op. 57 ,Beethoven; preludes, op. 28, Nos. 3, 4, 9, 11, 14, 15, 18, 23, 24, ballade, op. 52, F minor, Chopin; "Venice," notturno, Lendval; "The Little Shepherd," "The Snow is Dancing," Debussy; impromptu, Hüe.

Kneisel Quartet

The third and last concert of the season by the Kneisel quartet will be given, in Steinert hall Tuesday evening, March 14. The program will be announced shortly.

Deyo-Casals Recital

A joint recital will be given in Jordan hall Wednesday afternoon, March 15, by Miss Ruth Deyo, pianist, of this city, and Pablo Casals, the greatest 'cellist of our time. A feature of the program will be the first performance in this city of Debussy's sonata for 'cello and piano.

Flonzaley Quartet

A feature of the concluding Flonzaley quartet concert in Jordan hall Thursday evening, March 16, will be Serge Taneiew's quartet in C major, op. 5. This quartet is one of six remarkable for their power and beauty. The remainder of the program will be announced shortly.

Gabrilowitsch-Newcomb

Mme. Clara Gabrilowitsch will give a recital in Jordan hall Saturday afternoon, March 11, in conjunction with Miss Ethel Newcomb, pianist.

Marcia Van Dresser

Miss Marcia Van Dresser, a member of the Chicago opera company, will make her debut in a song recital in this city at Jordan hall Saturday afternoon, March 18.

Bauer and Gabrilowitsch

The musical season of 1914-1915 closed with a recital for two pianos in Jordan hall by Harold Bauer and Ossip Gabrilowitsch. Not nearly all those who wished to hear this interesting concert were able to do so, and it was arranged then that these two artists should appear this season in Symphony hall. The date of this concert is set for Sunday afternoon, March 26.

Julia Culp and George Copeland

Julia Culp will return for a fourth concert in Symphony hall Sunday afternoon, March 12. L. H. Mudgett, who has charge of these Sunday afternoon concerts, has decided to have appear with Madame Culp the local pianist, George Copeland. This will be his first appearance in Symphony hall. The program will be announced shortly.

Tremont Temple Course

Mme. Evelyn Scotney, coloratura soprano, returns to Tremont Temple for the final concert of the season, March 16. George Dostal, tenor new to Boston, will sing at this concert. Howard White, basso, will complete the list of artists. The program has been chosen from request numbers submitted by the patrons of the course, and is popular in character.

Miss Guiomar Novaes

Miss Guiomar Novaes in her first piano recital on Monday afternoon at Steinert hall, appears for the benefit of the Polish victims' relief fund. The program announced by her runs as follows:

Chaconne, by Bach-Busoni; sonata, op. 31, No. 2, Beethoven; "Carnaval, Schumann; chant polonais, Chopin-Liszt; prelude, Chopin; "Feux Follets," Isadore Philipp; "Il Neige," Oswald; "Concert Etude," Moszkowski.

Miss Grace Warner

Miss Grace Warner will play the following program at Steinert hall next Tuesday afternoon: Sinding's "Suite"; Ravels "Sonatine"; the Sonata in C major, op. 2, No. 3, by Beethoven; Brahms' Rhapsody in B minor; "Scherzo" by Mendelssohn; Cyril Scott's "Dawn"; "Humoresque" by Tacherepnine; and Rubinstein's "Polonaise,"

Organ Recitals

William C. Hammond, professor of music at Mt. Holyoke College, will give the fifth of the series of Sunday noon organ recitals at the South Congregational (Dr. Hale's) church, Exeter and Newbury streets, tomorrow at 12:15. Professor Hammond has recently given his six hundredth free organ recital in Holyoke, where he has been for 30 years active in the musical development of the city and college. His program includes: "Passacaglia," Frescobaldi; andante with variations, Mozart; "Ave Maria," Arcadelt; scherzo, Federlein; "Pastorale," Harker; offertory, op. 8, No. 2, Batiste. On March 5 Dr. Archibald T. Davison, organist and chorister of Harvard University, will give his second recital, the sixth of the series, and Mr. Goss-Custard will be heard again March 12.

The First Unitarian church of West Newton announces that on Sunday evening, Feb. 27, at 8 o'clock Prof. William Churchill Hammond will play a varied program. The next organ recital of this series will be March 12. Benjamin L. Whelpley of the Arlington Street church, Boston, will play the program.

W. Lynnwood Farnam will be the soloist in the forty-second recital of the New England chapter, American Guild of Organists, Sunday afternoon at 5.15 o'clock at the Harvard Club, Massachusetts and Commonwealth avenues. The program of seven numbers includes works of several famous composers. Benjamin L. Whelpley, sub-dean, will be in charge.

Two Mandolin Concerts

On account of the interest in the tenth jubilee festival mandolin concert, to be given by Messrs. G. L. Lansing and H. F. Odell in Jordan hall, it has been found necessary to give the concert two performances, the first on March 28, and a second on April 3. The list of artists includes Miss Constance Reese, soprano, Charles T. Grilley, humorist, various small organizations and the orchestra of 300 mandolins, banjos, guitars, etc.

John Powell

John Powell, recently heard and praised in this city, announces a third recital at Steinert hall for the afternoon of Tuesday, March 7. He will select his program from pieces by Scarlatti, Haydn, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Liszt, and Schubert.

Miss Stillings

Katherine Kemp Stillings, a pupil of Leopold Auer in Petrograd, will give a violin recital at Steinert hall on Tuesday evening, March 7. Tartini, Fiocco, Mozart, Conus, Faure, Arensky, Tor Aulin, and Hubay, will suplpy the compositions which will make up her program, and Mr. Samuel C. Colburn will be the accompanist.

Richard Platt

Richard Platt will give a piano recital in Steinert hall on Monday afternoon, March 20.

At the Conservatory

Forthcoming events at the New England Conservatory of Music include a concert by advanced students in Jordan hall on Wednesday evening, March 1, and a dramatic recital in Recital hall Thursday evening, March 2, under direction of Clayton D. Gilbert.

Clayton Johns, Boston composer and member of the conservatory faculty, will be represented at the advanced students' concert. Dean L. McMurray of Frankfort, Ind., will sing three of his songs, "Roses, Roses," "Where Blooms the Rose" and "I Cannot Help Loving Thee." Alice Allen, pianist, of Minneapolis, will play his introduction and fugue, canzone, promenade and waltz. Other numbers of the program will be from classical and modern masters, performed by Mary C. Glen, Palmyra Tagliabue, W. Lawrence Cook, John D. Murray, Ignace Nowicki, Ora T. Larthard, Mildred Ridley, Mary Crawford, Dorothy Pleasants and Pelton C. McLaren.

Dorothy Tremble, a student dramatist, will take part in the presentation of her first play, a three-act dramatization of Eugene Walter's novel, "Fine Feathers," at the dramatic recital. The performance of this piece will be in line with Mr. Gilbert's effort to develop play writing as well as dramatic productions at the conservatory. The scene of the story is laid in Staten Island. Miss Tremble will have as associates in the cast Harold Stewart, Lee Estabrook and Lewis Pendleton. The dramatic students will also give two scenes from "Green Stockings," a three-act comedy by A. E. W. Mason.

Gladys Lott

Miss Gladys Lott announces a recital of "Songs and Sketches from Child Life" in Steinert hall March 4 at 3 p. m.

Witek-Malkin Trio

For the first appearance this season of the Witek-Malkin trio, composed of Vita Witek, piano; Anton Witek, violin, and Josef Malkin, 'cello, which will take place in Jordan hall on the evening of Monday, Feb. 28, the following program has been arranged:

Trio, E flat major, op. 70, No. 2, Beethoven; suite, C major, for violoncello alone, J. S. Bach. Piano solos, Praeludium, Ottokar Novacek; impromptu, B major, Schubert; etude de concert, Liszt; variations on an oriental theme, Ch. V. Alkan. Sonata, E flat major, op. 18, for piano and violin, Richard Strauss.

Miss Nevin's Lectures

For the series of lecture-recitals which Miss Frances Nevin is to present at the Copley-Plaza hotel Monday afternoons in March she will be assisted by George Copeland and John Hermann Loud. Following is the program:

Monday, March 6, Miss Nevin and Mr. Copeland; "Madam Butterfly"; Monday, March 13, Miss Nevin and Mr. Loud, "Die Meistersinger"; Monday, March 20, Miss Nevin and Mr. Loud, "Lohengrin" and "Parsifal."

Cordelia Ayer Paine

Miss Cordelia Ayer Paine of Minneapolis, who is to have an introduction to the musical public of Boston at Steinert hall, Saturday, March 11, will play the following program:

1, a, Variations Serieuses, op. 54, Mendelssohn; b, sonata, G minor, op. 22, Schumann. 2, a, serenade, Rachmaninoff; b, Bacchante Endormie, Reynaldo Hahn; c, miniature, op. 93, Rubinstein; d, Tarentelle, Grimfeld. 3, a, mazurka, B flat major; b, 5 preludes, No. 1, 7, 20, 23, 24; nocturne B major; d, 2 etudes, G sharp minor and C minor, Chopin.

Maier-Pattison

The second recital of music for two pianos will be given by Guy Maier and Lee Pattison on the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 29, in Jordan hall, with the following program:

Mozart, sonata in D major; Saint-Saens, variations on a theme by Beethoven; Debussy, from the "Epigraphes antiques" "To invoke Pan," "That the night may be propitious," "To thank the rain in the morning," from the "Petite Suite," "On the Water," "Ballet"; Ropartz, piece in B minor; Saint-Saens, scherzo, op. 87 (by request).

Suffrage Operetta

WASHINGTON, D. C. — More than $8000 was realized from the production of "Melinda and Her Sisters," the suffrage operetta written by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Miss Elsa Maxwell and produced in New York Friday evening. The money has been placed to the credit of the Congressional Union, and will be used in perfecting the organization work in the 435 congressional districts of the country. The "Melinda" money pushes the federal amendment fund contributed by suffragists from the Atlantic to the Pacific, well past the $100,000 mark. Mrs. Lawrence Lewis of Philadelphia and Washington is chairman of the finance committee of the union.

ST. LOUIS MUSICAL NOTES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The jury which will award the prizes in the first annual contest for musical compositions offered by the St. Louis Art League has been named. Members are Ernest R. Kroeger, E. A. Taussig, Max Zach and Charles Galloway. It has been decided that in case of a tie vote upon any award that the jury will report to the committee on music of the league. A number of musicians already have submitted manuscripts for the competition and others are at work on their compositions. The final date for sending in manuscripts is Feb. 29.

Four prizes have been offered by the Art League aggregating $350. They include $150 for an orchestral composition, $100 for a chamber music composition, and $50 each for a piano composition and a song.

The Symphony orchestra of St. Louis, Max Zach conductor, gave the usual "Pop" concert at the Odeon on Feb. 13. The program follows:

Processional march, Turnbull (first time); overture to "Mignon," Thomas; "Egyptian Ballet," Luigini; "Entrance of the Gods to Walhalla," from "Das Rheingold," Wagner; "Moto Perpetuo," Strauss; two Norwegian dances, Grieg; waltz, "La Gitana," Bucalossi.

The San Carlo opera company began a two weeks' engagement at the Odeon on Monday evening, Feb. 14. That performance was given under the auspices of the Italian Red Cross Society; Tuesday night the performance was sponsored by the Million Population Club; Wednesday night, the St. Louis grand opera committee; Thursday night, the North St. Louis Business Men's Association; Friday night, the Century Boat Club, and the matinees, Thursday afternoon and Saturday, were especially intended for the pupils of the St. Louis public schools.

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$1.65, $2.25, $3.00, $3.85 & $4.25

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Two Thousand Yards of Imported Black Chiffon Taffeta

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Twilled Silk Umbrellas, with mission-finish or natural wood handles $2.50

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(American-made), will offer, at decided price concessions, a large selection of dainty garments in lingerie and washable silks.

Nightrobes of lingerie, of satin or crepe de Chine, $1.00, 1.50 to 3.90, $3.85 to 7.50

Chemises of lingerie, of crepe de chine . $1.00, 1.50 to 2.85, 1.90, 2.85 to 5.00

Combinations of lingerie . $1.00 to 3.90
of satin or crepe de Chine . 3.90 & 5.00

Corset Covers of lingerie 55c., 85c. to $1.90

Bodices of crepe de Chine . $1.00 to 3.85

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Reviews of Books and News of the Literary World

MANY FACTS ABOUT DENMARK AND DANES

"Denmark and the Danes." By William J. Harvey and Christian Reppien. With 32 illustrations. London. Fisher Unwin. 12s. 6d. net.

LONDON, England—To those in search of a competent guide-book of Denmark, this volume can be highly recommended. If such was the intended scope of the authors' work, they have succeeded in their modest ambition. The book is full of information, geographical, historical, political, architectural, but those who persist in the reading of it—and it is not of prodigious length—will wonder why, where so much information is provided, their interest is kept throughout at so low a temperature. The explanation lies in the style, which never rises above the guide-book level and is sometimes slipshod, as, for instance, in a passage where the King is referred to as, "mixing up with his subjects," not less than in the general treatment of the data collected.

It has been frequently observed that "facts are stubborn things"; they are also ungraceful and sometimes dull things in the hands of those who bring neither wit nor wisdom to bear upon them. There are still people to be found who believe that they can succeed in authorship merely by collecting information and proceeding to present it in book form. This might have been so a century ago, when men traveled less and wrote less, but today when almost anything that is required can be obtained from public libraries, generously equipped with every kind of encyclopedia, things are very different. To write cleverly or profoundly on minor matters is a greater assurance of popularity than painstakingly to amass valuable information, without the gift of presenting it attractively. The reading public, though it still leaves a broad way and wide gate open to the 6-shilling novel and to volumes of personal reminiscences, has become increasingly fastidious in its methods of acquiring serious information; it demands, nowadays, a living document, providing individual touches of humor, insight and reflection, rather than a departmental Baedeker.

For anyone who wishes to read something of the past history of Denmark, or to grasp its industrial, social and agricultural development, as seen through its legislation and municipal systems, this book will supply a need. The authors have collected a great deal of information and presented it in a clear and orderly fashion; where they recognize greater authorities than themselves, they quote at considerable length.

Time was, in the twelfth century, when Denmark was the mightiest state in northern Europe and when the Baltic had become a "Danish Mediterranean." This supremacy was short-lived and the country never again regained the power and prestige which she had won and lost at the point of the sword. During the centuries that followed this high-water mark of her prosperity, one after another of her possessions in Europe were taken from her. By the beginning of the nineteenth century Heligoland had been ceded to England, and less than half a century later Holstein also was taken from her by Prussia. Though shorn of so much, Denmark was determined not to allow these humiliations to dishearten her in matters affecting the immediate welfare of her own people. In social and industrial legislation, the country has developed of recent years with astonishing rapidity and today is ahead of many European nations in the humanity and enlightenment of her constitution. During recent years, no vital external influences, no urgent imperial calls have come as cross-currents to the steady stream of domestic reforms in Denmark. As the authors of this book write, "there exist no strong party cries, no imperial questions and but few matters of high foreign policy."

Perhaps the most interesting chapters in the volume are those devoted to Denmark's greatest industry, wherein her methods have far exceeded those of any other country, on so wide a scale—her farming and dairies. The writers describe the work of a model farm such as may be found in one or two instances belonging to private individuals in England, run without view to the expenses involved, but which in Denmark are to be found everywhere, and are managed so as to bring in profitable returns. "A visit to a Danish cooperative dairy," we read . . . "provides the most striking evidence of the immense advance which has been made upon the simple and Arcadian methods of a quarter of a century ago. The multitude and variety and the extraordinary ingenuity of the machines employed and the order, swiftness of operation and precision of the whole work would astound and bewilder an old-fashioned farmer from, say, Wiltshire or Dorsetshire. For there is little of sentiment and nothing of leisure or tradition about modern Danish farming."

Statistics show that the result of this method of supplying the towns with milk has brought about, in recent years, a far greater consumption of it than was formerly the case, and it is believed by the authorities that this has contributed to the extraordinary growth of temperance in the country. It is of interest to learn that in Copenhagen the average consumption of milk per day, per person, is almost a pint, whereas in London and Manchester it is less than a quarter of that quantity. The reason for Denmark's phenomenal success in farming does not owe itself in any measure to her land, which is in many ways less agriculturally rich than that of other countries, where farming has made little progress. The secret of her success has been the willing and intelligent cooperation between professor and farmer. The British farmer is proverbially slow and suspicious, with regard to modern appliances; the history of Danish farming is the history of a people whose industry is only equaled by their initiative. "In no country in the world," we read, "is the cooperation of university and farm so complete, so loyal, so free from prejudice as in Denmark."

Another reason for the success of the Danish farmer, be he a large landowner or a small one, is the system of cooperation. Thus competition is successfully avoided, unnecessary expense is saved, and monopolies are rendered impossible. By the system in operation in Denmark, the peasant farmer, with his few cows and acres, is as sure of his market and of the safeguard to his interests as is the great landed proprietor. And it has been proved by close observers that not only is the system financially satisfactory, but it also helps to educate the people by giving them a broader outlook, by keeping them in closer touch with their fellowmen than if they were merely concerned with the output of their own land and the private disposal of it.

That Great Britain is so far behind Denmark in her methods of production and in her slowness to recognize the advantages of cooperation is due, in some measure, to the character of the people. The system of land tenure in England is, however, so different from that in Denmark, where men farm their own land, instead of renting it, that the principal reason may perhaps be found here. In Ireland where the system of land ownership differs from that of England, cooperation among the farmers is gaining steadily.

Chapters which deal with the press of Denmark, with its art, literature and social laws, show, with the rest of the book, the authors' careful accumulation and marshaling of facts and should be read by those interested in gaining a general knowledge of the country in its outstanding features. By her constitutional government, which is eminently democratic, by the enlightenment of her progress along a variety of lines, by her willingness to adopt reforms which shall operate for the good of the whole, Denmark has shown herself in such matters to be in the very forefront of continental nations. There are those who, recognizing the efficiency with which she has learnt to govern her own small state, prognosticate a great future for the country. This opinion, it may be gathered, is in some measure shared by the present writers, who declare that "we see no reason why, when the difficult shallows of the immediate future have been negotiated, the Danes should not once more become the great power in the north to which they are entitled by their geographical position, their history and their national character."

AMERICAN NOTES

In the "Shadow Riders" Isabel Paterson has depicted pioneer life in western Canada.

The Hon. Bertrand Russell's "Justice in War Time" has found an American publisher in a Chicago firm.

East Side life among the Jews of lower New York city is described in Nathan Kussy's "Abyss."

Robert Frost, the farmer poet, author of "North of Boston," will be the Phi Beta Kappa poet at Harvard University next June.

The life of New York City's longshoremen has been studied by Pauline Goldmark and the results of her investigation issued by the Russell Sage Foundation.

Elizabeth Cooper, wife of Clayton Sedgwick Cooper, who has long lived in the far east, will give the results of her studies of life in China, Japan, Burmah, India and Egypt in "The Harem and the Purdah: Studies of Oriental Women."

Kipling's "Jungle Book" still sells at the rate of 3000 copies per month in the United States. Frank R. Stockton seems to have some constituency left, for his "The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine," in its tenth edition, has just been printed.

The Hon. J. B. Foraker of Ohio, former Governor of that state and for 12 years its representative in the United States Senate, has written a two-volume autobiography, which, if it is written as frankly as the former senator talks, will be interesting reading.

The Nation (New York) announces a gain of 25 per cent in circulation last year. The current Atlantic Monthly flaunts the fact proudly that it now has over 50,000 circulation. Good periodical literature is not without friends today, cynics to the contrary notwithstanding.

The life story of Rasmus B. Anderson of Madison, Wis., is an interesting document, shedding light on the beginnings of the Scandinavian settlements in the United States and important, too, for the anecdotes of Grieg, Björnson, Ibsen, Brandes and Strindberg, based on Mr. Anderson's study of them at close range when a diplomatic representative of the United States in Scandinavia.

Joseph Jacobs, who passed away in New York city last week, was a Jew born in New South Wales, who was educated at Cambridge University. As a writer of folklore, as an authority on Judaism, as a man with a general encyclopedic store of knowledge he made an impression first in England, and later in the United States, whither he came in 1900 to edit the Jewish Encyclopedia. Since 1906 he had been on the staff of the American Hebrew.

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

The question, recently alluded to in this column, of the gradual evolution of the Arthurian legend, is one of at all events intense interest, though it may not be one of particular importance. The Arthurian legend is not, as the man in the street is apt to believe, a story which has been handed down in a concise form, like Cinderella or Jack and the Beanstalk, and in which little or no variation has taken place. It is really an accretion of legends, a sort of snowball, which has rolled out of the folklore of the ancient world, gathering new impetus and new weight with every turn through the realm of the legendry. For as originally known, what has become the Arthurian cycle, had not what have become its best known features. Launcelot had no part in it. Galahad and Percival were knights of even a later era. Merlin was a mere Egyptian magician. Arthur, so far from being the blameless king, a man of violent passions, instinct of the morality of bygone ages. The Holy Grail nothing more or less than a fairy talisman.

It was in the castle halls and at the castle gates that the old bards sang these stories in that era of history known as the Dark Ages. Arthur of England was only Arthur of England in England. On the other side of the Channel he was Arthur of Brittany. In that far distant east, where the Sufeyd Koh lifts its head over the great Himalayan range, men called him Arjuna, and Excalibur was the bow Gandiva which was hurled into "the far Lauchityan Sea." In plain English there is little question that the old Babylonian myth of Merodach and Tiamat, traveling east and west, and north and south, and telling all the way of the great struggle between light and darkness, came among the Franks in the story of Arthur of Brittany, and amongst the Britons in the story of Arthur of Britain. The one, finding Excalibur embedded in an immense stone, from which all the sinews of the giants of those days were unable to release it until Arthur came, and the other finding it held out to him by the arm thrust up from the lake, in a way which has found a later reflection, as all such things do, in Grimm's fairy tale of t[he] Iron Man.

Gradually, at any rate, Arthur became the hero of the Celtic people. The bards and the troubadors made him so real, to the shepherds of Cornwall and the herdsmen of Brittany, that the story in due time was wrought into the monkish chronicles, notably into those of Geoffrey of Monmouth and Giraldus Cambriensis. So we find Arthur, like any Alexander or Tamerlane, conquering Scotland and Ireland, Iceland and Gothland, Scandinavia and Dacia, Aquitaine and Gaul, until he comes in triumph unto Rome itself; and all this seriously related of the year 542. There are no knights of the Round Table in this story, with flaming crests and shields wrought as mightily as that of Achilles, but there is the first mention of the Queen Guanhumara, as yet the faintest shadow of the Guenivere, whose sin and beauty was the curse that wrecked

"The vast design and purpose of the King."

Geoffrey had done his work. The story passed into the pages of Alfred of Beverley and the songs of the trouveurs of Languedoc and Provence. Two northern singers, Wace and Gaimar, broke the Bishop's pedantic Latin into their rude and vigorous verse, which in turn proved the inspiration of the French singers, Chrestien de Troyes and Robert de Boron.

This was the moment when the English tongue, freeing itself from the bonds placed upon it at the Conquest, was beginning to find new and marvelous expression in the poetry of Chaucer and the prose of Wyclif's Bible. Almost the first note of this revival came from the banks of the Severn, the great river along whose strand Arthur's knights rode perpetually up and down to Camelot, or at all events one of the many Camelots. It was here that Lazamon first heard the story, and "it came in mind to him and in his chiefest thought that he would tell the noble deeds of England, what the men were named, and where they came, who first had English land." Wandering about the country he found three great books, the English book of Bede, the Latin book of Albin, and the French book of Wace. "Pen he took with fingers, and wrote a book-skin, and the true words set together, and compressed the three books into one." The book-skin has little enough of Bede in it, and what the book of Albin was, no man knoweth. The story is a new rendering into vigorous Saxon verse of Wace's French original, haunted with all the old superstition and savagery of the earlier versions.

Meanwhile a little band of brilliant romancers, writing in French, were pressing the numerous figures of the old folk stories into the Arthurian cycle, dubbing knights wholesale with their goose quills, and filling the sieges or seats, of the Round Table with names which the centuries have made famous. It is now that Merlin, that Launcelot, that Tristram and Isond appear upon the scene, but they are all as yet separate figures in the cycle. The great pen of Malory has not yet blent them into a common whole. Now Merlin lifts the gates of Carohaise from their hinges; Geraint leans out of the saddle to question the armorer in the village street; Tristram watches for the sail of Isond's barge; the churlish Kay comes to Camelot, as well as Gawaine, in these days the peer of Launcelot himself. And now for the first time the legend of the Holy Grail appears.

The Grail was originally nothing more or less than a pagan talisman, something after the manner of the carpet in the Arabian Nights, on which human beings were wafted from city to city, and on which banquets were spread at a moment's notice. Like many other things in the folk tales it came gradually under the influence of the romancers, and toll was levied upon it by the composers of the Arthurian legends. The first of these to utilize it was apparently Crestien de Troyes, the man who had already added Enid and Geraint to the cycle. In the story of Percival le Gallois he now made a further addition to the number of the great knights, for Percival was the first of the seekers for the Grail. In this form the story came into the hands of Robert de Boron, whose Roman de Merlin had already added Merlin to the fellowship, and out of the story of Percival he shaped the famous Roman de San Graal.

Now there was, at this moment, at the court of Henry II., one Walter de Map, archdeacon of Oxford, known as the enemy of the monastic orders, who had lashed their vices with some of the most caustic satires in the language. De Map had himself already been responsible for one of the most popular chapters of the Arthurian legend, the Roman de Launcelot de Lac. One day he was to produce the final of these many medieval fragments, the Roman de la Mort Artus. Meantime, realizing the fragmentary weakness of the cycle, he took the story of the Grail, fused it with that of the Round Table, and sent out Arthur's knights wandering over hill, and wold, and river in their sacred search, placing in the van the noblest figure of the whole story, the son of his old hero Launcelot, Galahad himself.

Such was the evolution of the Arthurian legends as they were known in medieval Europe. So were they when they were found by Caxton and Malory and wrought into that noble and joyous book "ended the IXth year of the regyne of Kyng Edward Fourth by Syr Thomas Maleore, Knyght." From that day to this poet after poet has tried his hand upon them. Tennyson broke up Malory's masterpiece into a new series of poems, the heroes of which knew not Malory, much less de Map or his predecessors. Swinburne and Matthew Arnold traveled in the same road until the old folk story, which originated in the twilight of Babylonish history, was told, century after century, in forms its original authors would never have recognized, and is still as powerful to influence men as it was in those days.

THE SALON IN ENGLISH HISTORY OF LETTERS

"The Salon and English Letters." By Chauncey Brewster Tinker. The MacMillan Company, New York. $2.25.

This scholarly and also readable book on the interrelations of literature and society in the time of Samuel Johnson is the work of a professor in the English literature department of Yale University. It is an excellent sample of the effect which a revived interest in literature and the humanities has had upon that institution during the past two decades. In journalism it has given the Yale Review; in poetry the output of Brian Hooker and Rosé Bennet, and in bibliolatry the Elizabethan club and its priceless collections.

In this book the specialist and the stylist, who fortunately happen to be one person, show what can be done in reconstructing a period of history and in making its conspicuous personalities seem to be what in reality they were, namely, mortals if also immortal. The place of the salon in French life, the contacts that many eminent British men and a few British women had with it as it flourished in Paris, and the attempted duplication of the French institution by British "blue stockings" of the Mrs. Montagu-Mrs. Vesey type, are all clearly depicted by Professor Tinker. The differences of the moral atmosphere of the Parisian and London salons are shown and accounted for, and the relative inferiority and final failure of the London type explained.

Pendant to chapters of this historical sort are "appreciations" of Dr. Johnson as a conversationalist, Horace Walpole as a letter writer, Fanny Burney as a diarist and Boswell as a biographer, all creditable as essays and fitting in harmoniously with the main portion of the book because of the relations which these persons all had with the English salon and with the conversation parties, levees and similar social assemblies, where for better or for worse there was an attempt at least to bring persons of both sexes together for intellectual intercourse. Whether in France or in England the eighteenth century was rich in intimate biography, autobiography, memoirs, diaries and familiar correspondence; and beyond question it was stimulated by making things of the intellect an avocation of the drawing room and of the author's club.

THE HAWAIIAN DICTIONARY

At last accounts H. H. Parker of Honolulu, who was appointed by the last Legislature of the Hawaiian islands to compile a complete dictionary of the Hawaiian language, had reached the letter K. The Hawaiian tongue has but 12 letters, so that the Honolulu lexicographer has only five more to work through. Modern Hawaiian words, it seems, are not to be embodied in the main portion of the work, which will be a revision of Andrew's Hawaiian dictionary, but will be placed in a separate section. This does not promise well for convenience, and is the reverse of systems followed now by compilers of dictionaries of the English language, the tendency of the latter being to include, in regular alphabetical order, all words, new or old, native and otherwise, in common use.

ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England—Capt. Cecil Battine, military correspondent for the Daily Telegraph, has written a book of the first months of the war entitled "A Military History of the War." The author was in Brussels at the capitulation and followed the retreat of the allied armies. The book contains a number of maps and an appendix setting forth the proclamations and communiqués of August, 1914.

Mr. Noel Williams has written a "Life of Margaret d'Angoulême."

A memoir of Lewis Waller has been written by his brother, Victor Waller, and will be published shortly.

Sir Robert Baden Powell has written a book for boys under the title "Young Knights of the Empire."

Sir George Reid has been engaged for some time in writing his reminiscences, which will be published probably next autumn.

"The Story of Lord Kitchener," by Harold Wheeler is announced as a forthcoming addition to the "Heroes of the Ages" series.

Rattray Reynolds, who wrote "My Russian Year," has a new volume on Russian life, under the title "My Slav Friends."

The sequel to Arnold Bennett's "Clayhanger" and "Hilda Lesswayo," entitled "These Twain," is published. This volume closes the "Clayhanger" series.

A volume of "Forty Thousand Quotations," said to be the largest book of its kind, is to be published. The dictionary runs into upwards of 2000 quotations and is compiled by Charles Noel Douglas.

The narrative of an Englishwoman's experiences as governess to the Kaiser's sons is to be published early in February by Ethel Howard under the title, "Potsdam Princes."

The Oxford University Press is publishing shortly a book by George Philip Krapp, professor of English in Columbia University, entitled "The Rise of English Literary Prose."

Alexander Cargill has written a book to be published shortly under the title "Shakespeare the Player: and Other Papers Illustrative of Shakespeare's Individuality."

Mr. Hilaire Belloc has written a book, "Episodes of the French Revolution," which will be published shortly. It deals with the most romantic and picturesque incidents of that period.

Lady Randolph Churchill has edited a book entitled "Women's War Work." She is also bringing out a book of essays of her own which she has called "Little Talks on Big Subjects."

Mr. David Williamson has written a popular life of the Prince of Wales. It recounts stories of him from his nursery days, his time at Oxford and, more recently, with the British army.

George Moore has written a book founded upon legends which had currency in the early centuries and are believed to be as old as the Gospels, entitled "The Brook Kerith."

The concluding part of "Ordeal by Battle" by Frederick Scott Oliver, with an abridgment of the earlier chapters, is to be issued under the title, "Democracy and National Service," at one shilling.

A. H. de Tremaudan, a French Canadian journalist, in the "Hudson Bay Road (1498-1915)" tells of this enterprise by which Manitoba and central Canada are getting an outlet to the sea for their staple products.

A volume of "Studies of Contemporary Poets," by Mary Sturgeon will be published shortly. The poets dealt with include Masefield, Rupert Brooke, William Davies, James Stephens and Mrs. Naidu. The studies will be freely supplied with quotations.

The sixth volume of the "Catalogue Raisonné of the Works of the Dutch Painters of the Seventeenth Century," will in all probability be ready in the spring. It is based on the work of John Smith, by Hofstede de Groot, translated and edited by Edward G. Hawke.

Michael MacDonagh has written a book called "The Irish at the Front," to which an introduction has been contributed by Mr. Redmond. It records the deeds of the various Irish battalions from the battle at Mons in August, 1914, to the battle at Loos in October of last year, when the London Irish kicked a football into action.

"The Heritage of Hiroshige: a [illegible] of Japanese Landscape Art" is t[he] of a book to be published by [illegible]a Amsden. In compiling this volume, the type, binding and paper of which are Japanese, the author has been assisted by John Stewart Happer. The printing throughout is in black and white and the illustrations are from prints in the Happer collection.

No one has probably ever felt much more interest in Queen Adelaide, the wife of William IV., than was felt in her by the people of Great Britain while she was on the throne. Miss Mary Sandars, however, in her "The Life and Times of Queen Adelaide," has succeeded in writing biography which, though it could hardly present Adelaide in a very attractive light, shows her as a somewhat pathetic and not unlovable figure.

Herbert Asquith, the prime minister's son, has issued a slim volume of verse under the title, "The Volunteer and Other Poems." The first poem is the account of a young city clerk, who had spent his days in an office stooping over ledgers, tapping monotonously at a typewriter, to whom the vision of serving his country upon the field of battle came, and who went forth to be a soldier filled with heroic courage and high purpose. "The Volunteer," will be recognized as the finest poem in the collection, but they all bear the mark of scholarly, thoughtful effort, and though evidently the work of a young writer, are free from immaturity.

Edith Wharton has edited a book entitled "The Book of the Homeless," consisting of original and unpublished contributions of Belgian, French, English, Italian and American writers. The book is to be sold for the benefit of the American hostels for refugees and the children of Flanders rescue committee. The contributors include, amongst a number of distinguished names, General Joffre, Thomas Hardy, Paul Bourget, Mrs. Humphry Ward, M. Maeterlinck, Sarah Bernhardt, Eleonora Duse, Henry James and John Galsworthy.

"The Life of Sir Philip Sidney" by Malcolm William Wallace will be welcomed with delight by the many lovers of Sidney. Its special attraction lies in the light it throws upon the poet's schooldays at Shrewsbury. Mr. Wallace has had access to the documents at Penshurst, and he prints a page of the accounts kept by Thomas Marshall of "moneys received and spent for the use of his young master." The charm which Sir Philip Sidney exercised in his own day, a charm which, from the time he was a youth, made him beloved by all who met him, and which won for him the position of a hero in the eyes of the whole nation, has not dimmed with the passing centuries. His grace, his nobility of thought and action, the energy and the courage with which he championed, without regard to self, those whom he saw in need of help, have won for him a lofty and unique place in the history of Great Britain. Mr. Wallace has a steady though sympathetic grasp of his subject, and the result is a work of great merit, where criticism and appreciation run very smoothly in double harness.

Dr. Dillon, the famous foreign correspondent, who is probably as familiar with the continental capitals and their leading statesmen as any writer in Europe, has now written a book on the impression recently arrived at by him during his stay in Italy. This work is entitled, "From the Triple Alliance to the Quadruple Alliance. Why Italy Went to War." Considering the reputation of Dr. Dillon and the opportunities which have been his for so many years of studying the affairs of Europe at close quarters, his book is, in many ways, disappointing. Those who look for a clear exposition of the reasons, political and diplomatic, which led Italy to join the triple alliance in 1882 and to break with it in 1915, will find that little, if anything has been brought to bear upon these events by Dr. Dillon, which was not already generally known. His statement regarding Baron Sonnino, the present Italian minister for foreign affairs, that six months before the crisis his name "was unknown beyond Italian parliamentary circles," is an astonishing one, when it is remembered that he is certainly one of the greatest experts on finance that Italy has possessed since her unification and that he has twice held the post of premiership, a post which the majority of his countrymen expected he would fill again when, on the last occasion he withdrew in favor of his younger colleague, Signor Salandra.

Two very interesting books have recently been written on Canada. One is "French Canada and the St. Lawrence, Historic, Picturesque and Descriptive" by that well-known authority, Castell Hopkins, and the other is, "The Hudson Bay Road (1498-1915)," by A. K. Tremaudan.

The picture which Mr. Hopkins draws of the relations between the French and British Canadian is a very attractive on and he reminds his readers of a fact which English people are sometimes apt to ignore, how essentially French much of Canada has remained, in spite of the fact that it now acknowledges the Union Jack as its flag. He regards the "Imperial loyalty" of the French Canadian to English rule, which is genuine and generous, as due to two special elements: "the liberality with which Great Britain guaranteed and preserved to its people their peculiar institutions," conceding to them at the same time "the benefits of gradual self-government." In his work, as in that of Mr. Tremaudan, the history of that great waterway the St. Lawrence, hardly less romantic than that of the Nile, though so much more brief, and the influence it has exercised upon the country's development is delightful reading.

Mr. Tremaudan's book, as the title indicates, deals with the opening out of the great Northwest through the Hudson Bay road and the important industrial towns which have sprung up about the Hudson Bay railway, still in course of construction. Mr. Tremaudan has collected an immense amount of information in connection with the railway. His verdict on it is more reassuring than that of some recent critics. He sees in it immense promise of development, both agricultural and mineral, for modern Canada.

TENNYSON'S TIMES BETWEEN 1809 AND 1850

"The Life and Times of Tennyson—from 1809 to 1850." By Thomas R. Lounsbury. Yale University Press. New Haven. $2.50.

Professor Lounsbury's reputation rested chiefly on his studies of Chaucer and of Shakespeare. Tennyson was one of his later, and as he would have said, lesser loves. To what he knew about the Victorian singer he added appropriation of much of his verse, in the sense that he memorized it, recited it with gusto, and fed on it mentally and spiritually.

This book, as its title shows, does not pretend to be a detailed or complete biography. It is a truncated work. Nor is its text methodically or orderly arranged. What then is its reason for existence? It brings together the results of patient exploration of newspapers, magazines, diaries and journals and letters shedding light on when, how and why the poems up to 1850 were written, and what the comment of the hour upon them was. Professor Lounsbury had a genius for exploration of the mines of biographical and critical data hidden in the files of journals many of which are now extinct and to be found in the letters and books of the authors of the early Victorian period. Hence the chief value of this book really is not for any new light it sheds upon Tennyson's character or for any definitive and original estimate of his verse as such. Its unique quality is in its delineation of the environment in which Tennyson found his setting, the sort of criticism he had to meet from reviewers and from rival poets, and the general conditions of criticism in the British and American periodical worlds.

As an "aside," though quite legitimate because Tennyson contributed to "the annuals" some of his best early verse, Professor Lounsbury has written two chapters on the "annuals" which will be read with avidity by persons whose memories go back to this "fad" in book-making which flourished during the mid-nineteenth century.

The book may be especially commended to persons wishing to study the record of criticism vs. creative genius, and to reenforce views previously held as to the futility and banality of criticism carried on with a pontifical, infallible attitude, and lacking breadth, comprehension and adequate training for the office.

FRENCH NOTES

PARIS, France — Paul Fort has brought out a fresh volume of non-rhyming verse entitled "Poèmes de France." It is the nineteenth in his series "Ballades Françaises."

M. Reinach, the Polybe of the Figaro, is the author of the volume, "Récits et Portraits contemporains," F. Alcan, editeur.

Notices of Charles de Pomairol's life and works have occurred of late in many of the French papers. The friend of Taine, Gaston Paris, Sully Prud'homme and of Gabriel Monod, who dedicated his book "Renan, Taine, Michalet" to him, retarded his literary career by philosophic speculations. For many years he carried on philosophic studies in Germany and it was only in 1876 that, settled once more in France, he brought out his first poetry in "La Vie Meilleure." Then followed "Rêves et Pensées" 1881, "La Nature et l'âme" 1887, "Regards intimes" 1895; a volume of Poèmes Choisis" 1913 a prose work on Lamartine in 1889 and two novels of a more recent date. It was in his "Poésie de la Propriété" that occurred his famous line: "C'est un très grand honneur de posséder un champ."

Jules Destrée, the Belgian orator, has brought out in Milan a book on the British effort in the war. A French edition of the work is announced.

It is not generally known that in some editions of Lamartine's "Voyage en Orient," there are notes and impressions of the Balkan states. They contain descriptions of Adrianople and Philippopoli, a delightful passage about the storks and their nests on the mosques of Turkey in Europe. Lamartine describes the approach to the Danube from the Serbian side as remarkably beautiful.

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Real Estate, Shipping, Sailings

REAL ESTATE

The five-story brick mercantile building 53 and 55 Portland street, has been bought by the Realty Investment Company from Mrs. Emily M. Treadwell for investment. There is a land area of 2720 square feet valued at $38,100, included in the total $58,000 assessment. Joseph Balch was the broker.

Title to the five-story brick mercantile and apartment building at 52 and 54 Cross street, North End, has passed to Daniel P. Collins from Lillian C. Donahue. There is land area of 1612 square feet, valued at $16,000, also included in the $28,000 assessment. In connection with this transaction Daniel P. Collins conveys to Lilliam C. Donahue a brick apartment house of nine suites at 200-204 Columbia road, Dorchester, together with 5000 square feet of land, assessed for $30,100, land value being $5100.

BROOKLINE INVESTMENT

James A. Boyd et al. have sold to Edward W. Fuller the new three-story brick apartment house at 97 Fuller street, Brookline, together with 3260 square feet of land, all valued by the owners at $20,000. Being new the building is not yet assessed.

BOUGHT BROOKLINE LAND

Charles E. Cotting, trustee, has sold 26,000 square feet of vacant land on the corner of Pleasant and Dummer streets, Brookline, to John O'Connor, who plans to improve. John C. Kiley was the broker.

SOUTH END TRANSFERS

Walter Hartstone has sold to Dora Flashman the four-story brick dwelling 15 to 19 Sawyer street, corner of Parnell street, South End, taxed on $7400; and $1400 of that amount applies to the 1734 square feet of land.

Property of Edgar P. Benjamin at 22 Corning street has been purchased by Stefano Smedile et al. It is a 3½-story brick house standing on 895 square feet of land. All taxed for $4800, including $2500 land value.

Timothy F. Daly sold to Zelda Greenhood, who has today conveyed to Passuele Salvatore, title to the 3½-story brick house and 576 square feet of land located No. 19 Kirkland street, near Corning street, South End. Total assessed valuation is $1800.

IN THE ROXBURYS

Simon E. Greene sold to Sylvester R. Crimmins, deed coming through Nathan Greene, the three story brick apartment house No. 114 Mt. Pleasant avenue near Vine street, Roxbury. The parcel carries a total taxed value of $8200 and $1200 of this applies on the 2063 square feet of land.

The frame dwelling at No. 8 Elmore street, all taxed for $4000, of which the 2285 square feet of land carries $1000 has been sold by William J. Cummings to Mary A. Lynch.

Walter D. Harringan purchased from Bertha Berger the frame buildings and 4610 square feet of land at 2641 Washington street, near Cedar street, Roxbury. This parcel is assessed for $3900, which includes $1800 land value.

Final papers were placed on record today from Elizabeth F. Weld to Frederick H. Jackson, conveying title to some 30,980 square feet of vacant land fronting on Florence, Marion and Harrison streets, West Roxbury. All valued on the assessors books at $3000.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of the three-family frame dwelling 43 Brookford street, Dorchester. The total assessment is $5800, of which $1100 is on the 2757 square feet of land. The grantor was Edward J. Harrigan and the purchasers Mark J. and Delia L. Crehan.

FARM PROPERTIES SOLD

Walter Cook of Windsor, Conn., has bought from Sprague Knapp, administrator, the George L. Martin farm of 67 acres in Marlboro. There is a 13-room colonial style house, pine grove, etc.

Elinor B. Percy has bought from John P. Bowditch the Harry Gilmore stock farm of 80 acres, all cultivated, in Westboro. There is a 12-room house, barn, etc.

The Arthur Harmon farm of 65 acres in Douglas has been bought by Beda Swanberg. There is an eight-room house and other buildings, apple orchard and valuable growth of pine. Edward T Harrington Company were brokers in these three sales.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Charter st., 25, ward 5—G. Riccio; alter store and tenements.
Washington st., 349, ward 5; Arthur W. Krey, lessees; alter store and lofts.
Freeport st., 95-99, ward 18; Anchor Laundry Laundry Co.; alter laundry.
Boylston st., 749, ward 8; C. E. Cotting, trustee; alter office.

EXHIBIT PALACES OPEN AT SAN DIEGO

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Although the date for the formal dedication of the San Diego 1916 exposition is March 18, two exhibit palaces containing new exhibits have been opened to the public. The Science and Education building, containing, among other great exhibits, the display of the Smithsonian Institution, is open. The Luxembourg art collection, owned by the French government, was placed on display in the Fine Arts building Feb. 12. This collection of 80 paintings is valued at more than $500,000. The French exhibits are being installed in the California building.

SCHOOL LANDS IN CALIFORNIA FOR EASY TERMS

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—School lands suitable for cultivation are now being sold by Surveyor General W. S. Kingsbury pursuant to the provisions of an act passed by the Legislature of 1915, which is of special interest to the prospective homeseekers in California. By this act of the Legislature, Surveyor General Kingsbury is authorized to accept applications to purchase state school lands suitable for cultivation in quantities not to exceed 320 acres. The very easy payments required by the state and the length of time allowed the settler to complete his payments are the features of this law that will appeal to the man of small means, says the Tribune.

Any person desirous of acquiring cultivable land under its provisions must be a citizen of the United States, or have declared his intention of becoming a citizen, and he must be an actual settler upon the land when he makes application to the surveyor general to purchase.

If upon examination the land is held to be suitable for cultivation and the application approved, the applicant is then required to pay only one tenth of the purchase price with interest upon the unpaid balance at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. This interest is payable in advance on the first day of each January, at which time the applicant may pay as many one tenths of the purchase price as he wishes, or he may simply pay the interest and allow the principal to remain unpaid during such reasonable time as may be necessary to enable him to complete his purchase, which, in no case, will be less than five years after the Legislature may require full payment.

PERMANENT GOOD ROAD FUND OHIO AIM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—The Ohio Good Roads Federation has announced from its headquarters here that a movement has been launched to test the sentiment in Ohio on a proposal to amend the state constitution through the initiative next November to commit the state to a settled policy of road construction and repair. The hope of the federation, according to its announcement, is to make road work stable through change of administration. The proposal is for an annual levy for 10 years, beginning with 1917, of $750,000 on all taxable property of the state to be outside of tax limitations. The fund is to be known as the "state highway improvement fund" and is to be subject without appropriation by the General Assembly to be expended in the improvement of highways as now or may hereafter be provided by law.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders were issued Saturday:

Army Orders

Leave of absence for two months granted: First Lieut. Will N. Haskell, cavalry. Capt. William C. Harlae, United States marine corps, having been designated by the secretary of the navy, is detailed as an assistant executive officer of the national matches for 1916. First Lieut. Ralph E. Dunsenbury, eighteenth infantry, will proceed to Alcatraz, Cal., and report in person to the commandant Pacific branch United States disciplinary barracks for duty, vice First Lieut. Leo I. Samuelson, infantry, hereby relieved.

Navy Orders

Lieut. (J. G.) H. E. Welte, det. receiving ship at Philadelphia; to connection fitting out Porter and duty on board when commissioned. Lieut. (J. G.) V. J. Dixon, det. Ozark, to office of judge advocate general, navy department. Surg. Lewis Morris, to navy yard, New York. Surg. R. T. Orvis, det. navy yard, New York, to connection fitting out Nevada and on board when commissioned.

Marine Corps—Capt. W. H. Parker, det. first brigade, Haiti, to N. H., Washington, D. C., Second Lieut. G. W. Van Hoose, det. Tennessee, to marine barracks, Norfolk.

Movements of Vessels

Saild—Caesar, Tripoli to Naples; Kentucky, Veracruz to New Orleans; Lawrence, Mare Island for Puget sound; Montana, Havana for Guacanayabo bay.

Arrived—Conyngham, Naples; Cyclops, Port Royal; Dolphin, Jupiter, Port-au-Prince; Jason, Hampton Roads.

The Dolphin has been assigned to temporary duty with the cruiser squadron, Atlantic fleet. The Kentucky has been detached from duty with the Atlantic reserve fleet. The Marietta, now cruising in Haitian waters, has been ordered to proceed to Veracruz, Mex., as the relief of the Kentucky, which vessel, now en route from Veracruz to New Orleans, will not return to Mexican waters. Upon the completion of the Mardi Gras celebration at New Orleans, the Kentucky will proceed from there to Philadelphia. The Worden, now at Pensacola, has been ordered to proceed to Mobile for duty in connection with the Mardi Gras celebration. Upon completion of this duty the vessel will return to Pensacola.

WALNUT CROP IS WORTH MILLIONS

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The California development board has announced that the walnut output of this state for 1915 was 14,500 carloads, says the Examiner. The statisician of the development board has appraised the crop at $4,000,000.

SHIPPING NEWS

Seven tugs aided the big Eastern Steamship Corporation's steamer North Star into deep water about 3 a. m. today, as rising tide made it possible to float the vessel from the bed of mud off Castle Island where the steamer grounded Friday afternoon while inbound from St. John. The vessel is apparently not damaged, and probably will leave on the regular scheduled trip to Portland, Eastport and St. John early Monday morning. The vessel will be floated into drydock this afternoon however for examination. A big cargo of dried fish, sardines, and general freight aboard the steamer was discharged at India wharf today. The passengers were transferred to tugs and brought to the dock last evening.

Requisitioned by the British government the steamer Franklyn, which arrived here today from Glasgow with 2000 tons of granite, paper, pulp, etc., will discharge cargo as quickly as possible and be subject to orders from the admiralty. The vessel will proceed to Newport News, it is said, to load a cargo of grain for the British government, the port of destination not being divulged. About 200 carloads of grain, provisions and general cargo intended for the Franklyn awaits shipment from this port and will be held for the steamer British Monarch, due here March 10.

Two trips of fresh groundfish were brought to South Boston today, and one to T wharf. Prices at both piers were similar, and remain high. South Boston arrivals: Schooners Reading 59,100 pounds, and Governor Foss 41,700. The Reading also had 5000 cusk, 600 halibut, and the Governor Foss 4000 cusk and 150 halibut. The Eva & Mildred brought 3000 pounds groundfish to T wharf. Wholesale dealers' prices: Haddock $5.35 per hundredweight; steak cod, $11.50, market cod $5.75, pollock $6.80, large hake $9.75, medium hake $6.75, and cusk $4.50.

One gill netter comprised the arrivals at Gloucester today, the steamer Sawyer with 500 pounds fresh fish, most of which was cod. None of the other netters put out Friday and none were out today.

Consideration of the Cary cold storage bill by Congress will be postponed for two or three months, according to information sent to local fishing interests today. The bill affects fishing interests vitally, and a meeting of all fish dealers was recently called here to protest against it. The news of delay on the bill comes from A. F. Lever, chairman of the committee on agriculture, House of Representatives, Washington, and states that the program of the committee does not include the Cary bill for this session.

According to the present schedule the White Star liner Canopic, Captain James, which sailed from here to New York this morning, will not call at Boston on the return trip to Genoa. Officials say that the small list of passengers booked from here does not warrant a call by the steamer and that it will be cheaper to send Boston booking by rail to New York. This leaves this port without an oversea passenger boat sailing for the month of March. Freight business is more than the average, say officials. The Canopic will leave New York on March 3.

Applicants 19 years or more of age will be granted navigating and engineering licenses if they pass the necessary examinations according to a new ruling made yesterday by the supervising inspectors of steam vessels. Formerly the applicants had to be 21 years of age before the granting of a license. This change was made to provide officers for the new fleet of vessels now under construction in American shipyards, say officials.

P. & O. service via Miami has been abandoned, the contract having been canceled by the government. A temporary contract for the service from Jacksonville, for the remainder of the season has been arranged. The service is to be bi-monthly, leaving Jacksonville at 9:30 on Mondays and Thursdays, arriving in Nassau at 5:30 p. m. on following days, and leaving Nassau at 9:30 p. m. on day of arrival.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Franklin (Br) Park, Glasgow, Feb 4.

Cleared

Str Halifax (Br) Walker, Halifax, N S.

Str James S Whitney, Crowell, New York.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, strs Mayaro, Port Spain; Cornelis, Las Palmas; Hindoo, Hull, Eng; Cairnhill, Havre; F J Linsman, Caibarien; Stavangeren, St Jago; Carolyn, Bergen; Oregonian, Buenos Aires and Barbadoes; Mohawk, Jacksonville and Charleston; Indian Transport, Genoa; Napoli, Naples; Balto, Gothenburg via Boston and Philadelphia; Eibergen, Santos and Rio de Janeiro; City of Columbus, Savannah; Roma, Mediterranean ports via Providence; Wieringen, Rotterdam via Huelva; Ruth, Boca Grande; El Oriente, Galveston; motorship Brazil, Buenos Aires; Rhodanthe, Marseilles; Concho, Galveston and Key West; Maracaibo, Laguayra and Port Spain.

SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam	Feb. 26
*New York, for Liverpool	Feb. 26
Tuscania, Liverpool-Glasgow	Feb. 26
*Lafayette, for Bordeaux	Feb. 26
Canopic, for Naples-Genoa	Mar. 3

Sailings from St. John

Pretorian, for Liverpool	Mar. 4
Corinthian, for London	Mar. 15
Corsican, for Liverpool	Mar. 18
Sicilian, for London	Mar. 22
Scandinavian, for Liverpool	Mar. 25

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Baltic, for New York	Mar. 1
St. Paul, for New York	Mar. 2
Corsican, for St. John	Mar. 3
Cameronia, for New York	Mar. 4
Scandinavian, for St. John	Mar. 10
Orduna, for New York	Mar. 11
Philadelphia, for New York	Mar. 11
Adriatic, for New York	Mar. 15
New York, for New York	Mar. 18
Tuscania, for New York	Mar. 18
Pretorian, for St. John	Mar. 24
California, for New York	Mar. 25
St. Louis, for New York	Mar. 25
Lapland, for New York	Mar. 29

Sailings from Glasgow

Cameronia, for New York	Mar. 3

Sailings from Rotterdam

Noordam, for New York	Mar. 1
Nieuw Amsterdam, for New York	Mar. 18
Ryndam, for New York	Mar. 29

Sailings from Bordeaux

La Touraine, for New York	March 4
Lafayette, for New York	March 11
Rochambeau, for New York	March 18
Chicago, for New York	March 25

Sailings from Genoa

Cretic, for Boston	Mar. 11
Canopic, for Boston	Mar. 25

Sailings from Bergen

Bergensfjord, for New York	Mar. 15

Sailings from Copenhagen

United States, for New York	Mar. 2
Oscar II., for New York	Mar. 9
Frederik VIII., for New York	Mar. 23

Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

*Ventura, for Sydney	Feb. 29
*Lurline, for Honolulu	Feb. 29

Sailings from Seattle

*Hyades, for Honolulu	Feb. 26

Sailings from Vancouver

Empress of Japan, for Hongkong	Mar. 2
Niagara, for Sydney	Mar. 15
Monteagle, for Hongkong	Mar. 18

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong

Tamba Maru, for Seattle	Mar. 7
Yokohama Maru, for Seattle	Mar. 15
Empress of Russia, for Vancouver	Mar. 22

Sailings from Yokohoma

Kamakura Maru, for Seattle	Mar. 8
Tamba Maru, for Seattle	Mar. 22
Empress of Russia, for Vancouver	Mar. 30
Yokohama Maru, for Seattle	Mar. 30

Sailings from Honolulu

Manoa, for San Francisco	Feb. 29
Sonoma, for San Francisco	Feb. 29
Niagara, for Vancouver	Mar. 3
Matsonia, for San Francisco	Mar. 8
Lurline, for San Francisco	Mar. 14
Sierra, for San Francisco	Mar. 21
Wilhelmina, for San Francisco	Mar. 22
Manoa, for San Francisco	Mar. 28
Makura, for Vancouver	Mar. 31

Sailings from Sydney

Sierra, for San Francisco	Mar. 8
Makura, for Vancouver	Mar. 16
Ventura, for San Francisco	Mar. 29

*Carries United States mail.

STEAMSHIPS DUE AT BOSTON

TODAY

Merton Hall	Calcutta	Dec. 27
Calcutta	Calcutta-Colombo	Jan. 11
Clearway	Calcutta	Dec. 21
Anglian	London	Feb. 12
Monadnock	London	Feb. 9
Cayo Domingo	Liverpool	Jan. 29
Essex Baron	Avonmouth	Feb. 10
Memphian	Manchester	Feb. 13
Atlantico	Montevideo	Jan. 25

SUNDAY, FEB. 27

Edward Pierce	Buenos Aires	Jan. 29
City of Sparta	Adelaide	Dec. 24
Virginia	St. Nazaire	Feb. 16
Hesperus	Huelva	Feb. 10

MONDAY, FEB. 28

Chic	Huelva	Feb. 11
Kazembe	Australia	
Kilchattan	Newcastle, Eng.	Feb. 12

THURSDAY, MARCH 2

Indianic	Gothenburg	Mar. —
Francisco	Hull, Eng.	Feb. 17
Port Hunter	Brisbane	Dec. 24

MONDAY, MARCH 6

Avellaneda	Buenos Aires	Feb. 7
Louisiana	Copenhagen	Feb. —
City of Vienna	Calcutta	Jan. 11

FRIDAY, MARCH 10

Suruga	Singapore	Jan. 7
British Monarch	Glasgow	Feb. 25
City of Naples	Calcutta	Jan. 21
Royle	Liverpool	Feb. 25
Kumeric	Calcutta	Jan. 19

MARCH 14 TO APRIL 5

Clan Ferguson	Calcutta	Jan. 13
Sachem	Liverpool	Mar. 4
Westmeath	Wellington, N. Z.	Jan. 18
Pruth	Liverpool	Feb. —
Ardgryfe	London	Mar. 4
Marengo	Hull, Eng.	Mar. 4
Buffalo	Hull	Mar. 11
Boyne	Liverpool	Mar. 14
Idaho	Hull	Mar. 22

The foregoing subject to change without notice.

MILITARY DRILLS ASKED FOR BY HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Associated Alumni of the Boys' Central high school here has applied to the board of education for military training for the three upper classes of the school. Alumni are discussing various plans. One of these is the formation of a battalion of the three upper classes under the direction of United States army officers and provided with regular army equipment. Dr. Joseph Leidy, an alumnus, made an offer of $1000 toward endowing the plan. Others urged that the training be compulsory, but this idea was abandoned after debate.

William Stecher, director of physical education in the schools, while saying he was in favor of technical military training for citizens after they had left public school work, would not agree that it was advisable for boys in school.

"Start an immature boy with gun and sword exercises," said Mr. Stecher, "and you prevent his proper training for a capable soldier when he becomes old enough. Better than this is a general physical education such as we are striving to perfect. This is the system that is in vogue in Europe. It is beyond my comprehension why anyone here should blindly propose to do something that the most prepared nations do not believe to be good. France abandoned such a plan as a failure 15 years ago."

HOME ECONOMICS WEEK PLANNED

DALLAS, Tex.—Home economics week is to be April 18 to 22 inclusive, says the News. Proper dress for women and girls will be included in the program. Housing matters will be discussed. One day of the program will be devoted entirely to matters of special interest to women in the rural districts. Another evening will be given over to a public meeting, when all the people of Dallas, men and women, will be given an opportunity to hear lectures of interest to all.

Classified Advertisements

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Beautiful surroundings, plenty of trees; tennis courts; happy social life; only 5c carfare from city proper. Attractive house lots at reasonable prices. Brick houses of 6 and 7 rooms. Hollow tile stucco houses of 6 and 7 rooms; all modern construction; for sale at reasonable prices.

For Rent, $35; one 6-room half of brick double house, fine exposure; $25 for one 4-room half of cement house.

For Rent—Steam-heated suites, with large sleeping porches. One 4-room, one 5-room; two 6-room suites, $30 to $36.

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308 Hyde Park Ave., Forest Hills
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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
Will Pay Over $6000

Unusual opportunity to purchase, or exchange for, an apartment building at a price way below its cost. There are 40 suites of 1, 2 and 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette; A. B. See elevator; marble vestibule; marble and oak stairs. Can be purchased on very easy terms, and anything reasonable in the way of an offer for an exchange will be considered.

HENRY W. SAVAGE
Incorporated
Coolidge Corner, Brookline

Established 1836 Incorporated 1894
Telephone Oxford 162

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Slate, Gravel and Metal Roofing
Gutters, Conductors and Skylights
Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.

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160 Acre Ranch in the Lime-Soil Fruit-Belt of the Ozarks

9,000 Beautiful Elberta Peach trees, 150 Cherry trees, from which were sold about $9,000 worth of fruit last season. This season's returns should exceed $15,000. Six-car spur and depot 60 rods from orchard. Price $30,000, well worth $50,000. Statements easily verified. ORCHARD RANCH ASSOCIATION, Rm. 713 Newport Bldg., 68 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

WINCHESTER
BUENOS AIRES

Good air, splendid view from this charming ten-room shingle house; hard wood finish, electric lights, bath, steam heat, laundry, granolithic walks, a good sized lot, nice neighborhood. Price $7500.

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NORWELL, MASS., HOME
FOR SALE

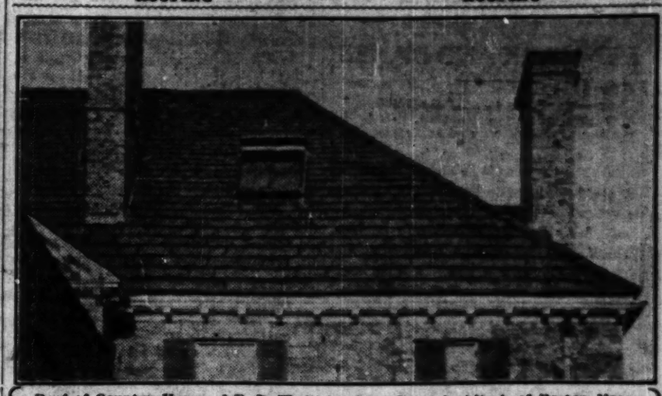
Modern, well finished house of 9 rooms, 6 acres of tillable land on Main st., between Rockland and North Scituate; modern improvements; hot and cold water, steam heat, hardwood floors throughout; situated on high ground, excellent view; good stable suitable for use as garage. Mrs. W. R. DURKEE, R.F.D. 1, Rockland, Mass.

FOR SALE at So. Hingham—Dwelling house, half acre of land, between school and church on Main st.; 14 rooms, arranged for two families. Also—60 acres unimproved land, 50 rods front on good street; nearly covered with 20 years' growth of white pine; picturesque building lot. Apply U. S. BATES, Hingham.

MALDEN—FOR SALE—Nice, cozy one-family 9-room house, gas, bath, attic, cemented cellar, set tubs, etc., overlooking Ferryway Green; $4200, part cash. Enquire on premises, 8 Magnolia st., Malden; take Ferry st. car from Sullivan Square, Boston.

DO YOU WISH to dispose of your property? If so, list same with us to secure satisfactory results; list your property with an active broker. See S. W. KEENE & SON, 300 Warren st., Roxbury. Tel. Rox. 5500.

ROOFING ROOFING



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Color, an unfading, "Lustrous," deep water blue-gray; admirable with gray stone, white stucco, etc.
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REAL ESTATE

We solicit the care and management of property in Greater Boston at a reasonable charge. (Roxbury and Dorchester properties a specialty.) 25 years' experience. S. W. KEENE & SON, 300 Warren St., Roxbury. Tel. Rox. 5500.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Good location; 12 suites, brick, valued at $34,000; less than assessed value if taken at once. C. B. WATSON, 23 Beach st., Boston.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

FOR RENT—Ideally located on five-acre tract of well cultivated land, 1 mile north of Pioneer Bank, on the Dixie Highway, West Palm Beach, Florida, and fronting on Lake Worth, a 9-room, 2½-story house; modern conveniences and comfortably furnished; beautiful view of Lake Worth and Palm Beach; good dock and walks; rocked avenue from rear of house; well-kept lawn and luxuriant shrubbery; graceful cocoanut palms along lake front; abundance of bearing orange and grapefruit trees; two garages; delightful during entire year; 1 mile from ocean. Inquire of MOSES & HEISLER or SHEEN'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, West Palm Beach, Florida.

SUMMER PROPERTY, N. H.

Large Colonial House

For season, well furnished; 10 bedrooms, 2 baths and toilet; 8 open fireplaces, wood free; fine shade trees; extensive view; boat, tennis court, garden, stable and garage; on state road, 6 and 8 miles from Rye and Hampton Beaches; near trolley cars. Address Y 77, Monitor Office.

SUMMER PROPERTY

FOR RENT—Summer cottage, Forest Beach, near Harbor Springs, Mich.; very select; at water's edge; complete housekeeping equipment; four large chambers, bath, elec.; near excl. inn.; golf, tennis, bathing; $350; corresp. solicited; refs. William Sampson, New Richmond, Ohio.

ADIRONDACK camps and camp sites, large and small, lake or stream, in any section of the Adirondacks. Write me. C. W. HILL, Utica, N. Y.

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RYDER'S PAINT RESTORER and PRESERVATIVE

A reliable preparation for restoring exterior faded paints and stains to original color and brilliancy at one-fourth cost of repainting. One gallon covers same surface as four gallons paint. Price $3.50 gallon. Agents wanted.

A. E. RYDER & CO.,
240 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
Tel. B. B. 3527 J.

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FINE new concrete house with fireproof roof; 2 apts. 8 rms. each, plenty closets, modern impts., conveniently located. Apply to 47 Porter st., Melrose. Tel. 628 W.

HOUSES WANTED

BUNGALOW, small, furnished, for the summer; near New York preferred. Q 22, Monitor, 9 East 40th st., New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

FOR RENT—Two-room office, afternoons, to male practitioner. Address B 76, Monitor Office.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Beacon Apartments
790-792 BEACON STREET

Eight minutes to Park street, 1 to 4 rooms, open fireplaces, electric ranges and all modern conveniences. Furnished if desired. References required. Tel. Back Bay 53070.

One Month's Rent Free With Year's Lease

ALLSTON—4-room and alcove apartments; heat and janitor service; $32.50 and $35. WALTER L. SMITH, 1179 Commonwealth ave., Allston.

TO LET AT 176 WINTHROP ROAD BROOKLINE

Suite of 4 and 5 rooms, all improvements, rent very reasonable. Apply on premises or DUANE WHITE, 24 Milk st. Tel. F. H. 1856.

FAMILY going away for 5 months, wish to let their 5-room apartment; all conveniences; furnished or unfurnished; $35 per month; longer lease if desired; 16 minutes from Park st. Address L 61, Monitor office.

APARTMENTS and houses; practically every vacant property in Roxbury and Dorchester is listed at our office. See KEENE'S Wonderful Lists, 300 Warren st., Roxbury. Tel. 5500 Roxbury.

FIVE-ROOM apartment to sublet completely furnished for housekeeping; back piazza; open space and plenty of sun and fresh air. 1200 Commonwealth ave., Suite 8. Tel. Brookline 5400-M.

APARTMENT of five and one of seven rooms, all impr.; near trains and electrics; in a desirable neighborhood. Apply 12 Greenleaf st., Malden. Tel. 903-M.

1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS, bath and kitchenette; furnished or unfurnished; steam heat; cont. hot water. Apply to Janitor, 163 and 171 Hemenway st.

TO LET—New suite of 6 rooms and bath, all modern, steam heat. M. A. KIMBALL, 1 Braemore Rd., Winter Hill, Somerville.

APARTMENTS TO LET

John Winthrop Chambers
78-80 PORTER ROAD
Cor. Mass. Ave., Near Porter Station

The Latest Acquisition to the University City's High-Grade Apartments, containing 25 beautiful suites of 3, 4 and 5 rooms and kitchenette. Each suite has sleeping porch. Constructed with every modern improvement, convenience and comfort. Rents $25 to $46. Special Rates to Oct. 1.

The location is within one min. walk of electrics and Boston & Maine. Only 12 min. to Park st. and North Station.

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Most Conveniently Situated Apartment House in Boston and One of the Safest.

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$50 BEACON STREET $50
BROOKLINE
7 Rooms and Bath

HOTEL EMPIRE, 1471 Beacon Street

First floor suite, also one suite 2nd floor, all outside rooms, only 15 minutes to Park St. We believe the best located and cheapest suites in Brookline.

Apply to Janitor or H. L. NASON, 55 Congress Street, Boston.

The Helvetia
706 Huntington Avenue
15 Minutes from Park Street

Housekeeping suites, 2-3-4 rooms, kitchenette and bath from $20 unfurnished to $60 furnished.

Single rooms, furnished, $3 to $7 a week. Transients, $1 a day. References required.

FIRST CLASS CAFE CONNECTED
Everything comfortable and homelike.

1082-1086 Commonwealth Avenue

Monitor advertising has gotten us good tenants. A new building with every modern convenience. Perfect service. 12 minutes from Park Street. Tell your friends. For further information call Brookline 6340.

***The* PRISCILLA**
Apartment Hotel—Exclusively for Women
307 HUNTINGTON AVENUE

One and two room furnished suites, with quiet home-like atmosphere; chambers arranged for living room with disappearing beds; private bath; modern conveniences and service of up-to-date hotel; temporary or permanent; prices moderate; references required.

F. W. NORRIS & CO., Management.

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For Each Day of the Week

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New York and Chicago appear Wednesday and Saturday.

Middle States appear Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

New England Cities appear Thursday.

Ohio and Toronto appear Friday.

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Of stone and concrete construction, it is the largest and finest hotel on the Islands. There every comfort, attention and modern convenience is assured. 500 outside rooms. Numerous private baths and telephones in every room. Electric lights, grill, Hamilton Hotel orchestra and military band concerts. Improved cement tennis courts.
HAMILTON HOTEL CO., Ltd. Cable Address
BERMUDA Hotel, Bermuda
New York Office, 389 Fifth Avenue

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

For Sale or For Rent—Ross, Marin Co., California. Climate almost perfect. Modern bungalow in beautiful grounds, and a lovely view of Mount Tamalpais. Sun in every room. 7 masters bedrooms, 4 baths, large sleeping-porch, 4 rooms and bath for maids; 5 rooms and bath for men; large living-room with porch-library; billiard-room, dining-room; breakfast-room; unusually large and convenient service pantry; servants dining-room near the kitchen. Laundry with modern equipment. Bountiful water supply. Price reasonable and in accordance with amount of acreage. Mrs. Geo. F. Bowman, 2460 Union St. San Francisco.

REAL ESTATE—SACRAMENTO

1840 ACRES stock range, 2000 acres extra good land controlled by range, not in forest reserve, free use; 75 A. excellent oat or barley land; finest orchard land in state; 100 A. extra hay land, with little work; plenty water from large springs; 20 A. alfalfa bottom land, was planted to alfalfa in spring; good family orchard; good 5-room house, 2 small barns; $12.50 per acre. Apply to owner, DR. R. E. SMITH, 719½ K st., Sacramento, Cal.

REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK

FOR SALE—$8000 home in Homer, N. Y. Must have quick sale. Owner will reduce to $4000. Your address on postal will bring full particulars. Let me explain. PHILO MEADE, 144 Giles st., Ithaca, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE—10 acres fully improved, berries and fruit; suburbs of Los Angeles, $15,000. Box 638, Pasadena, Calif.

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THE BIRCHES
For Permanent or Week-end Guests

Large rooms, log fires, every privilege and comfort; excellent family table; beautifully located; open country, fine view; convenient trolley to Park St. A place where you will feel at home. Write 55 Eastbourne road, Newton Center, Mass., or tel. New. So. 1447-W.

Commonwealth Hotel, Inc.

BEACON HILL—Rooms with hot water, shower bath, $6 to $8 per week; rooms, private bath, $10 to $12; transients $1; temperance hotel.

BACK BAY, 72 St. Stephen St.—Cheerful, homelike rooms, centrally located in residential district; good home cooking.

VERNON ST., 46, Brookline—Large room with board in quiet refined neighborhood; price reasonable. Tel. Brookline 1037-W.

ROOMS TO LET

BACK BAY, 170 Huntington Ave., Suite 2—Private fam.; attractive rooms, steam heat; central loca.; perm. or transient; refs.

BACK BAY, 164 St. Botolph St.—Square and side rooms; brass beds; bathroom floor; very reasonable; telephone.

BEACON HILL, Walnut St., 9, Near Beacon St.—Furnished room, well heated, hot and cold water, open grate.

FURNISHED SUITE, 3 rooms, stm. heat, con. h. water, tel.; also square and side rooms. 32 Westland ave., Suite 6.

GAINSBORO ST., 78, Suite 1—A very pleasant side room; private family; all conveniences; kitchen privileges.

GARRISON ST., 6, Suite 6—A pleasant sunny room, centrally located, in mod. apt., in family of two; rent reasonable.

HEMENWAY ST., 132—Furnished room, bath, kitchenette, for young man; rent reasonable. See janitor.

NEAR HOTEL PRINCETON, business woman will let desirable room or share an attractive modern apartment; ref. exch. 29 Brainerd Rd., Suite 4. Call evenings.

NEWBURY ST., 308—Homelike accommodations, pleasant location, prices reasonable. Tel. Back Bay 3877-W.

THE PILGRIM, 207 Huntington Ave.—Light, airy, beau. furn. rooms, with mod. conv.; cent. located; conv. for strangers; business men desired as permanent guests.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISING
and
SALES MANAGER

15 years' experience with various lines. Possess valuable national acquaintance with largest wholesale and retail outlets. Have always obtained maximum production from sales force through trained leadership. Thoroughly schooled in essentials to locate erroneous methods and replace with productive plan. Also familiar with mail-order opportunities. Seek high grade connection where right effort gains recognition. Highest credentials furnished. Vicinity of Boston preferable. Interview promptly arranged.
Address L 68, Monitor Office.

BOOKKEEPER, Experienced Accountant in producing reports and systems that show and bring results along cost, selling and advertising lines. Position desired about Boston, where ability to promote sales and advertise along original ideas is also worthy; age 30. F. G. K., 203 St. Botolph st., Boston. Tel. Back Bay 1377-J.

WANTED—Position as manager and buyer of clothing store, or department manager; also capable advertising manager in any department. Address Post Office Box 172, Redlands, Calif.

SECRETARY-COMPANION; good education; no bad habits; good typist; musician; good reader; traveled extensively; fine credentials. Add. P. 75, Monitor office.

EXPERIENCED musician wishes position; exp. as direc. of conservatory, orchestral and choral cond., lecturer, teacher of piano, harmony, etc. Ad. J 68, Monitor Office.

YOUNG MAN, broad exp., desires Chicago connection leading to executive work or as representative eastern house; best refs. R 15, Monitor, 1313 Gas bldg., Chicago.

YOUNG Englishman (married), 12 years' exp. finance and company work, desires position where ability can be proved; open to any line. H 77, Monitor office.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 25, desires position with business concern; salary secondary to future. Earl M. Clay, Plattsburg, N.Y.

CHAUFFEUR desires position with priv. fam.; careful city driver, strictly temperate. A1 ref.; go anywhere. T 75, Monitor Office.

CHAUFFEUR desires position in private fam.; careful driver; best of refs. Wm. Markwitz, 28 Elmont st., Dorchester, Mass.

A LETTER OF REFERENCE as to good character and ability is required of each advertiser seeking a position.

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Wedding, Reception and Lecture Invitations

The highest quality only of engraved wedding stationery at reasonable prices. 100 announcements, including two envelopes, $4.25, delivered free anywhere in the United States. Samples on request.
JOHN H. DANIELS & SON, Inc.,
232 Summer Street, Boston
(Established in 1853)

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Trees (Evergreen and Deciduous), Shrubs, Hedgeplants, Roses, Vines, Hardy Garden Plants and Everything for the "Hardy Garden" write
The NEW ENGLAND NURSERIES
BEDFORD, MASS.
Send for Catalog
Correspondence Invited

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BUSINESS FOR SALE

$15,000 for half interest in old established business in center of Boston; or will sell whole; full investigation. C. H. JENNINGS, 15 Court sq., Boston.

CLOTHING

MAX KEEZER
Highest prices paid for Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Old Gold and Precious Stones or Furniture. Send letter or telephone and will call at your residence. 1236 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. Tel. 302 or 2936. If one is busy call the other.

OLD COINS

WANTED—Rare coins and stamps; premium list, giving prices, 10 cents. F. R. Kimball, 18 Tremont st., Room 117, Boston.

WANTED—To buy old coins; catalogue quoting prices paid 10c. WM. HESSLEIN, Paddock bldg., 101 Tremont st., Boston.

TYPEWRITERS

RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, $10 up, $5 cash, bal. monthly; rentals $1 up. Office Appliance Co., 191 Devonshire st., Boston.

SITUATION INFORMATION

We Will Help You Help Yourself

in obtaining a satisfactory situation. Our plan obtains results. Send $1.00 for complete booklet, or write us and ask any questions you desire. HARRIS-DIBBLE CO., 171 Madison Ave., New York.

AGENTS WANTED

AT ONCE, everywhere, agents and demonstrators of worth to sell solid aluminum back hand drawn bristle brushes and newly patented fountain shower brushes direct to consumers; liberal profits; all year line. I. PARKER, 31 Harding st., Worcester, Mass.

AGENTS—Sell "Kantleak" Raincoats; $5 kind for $3.98; fast seller; good profit; capital not required; we save you time and money by delivering direct to customer. COMER MFG. CO., 14 Enger St., Dayton, Ohio.

SPECIALTY SALESPEOPLE, either men or women, to sell some of the latest novelties to gift-shops; any territory given. Apply 268 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

THE SHOMESCOPE is the ideal seller; good opportunity to earn money; write now for particulars. SHOMESCOPE MFG. CO., 505 W. 13th st., Kansas City, Mo.

M'FACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVES

EXPERIENCED salesman, with mechanical ability, wishes exclusive Northwest representation of manufacturer or jobber of mechanical goods or accessories. E. H. ALLEN, Greenway, Portland, Oregon.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A competent married couple; woman to cook, man for general work and able to drive automobile. Tel. Newton South 1430.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Man to take charge as superintendent of inside and outside maintenance and construction of system of six (6) rural exchanges. Address Box 68, Danville, Indiana.

WANTED—Man for general farm work, experienced and of good character. Address J. L. GRABILL, Roseland, Nebraska.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted in Mattapan to assist maid in light housework and care of babies; must like children. Address L 65, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Young, cheerful person to do general housework and be companionable. P 22, Monitor, 9 E. 40th st., N. Y. C.

GOOD HOME for willing woman to assist with housework; 3 in family. Addr. B 27, Monitor, 1313 Gas bldg., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

YOUNG Danish girl of education and refinement wishes position as nursery-maid, Boston or vicinity; capable of helping children with languages and teach music; highly recommended. Address Z 75, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Position as manager or manager and trimmer combined in department store, millinery dept. Add. MISS M. CALDWELL, 19 East Chestnut st., Chicago, Ill.

FRENCH designer of millinery desires position in Boston shop; Paris experience; references. CAMILLE ROTHEN, care Armenio, 211 E. 106th st., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER—Capable young lady, 4 years' exp., mainly steamship business; salary moderate. Best of references. Address S 75, Monitor Office.

YOUNG WOMAN desires position caring for children or plain sewing from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.; ref. MISS D. F. N., 19 Madison st., Somerville, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER or Attendant—Capable woman wants position care of lady, gentleman or child; sews well; best reference. Tel. 1188 W. Roxbury.

CAPABLE, refined Norwegian desires position in refined fam. as lady's useful companion or attendant; practical, industrious. P 76, Monitor Office.

COMPETENT and reliable woman desires position as housekeeper, family of adults; business people preferred. Address S 76, Monitor Office.

FIRST-CLASS laundress desires work by the day or hour at home; write or call. MRS. ROSE WALK, 22 Mechanic st., Roxbury.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper for small family by woman of middle age; good cook, excl. ref. C 76, Monitor Office.

IMPROVE your spare moments taking orders for dress goods; samples free. E. H. PAINE, 14 Mechanic st., Allston, Mass.

CHECKER or Cashier—Rapid, accurate, wants position in cafeteria. Address P 17, Monitor, 1313 Gas Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Work of any description to be done at home. MRS. C. TURNER, New Canaan, Conn., Route 31.

A LETTER OF REFERENCE as to good character and ability is required of each advertiser seeking a position.

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High-Class Horses
Morgan-Morgo-Arabian
Pure Bred Arabian
SUPERIOR SHOW RING MATERIAL
SADDLERS OR ROADSTERS
We have for sale just the types you are looking for.
Prices are reasonable, and it will well repay prospective buyers to visit the farm. Correspondence is solicited.
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GREENFIELD, N. H.

Kerry Cattle
FOR SALE
Pure Bred Imported and Domestic Stock
A few heifers will be in milk this spring.
Kerry cows are ideal producers of Milk, Cream and Butter.
These fashionably bred and high grade individuals are offered at reasonable prices.
Dormorkerryganset Stock Co.
GREENFIELD, N. H.

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HOLTON
BAND INSTRUMENTS

are used by a large and growing percentage of the high grade professional musicians.
Write for catalog 19 and trial offer.
FRANK HOLTON & COMPANY
2630-50 Gladys Ave., CHICAGO, U.S.A.
Boston Representative
GUSTAV F. HEIM, 61 Court Street

VIOLIN OPPORTUNITY—Superior violin made by Albert, Phila., with a genuine Weichold bow imported from Dresden. Unusual instrument with a fine mellow tone that can be forced into volume. Worth $170; price $100. Telephone Brookline 247 or address V 75, Monitor Office.

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QUALITY — SERVICE
Electric Motors and Generators
For Every Purpose
Both Direct and Alternating Current
OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT
can repair promptly any make of motor or generator.
The Imperial Electric Co.
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RIGHT PRICES — COURTEOUS TREATMENT

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AND LOCKSMITHING
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New Library Lunch Room
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Luncheon 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. Open at 9 A.M.
Food to Take Out. Circulating Library.
TRINITY COURT DINING ROOM
175 DARTMOUTH ST., BOSTON
Breakfast at 7 A.M.
Luncheon 11:30 A.M.
Table d'hote Dinner 60c, 5:30 to 8 P.M.

THE ART LUNCHEON
Luncheon served continuously from 11:30 A. M. to 7:15 P. M. Elevator service from 11:30 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.
Established in 1906 and still maintained by Miss Pinkham, its originator.
ENTRANCE AT 603 BOYLSTON ST.
Tel. Back Bay 687-R

Ameridane Dining Room
240 Massachusetts Ave., Second Floor
Opp. Storage Warehouse
Luncheon 12 a. m. to 2 p. m., 25c. Dinner, 6-7 p. m., 35c. Sunday dinner, 1-2:30 p. m., 50c. Special Wednesday dinner.
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Home Dining Room
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F. H. ROGERS, Proprietor
All Home Cooking Quality Counts

HEATH'S ICE CREAM CANDY PARLORS
Orchestral music of quality and refinement every evening, 8 to 11; Saturday, Sunday afternoons, 2 to 5; free for benefit of patrons. 165 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

FOR SALE

TWO WATER COLORS — Farmyard Scenes by J. F. Herring 1851 and 1853; size 7x9¼ inches. £40 pair or best offer. MRS. E. FARRELL, 15 Cambalt Rd., Putney Hill, London, S. W., Eng.

FOR SALE—Autograph album, excellent condition; student, "Pratt," Yale class '47. Nearly 200 autographs; teachers; students. KATHERINE R. FRANCKE, 1262 Eastlake, Seattle, Wash.

LADY desires to sell upright "Kohler" piano; first class condition; handsome mahogany case; price $200. MRS. E. E. HALL, 19 Rogers st., Dover, N. H.

LEATHER GOODS

LEATHER BIBLE CASES, with handle and coin purse, at special price of $2.50. Satisfaction guaranteed or money returned. Address C. HOFMANN, 1113 W. Franklin st., Baltimore, Md.

MACHINERY

NEW or used machinery for any purpose bought and sold. GEO. M. WHALEY CO., Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TABLE SUPPLIES

Lady Betty
WILL HOLD
DEMONSTRATIONS
OF HER
PURE FOOD PRODUCTS
ON
TUESDAY AND THURSDAY, FEB. 29 AND MARCH 2, from 2 to 4 P. M.
THE EDISON TALKING MACHINE
from the Brookline Agency will also be demonstrated. Refreshments will be served. You are cordially invited.
1624 BEACON STREET, WASHINGTON SQ., BROOKLINE

LORD'S Sirloin Cut PURE CODFISH

is not the ordinary kind but a quality you have never seen, unless you know the SIRLOIN CUT. It is packed from the choicest steaks cut from the tenderest parts of the cod, and when served is much richer, has a flavor and guaranteed pure, clean and wholesome.
Packed only in 2 lb. boxes and sent direct for 60c per box and 75c west of the Missouri River.
Booklet of Codfish recipes in every package.
LORD BROS. CO., Portland, Maine

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"Better Bread"
Ask Your Grocer For It
Grocer Baking Company
21 Hillsboro Street, DORCHESTER

CONFECTIONERY

"Homedipt" Chocolates
14 CHOICE VARIETIES
Made in her own home by the advertiser herself.
POSTPAID 80c lb.
MISS BERTHA DODGE
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and fine seal grained Carrying Case ALL IN ONE.
Librarians please write us.
Agents wanted.
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THE LONGWOOD COACH

Up-to-date carriage service, with temperate, courteous, careful, experienced, liveried drivers; day or night; also splendidly equipped boarding stable for saddle or driving horses; special rates for church work. HENRY C. BELL, 75 Francis St., Brookline. Tel. Brookline 358.

ICE

WINTER HILL ICE CO.

Somerville and Boston; pure New Hampshire ice only; special attention to family trade in all districts covered by our teams. Tel. Camb. 3380.

LEGAL NOTICES

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Public Service Commission
(P. S. C. 1263)

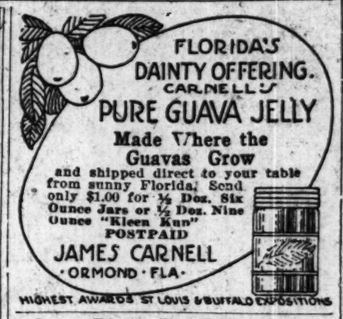
BOSTON, February 23, 1916.

On the Petition of the West End Street Railway Company, by the Boston Elevated Railway Company, its attorney, for approval of location in the City of Boston, established under an order of the board of street commissioners dated February 1, 1916, as follows: 473rd location; cross-connection in Beacon street, near private way to carhouse, Brighton District, the Commission will give a hearing to the parties in interest at its office, No. 1 Beacon Street, Boston, on Wednesday, the first day of March, next, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon.

And the petitioner is required to give notice of said hearing by publication hereof once prior to said date in the Christian Science Monitor, a newspaper published in Boston, to serve a copy hereof on the City of Boston, at least four days prior to the date of the hearing, and to make return of service at the time of hearing.

By order of the Commission,
ANDREW A. HIGHLANDS,
Secretary.

TABLE SUPPLIES



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Absolutely Pure PRESERVES, JAMS, JELLIES
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DOES IT NEED A RIB?
CANES POLISHED AND REPAIRED
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UMBRELLA MFR.
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FLORIST
144 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston

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Ready Record Account Books for practitioners, music teachers, dentists, dancing masters and other professionals. Efficient and time-saving. Sample leaves free. F. D. Gorsline, 2700 N. Troy St., Chicago.

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Music Dealers
New Songs for Church and Home. Catalogue sent on request. 2B Park St., Boston

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LEARN MUSIC without a teacher; system easily acquired and comprehensive; 4 sample lessons furnished free. JOHN DELBRIDGE, Danville, Ill.

PIANOS WANTED

WANTED—Used Steinway grand piano, good condition; state price and number; no dealers. Address A 76 Monitor Office.

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$5.00 HAT SHOP
236 Huntington Avenue
Room 201. BOSTON, MASS.

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LADIES' TAILORS
Spring styles and fabrics now ready for your inspection. Moderate prices.
181 Tremont St. BOSTON
Tel. Ox. 3613-M.
Opp. Boylston St. Subway Sta.

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TAILOR
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments remodeled, cleansed, repaired and altered. Contract pressing. Gentlemen's new work.
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GOWNS made $10 upwards; fittings at your home for next two weeks; remodeling of all kinds. K. E. CRAFFEY, 101 Highland st. Tel. Rox. 1883-R.

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RICHARD L. KANE
Cleansing, Repairing, Dyeing, Pressing and Altering of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments.
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Telephone Brookline 649

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2267 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
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The New Spring Models in
Girl's Repp Dresses
1.25 EACH Sizes 6 to 14 Years
New Model in the smart Coatee Effect. Material good quality repp in white, blue or pink—prettily made with collar, cuffs and belt of white repp—hamburg trimmed as shown by cut.
OUR PRICE 1.25 EACH
Orders by Mail Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded

Make a Little Girl Happy

100% STORE VALUE MEANS M & C

SEND HER ONE OF OUR MINIATURE M & C JUNIOR SKIRTS FOR HER DOLLY. It will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of 25c. We have made it in order to give a practical demonstration of the quality that has helped to win recognition for M & C Skirts in over 2500 stores in this country and Canada. Your dealer has M & C Skirts or will get them for you. Look for the M & C Label in the placket.
M & C SKIRT COMPANY, 11 Federal Court, Boston

LADIES! O'SULLIVANIZED The Unlined Vici Kid PILLOW SHOE
with Steel Arch Support and Flexible Sole, made in all styles, fits like a stocking and feels like a kid glove. Durable, easy, dressy.
O'SULLIVAN'S HEELS of New Live Rubber
Write for Free Catalog and self measure blank. Fit and satisfaction guaranteed. Trade Mark Registered.
$3.25 Postpaid in U.S.
PILLOW SHOE CO., Dept. M.
184 Summer Street, Opposite South Station, Boston, Mass.
Postpaid in U. S. A. and possessions.

Boston School of Dress-making
Teaches you to make your own dresses.
Day and Evening Classes.
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Ladies' Fine Tailoring

Suits Made to Order 25.00 Up
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We also make suits, dresses and waists of your own material at low prices. You will save money by calling on
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CUSHION-SOLE
The Ideal Seamless Unlined Comfort SHOES
Restful, easy cushion sole, fitted by mail, satisfaction guaranteed.
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Unique Thread Holder
The Latest Novelty that adds to the pleasure of Crocheting and Knitting.
Manufactured by
H. N. NOLLNER, Washington, D. C.

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HAT $5 SHOP
LADIES' HATTER
59 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.
Up One Flight

GET
Natural Ease and Comfort
for your feet. Wear
Last Word Shoe for Women
Made Seamless on Nature's Lines
by the famous shoe specialist.
BRYAN HARDING
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Room 601

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HATS, SUITS, GOWNS
RECEPTION GOWNS
AND EVENING COATS
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149 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON

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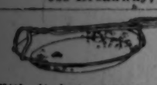

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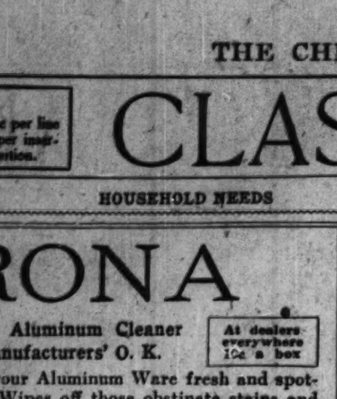

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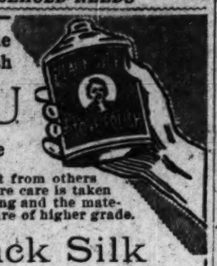

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Use Black Silk Air-Drying Iron Enamel on grates, registers, stove-pipes—Prevents rusting. Use Black Silk Metal Polish for silver, nickel or brass. It has no equal for use on automobiles.

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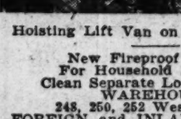

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ART AND THE POSTAGE STAMP

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—It has often been said that the artistic sense of a nation may be seen in its stamps. This may be true, but it cannot be denied that some countries most prominent in art have been guilty of some really very inartistic designs in postage stamps. Compare the postage stamps of Kedah and Greece. The former state can hardly lay claim to be a center of art, whereas the latter is symbolical of all that is artistic. Yet the designs of the stamps used in the unimportant little Asiatic protectorate are far in advance of the contemporary Greek stamps.

When it is taken into consideration that the design for a new stamp is subjected to no little criticism by those in authority it is really surprising what a number of unattractive and subsequently rejected postal designs find their way into circulation; in fact, there are a number which have to be eventually withdrawn on account of their unsightly appearance. From a philatelist's point of view this often adds an increased zest to collecting, as a rejected die which has been in use for a limited period is bound to become rare.

Great Britain, the oldest stamp issuing country in the world, has never been noted for its artistic stamps, in fact, it has often been said that the English postals are the most unsightly of all. When the new issue was in preparation early in 1911, something better than usual was expected, but the stamps were anything but a success; and the two lower values have been twice changed. The first penny was very poor, and the periodicals of the day made great fun of the lion which reclined at the base of the portrait of King George. In October, 1912, a new stamp made its appearance, and here the lion has been lined up and shaded. But it was not a success, and gave place to the current design, which, if it lacks artistic quality, is at least neat and inoffensive. There are cases, too, where designs accepted for an issue are altogether contradictory, and so we find Christopher Columbus looking through a telescope, and a ship in full sail with the ensign flying in the face of the wind. Both these things are impossibilities, yet they appeared for years on the stamps of two British colonies.

The postal authorities of Siam passed a design for a new issue in 1899, and in November of that year two of the values were placed on sale. The King, however, thought his portrait a caricature, and at once ordered the withdrawal of the issue. These stamps are scarce, and are much sought for. Another early King George stamp which was withdrawn after being in issue but a short time was the 2½ annas, ultramarine, of India, and it must be admitted that the current stamp of this denomination is a great improvement, although why the first one was not approved of is not readily seen, as it is far less ugly than many others which have been allowed to exist for a considerable time. The first 2½ annas should become a good stamp, and used copies, if nice specimens, are always worth keeping. The French catalogue already quotes it at 16 cents.

It has never really been ascertained whether the 1 cent black of East Africa was disliked by the King or not. At any rate it was passed by the postal authorities, and has now been in use for some three years. One constantly saw mint blocks of these stamps in the dealer's windows with prominent notices to the effect that His Majesty had ordered its withdrawal, and as a mint sheet could be bought for very little over face, or direct from Mombasa at face, the stamp trade did well when retailing these "rarities to be" at a penny each. The local postal authorities have discovered that the stamp has one great disadvantage, and that is that it is often difficult to detect copies which have already paid postage and have been canceled. This, however, has nothing to do with its general appearance, but it might lead to its withdrawal eventually.

Why the Australian kangaroo series which appeared early in 1913 met with such a torrent of adverse criticism is not readily understood, more especially as the current stamps to replace these sadly abused marsupials are anything but an improvement. The kangaroo, so typical of Australia, with the map of the continent as a background, is an excellent idea, and the reproduction alone was at fault; but the latter failing is made fully apparent in the current issue, so it must have been the design that was not approved.

The 1897 issue of China is comparatively scarce, and this is because the general appearance of the series was not approved of, consequently only remaining in use for about five months. The stamps were printed in Japan, their successors in London, by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons.

The Belgian stamps, designed by M. Pellens, for the 1912 issue, were thought not to be sufficiently attractive, and were ordered to be redrawn. There is really very little difference between the first and second types, and it cannot be said that there is any marked improvement.

The current French 10c. stamp is not remarkable for either beauty of design or color, yet it is the net result of several essays at an ideal. The first stamp of this "sower" type was issued early in 1903, and it is worth recalling that a similar design also appeared on the coins. The sower or "La Semeuse" was the work of M. Roty, and it is supposed to typify La Belle France, the land and the nation of lofty ideals, sowing its ideals and its ideas broadcast over the world. The Paris press heralded the new stamp with laudatory articles and notices, but when the stamp came into use there were some very unflattering caricatures in the illustrated weeklies. The issue of 1903 shows a background with the sun appearing above the distant horizon. Three years later, in April, 1906, a new design was adopted, showing the sower against a dead background, some ground under the feet being the only relief. This type was in issue but a short time and ought to be quite a good stamp. A third attempt at perfection shows no ground at all, and with the central figure more definitely lined up. All these stamps were engraved by Eugene Mouchon. A very nice collection can be made of the different varieties of the sower type, and such a collection offers the advantage of being both interesting and economical.

COMMENT OF OTHER EDITORS

Kansas on Wheels

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL — The United States census sharps have obtained some interesting information about Kansas in their endeavor to distribute the automobiles in the Sunflower state on a per capita basis. What they have found out almost takes one's breath away.

They have determined that the average Kansas family consists of 4½ persons. In Pawnee county, alone, there is an automobile for every nine persons, or one for every other family. In Stafford county practically the same condition prevails, and in Mitchell and McPherson counties there is an automobile for every third family.

Who would have thought that the time would come in Kansas or anywhere else when there would be almost as many automobiles as there were cookstoves?

Motion Picture Censorship

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN — The Pennsylvania board of censors asks for a law permitting it to confiscate objectionable films and to prevent the display of any not approved by the board. If such arbitrary authority should be granted it would be justified only by most judicious use. Local police censorship can probably be depended upon in most cases to exclude the flagrantly objectionable. Too drastic censorship is to be avoided. The board reports that 75 per cent of the films shown in Pennsylvania are melodrama and 5 per cent comedy, much of it coarse. The problem is partly one of educating public taste. It cannot be done entirely by a negative policy.

Housekeeping

PHILADELPHIA LEDGER — "Housekeeping as a profession must be put on a business basis," says Mrs. Julian Heath, president of the Housewives League, addressing the Four-State Country Life Association. She seems to have the facts on her side in the assumption that in too many homes food is bought without the personal contact between merchant and buyer, and that the pinch of high prices is felt without any inquiry into the conditions that send the cost of steak and eggs and poultry steadily upward. There is an advance in price without an advance in knowledge.

The Farmer

DETROIT FREE PRESS—A distinguished commentator is of opinion that in the years immediately to follow the close of the European war the tiller of the soil will be of all men the most fortunately placed. In his opinion, the readjustments will make the road of the business and professional man in both Europe and America exceedingly rough and hazardous, while the man who owns a farm and produces and sells food supplies will be most secure personally and financially. Whether this forecast be accepted as right or wrong, it is essentially correct in its relation to the farmer, as all past history proves.

Beyond Home Boundaries

DALLAS NEWS—The President seems to think that it is a reproach to our industrial captains that they have needed the advantages that the war gives them to go forth into the markets of the world with their goods. He said, in addressing the National Chamber of Commerce, that they had not, until the opportunities created by the war stimulated them, projected their vision beyond the boundaries of the country. In a general sense that is true. Our manufacturers have prized the "home market" to a degree that has rendered them, until lately, unappreciative of the foreign market. Or, to say it otherwise, our industries have become giants in size while remaining, in spirit, the infants that protectionist tariff philosophy has regarded them.

New Citizen Army

TOLEDO BLADE—Congressmen see no political benefits, at least immediate benefits, in the establishment of a new citizen army. But they do see such benefits in putting the national guard on the federal pay roll. Until we have some body of men supplementary to the regular army, we will have no reserves. Without adequate reserves, the country is undefended.

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HAIRDRESSERS — Easton-McKelpine Marinello Hair Shop—Marcel waving, manicuring, shampooing, hair and shell goods, Marinello preparations. Scherer Bldg., 27 E. Grand River. Cherry 4480.

JEWELER — HUGH CONNOLLY, State and Griswold Sts. Diamonds, Watches, Silverware and Cut Glass.

TAILOR—CHAS. W. HERBST 102 Broadway, DETROIT Main 3425

PRINTING—WINDER PRINTING CO. "The Big Hurry Up Printers" 81-33 Park Place Phone Main 4433

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STORAGE FURNITURE, nearly new, at bargain prices. SUMNER CO., Corner Michigan and 4th Ave.

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AWNINGS and Tents of every description. "The Buckeye" Tent-Awning Mfg. Co., 264 Spruce St. Bell Main 3166. Citizens 8887.

COULTER'S CAFETERIA—Strictly home cooked meals. Clean, qk., satisfac. serv. Sunday meals a spec. Cor. High & State

BE SURE TO "SEE OUR WINDOWS" WALK-OVER SHOE CO., 39 N. High St.

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GOODMAN BROTHERS JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc. 98 N. High St.

LAUNDRY and Dry Cleaning. Family Washing 6c lb. We clean Window Shades. Troy Laundering Co., Main 2527. Cit. 11136

MacDONALD'S SHOP FOR WOMEN—Outfitters for women, misses and girls. Goodwin Corsets, Social Stationery, Hair Goods, Hair Dressing, Manicuring. Luncheon room second floor. 50 North High St.

SNOW'S CLEANING & PRESSING CO. Will Do It Right Long and 5th Sts. Cit. 3749, M. 3661.

THE PARISIAN DYE HOUSE 14 East Spring St. Benn. Main 1715 Citizen 3715

THE CAPITAL CITY LAUNDRY Home of Spick and Span 202-220 W. Town St.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

ART CRAFT SHOP—Ella Bartholomew. Gifts for all occasions, also materials for hand work. 527 Fairbanks Bldg.

PERFECTION LAUNDRY WE LAUNDER TO PLEASE 508-510 W. Main St. Phone 2800

T. B. REAM & SONS, Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables. Meats. 225 Chestnut ave. Both phones. Bell 430 and 4517; Home 430.

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WAGNER FIREPROOF STORAGE & TRUCK CO.—Transfer, storage, packing, crating, safety depos. vaults. Both phones.

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ELECTRIC AND GAS LIGHTING FIXTURES for residences and commercial lighting. WESTERN GAS FIXTURE CO., Manufacturers, 613 N. St. Clair St.

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RUGS—Curtains—Furniture—Wall Paper House Painting. RADCLIFFE CO., 220-222 Superior St., Toledo, Ohio.

TOLEDO'S OLDEST BANK 3% on Savings Accounts First National Bank—Organized 1863 Safety First and First for Safety

THE A. BENTLEY & SONS CO. General Building Contractors. Department for Small Jobs in Carpentry, Mason Work and Painting. Offices, Toledo and Dayton, Ohio. Louisville, Ky.

THE RELIABLE LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY Family Washing 6c per lb. Our dry cleaning is absolutely odorless. Home 2288 Bell. A. F. Wunderlich, Mgr.

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I. A. LEDERER PLUMBING AND HEATING 221 E. Front St. Kimlock Phone 210-X

W. P. GARRETTSON DIAMONDS, WATCHES and JEWELRY 309 North Main Street

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REAL ESTATE, LOANS, Fire and Automobile Insurance. F. G. CAMPBELL & SON, 112 E. Univ. Ave., Champaign, Ill.

RELIABLE PLUMBING AND HEATING CO.—We will be pleased to serve you in our lines.

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ART DEALER, Picture Framing and Regilding, manufacturer of picture frames. G. U. GAIRING 4935 Broadway 3219 N. Clark 1613 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Ill.

BROADWAY GROCERY AND MARKET 5616 Broadway. Tel. Rav. 3905

CHICAGO LACE CLEANING CO. Lace Curtains Fine Laces and Blankets Faultless Dry Cleaning 5439 Broadway Tel. Edgewater 3779 Delivery everywhere. Mail orders solicited.

CHOICE MEATS SMITH'S MARKETS 4711 Sheridan Rd. Tel. Edge. 1491 1042 Leland Ave. Tel. Rav. 4309

CLEANERS, DYERS, Also Glove Specialists BLACKSTONE 6128 Broadway. Tel. Sunnyside 4629

CENTRAL

CHICAGO, ILL. (Cont.)

CLEANERS AND DYERS STURTEVANT SHOP, 4616 Broadway Phone Edge. 1432 Auto Service

CLEANING SHOPS KATHRYN'S 2624 N. Clark St. Tel. Diversey 2796

DRESSES, Suits, Coats; high grade work without prohibitory prices. 1146 E. 47th St., ANTOINETTE M. STAUNTON.

DRESSMAKING, Suits and Gowns. MISS M. G. QUIRK, 645 Wrightwood Ave., Chicago. Tel. Lincoln 3902.

DRY GOODS—MEN'S FURNISHINGS The Central Dry Goods Store JAMES W. BUTTON 5631 South Blvd. Tel. Austin 1214

ELECTRICAL WIRING of Old Buildings, Repairing. MARTINS ELECTRIC SHOP, 3011 N. Clark St. Tel. Lake View 67.

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FOR EVERY OCCASION FRAMHEIN SHOES 1002 East 63d St.

FURS—STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE ARTHUR FELBER 4547 N. Racine Ave., around Cor. Wilson Av.

Good Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables ALBERT WENDT 1905 Foster Ave. Tel. Edgewater 6053

GROCERIES, FRUITS and VEGETABLES JOS. HILFER, 1423 Devon Ave. Phones Edge. 389—Rog. Pk. 9

GROCERIES, MEATS & DELICATESSEN. GEORGE HOMEYER. 3559 N. Ashland. Tel. L. V. 4245.

GROCERY AND MARKET GARBERS BROS. Tel. Aus. 418. Oak Pk. 2300

GROCERIES AND MEATS SUEHLSEN'S MARKET HOUSE 3711 N. Halsted. Tel. L. V. 1095

GROCERY and MARKET—H. E. Drewes, 719-21 Wrightwood Ave. Tel. Linc. 3329 and Diversey 9565. Orders called for.

GROCERY AND DELICATESSEN M. J. ALBRECHT 4301 N. Whipple St. Tel. Mont. 309

GROCERIES—"Service," quality, fair price, efficient delivery. ORCHARD & ORCHARD, 1443 E. 53d st. Tel. Hyde Park 635.

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MEATS—BUENA MARKET H. C. CHRISTENSEN, Prop. 946 Irving Park Blvd. Tel. L. V. 1143

MILLINERY — Becoming Spring Hats — Moderately Priced. LUDOLPH, 3406 Carroll Ave. Kedzie 1494.

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COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK. Commercial—Safe-Deposit Boxes—Savings. We appreciate your business.

MIKE PLAUT & CO. are Danville's leading clothiers and shoe dealers. Exclusive agents for Hannan & Sons N. Y. footwear.

PHILLIPS LAUNDRY CO. Launderers of Men's Fine Linens 17 and 21 S. Vermilion. Phones 241-221.

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CONFECTIONS, CANDY, ICE CREAM AND SODA. Everybody goes to THEOBOLD, 600 and 617 Davis St.

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EVANSTON CARPET CLEANING CO.—Native cleaners and repairers of Oriental and Domestic Rugs. Reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. H. KOSHGARIAN, Mgr., 920 Church St. Phone 277.

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MILLINERY—Leaders in exclusive styles. Best material and workmanship. M. McPHERSON & CO., 610 Davis St.

NEW and attractive models in Spring Hats and Leather Novelties. DRY GOODS, HOUSE FURNISHINGS, GIFT SHOP. LORD'S, Fountain Square.

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TRY A LOAF of our Home Made Bread SEIDEL'S 909 Chicago Ave. Tel 1200

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FRED H. BLASE, Market and Grocer 6317-19 Lake St., Oak Park, Ill. Tel. Oak Park 340-341.

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CLARKE & CO. THE STORE OF SATISFACTION 102-104 So. Adams St.

DEPARTMENT STORE BLOCK & KUHL CO. THE BIG WHITE STORE, Peoria, Ill. A retail business said to be three times the largest in the state, outside Chicago. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

FREE—Call or write for it. RUE'S GARDEN GUIDE FRANK E. RUE, 422 S. Adams St.

FURNITURE, RUGS and DRAPERIES of Quality. BULACH-MARSHALL CO., Inc., 312 So. Jefferson St.

GROCERIES — P. C. BARTLETT CO.—First-class groceries. Phones Main 412 and 3755. 529 Main St.

HIGH Grade Groceries; low prices, good service; your trade appreciated. Penny Grocery Co., 213 Main st. Tel. Main 5206.

HOWES - FAHNESTOCK, Hippodrome Bldg.—Insurance. Bonds of every description. Best companies and efficient service.

P. A. BERGNER & CO.—A department store that aims to offer best merchandise and highest quality of service all the time.

PAINTS, Varnishes for every surface; also Floor Wax and Polishes. SHERWIN-WILLIAMS "Brighten-Up Store." Op.P.O.

"SATISFACTION Guaranteed or Money Refunded." THE THOMPSON COAL CO., Office 503 Main St. Both phones 457.

SHOES—HUBER'S. Complete line of men's, women's, boys' and children's footwear. 340 Fulton. Tel. 733.

THE B. AND M. Central Illinois' Greatest Outfitters Corner of Adams and Fulton Sts.

Patrons of This Advertising Will Note The

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This advertising costs 10c per line and is placed under annual contract. No advertisement is accepted for less than 3 lines.

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

STOCKS SELL LOWER AFTER EARLY RISE

Completion of Short Covering Followed by Another Bear Drive and Gains Are Lost — Reading Is Active Issue

Early New York stock market prices today were almost stationary, following a suspension of yesterday's short-covering, which forced quotations upward. The market was allowed to drift aimlessly at first, and fluctuations were extremely narrow. There was practically nothing worthy of special mention. Later on, however, prices took another upstart, and there were some substantial gains made.

American Woolen issues continued fairly strong in the local stock market today, the declaration of a dividend on the common stock of the concern having a good sentimental effect. Otherwise the list was almost as little changed as was the New York one. Prices moved up in some instances, but soon fell back to where they closed yesterday.

Late in the first half hour American Locomotive became strong. Reading advanced a large fraction and the general list was pulled up in sympathy.

A selling movement started about midway in the short session and prices melted away rapidly. American Locomotive, which had more than a two point gain over last night's closing at 71⅜, declined more than a point before the close. Baldwin opened unchanged at 107⅝, advanced to 108 and dropped two points. Crucible declined more than a point from the high. Mexican Petroleum, after opening up ⅛ at 104¾, declined nearly two points. Reading was up ¾ at the opening at 79¾. It rose to 81⅜ and declined about a point.

On the local exchange American Zinc opened up ½ at 81½ and dropped 1½. Butte & Superior opened up ½ at 92 and lost a point. Mohawk opened up ⅞ at 94½, improved to 95 and declined a point before the close. The closing was heavy.

New York total sales, 274,800 shares; $1,650,000 bonds. For the week: 1,850,200 shares; $14,242,000 bonds.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

ATCHISON

January—		
Gross oper revenue	$9,653,670	$831,243
Oper income	2,382,999	1,119,335
July 1 to Jan. 31—		
Gross oper revenue	76,633,449	6,709,969
Oper income	25,059,520	3,058,588

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH

Oper rev	$993,802	$321,508
Net revenue	260,736	112,056
Net income	174,122	163,453
From July 1—		
Oper revenue	6,971,813	1,241,603
Net revenue	1,953,953	437,190
Net income	1,191,739	625,736

TEXAS & PACIFIC

Third week February	$375,622	$13,495
From July 1	12,674,323	505,367

ILLINOIS PUBLIC SERVICE

The Public Service Company of Northern Illinois reports as follows for the year ended Dec. 31, compared with 1914:

	1915	Increase
Gross earns	$6,903,228	$246,329
Net earnings	3,153,858	153,644
Surplus after charges	1,661,578	122,826
Pfd div	455,280	
Com div	528,281	25,156
Depreciation	450,000	50,000
Surplus	228,017	47,670

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
March	11.17	11.20	11.06	11.14
May	11.35	11.60	11.45	11.52
July	11.53	11.60	11.45	11.52
Oct	11.71	11.79	11.66	11.71
Dec	11.86	11.93	11.80	11.84
Jan	11.91	11.95	11.91	11.95

Spots, 11.30, unchanged.

BELL TELEPHONE OF CANADA

MONTREAL, Que.—Bell Telephone Company of Canada reports these changes in earnings for the year ended Dec. 31 last:

	1915	Increase
Gross	$9,634,674	$35,647
Net	2,221,985	9,368
Sur after divs	223,849	13,011

SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sugar market was quiet this morning, raws firmly holding the advance to 5.02c made yesterday in the late trading from 4.89c. All refiners quoted 6.25c for fine granulated.

WEATHER

BOSTON AND VICINITY PREDICTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU: Unsettled, generally fair tonight and Sunday; colder tonight; high west winds and gales.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Overcast tonight and Sunday; colder tomorrow; westerly gales.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m.	46	10 a. m.	46
12 noon	45	2 p. m.	38

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES

(8 p. m.)

Albany	40	New Orleans	60
Boston	42	New York	44
Buffalo	26	Philadelphia	40
Chicago	30	Pittsburgh	28
Denver	46	Portland, Me.	38
Des Moines	38	Portland, Ore.	38
Jacksonville	50	San Francisco	62
Kansas City	44	St. Louis	42
Nantucket	48	Washington	34

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises	6:26	High water,	4:33 a.m., 5 p.m.
Sun sets	5:29		
Length of day	11:03	Moon rises	1:19 a.m.

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 5:59 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
Al-Chalmers pf	80¼	80¼	80	80
Am Ag Chem	68	68	68	68
Am Beet Sugar	69⅛	69⅛	67⅞	68
Am B S & Fy Ct	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Am Can	62	62¼	61½	61½
Am Can pf	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
Am Car Fy	69½	69⅞	68	68
Am Coal Prod	165	165	164⅛	164⅛
Am Coal Prod pf	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
Am Cotton Oil	53	53¼	53	53
Am H & L pf	49	49	49	49
Am Ice Sec Co	29½	29½	29	29
Am Lin Oil	22½	22⅝	22	22
Am Loco	69	71⅜	68⅞	69
Am Loco pf	102⅛	102⅛	102	102
Am Smelting	99¾	100¼	98½	98⅞
Am S Sec A pf	93	93	93	93
Am Steel Fy	53	53	53	53
Am Sugar	112⅞	112⅞	112½	112½
Am Tel & Tel	127¾	127⅞	127	127
Am Zinc	81⅜	81⅜	73	78
Am Woolen Ct	53½	53⅝	52⅜	52½
Am Wool Ct pf	99⅜	99½	99	99
Anaconda	88⅜	88¾	87	87
Atchison	103⅝	103⅝	103¼	103¼
Bald Loco	107⅝	108	104½	104½
Balt & Ohio	87	87	86½	86½
Balt & Ohio pf	76	76	76	76
Batopilas	2⅛	2⅛	2	2
B F Goodrich	71⅞	71⅞	70	70
B F Goodrich pf	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
Brooklyn R T	86	86	85⅞	85⅞
Brooklyn Union	130½	129½	129½	129½
Bruns Terminal	10½	10½	10½	10½
Butte & Sup'r	92	92	90½	90½
Cal Petroleum	30	30	29¼	29½
Can Pacific	168	168½	166¾	166¾
Cent Leather	53⅝	54	53½	53½
Cent Leather pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
C M & St Pl pf	128½	128½	128½	128½
Chndlr Motor	91	91	91	91
Ches & Ohio	61	62	61	62
Chi M & St Paul	94	94	94	94
Chi & N W	127	127	127	127
Chi R I & Pac	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼
Chile Copper	23⅜	23⅜	23¼	23¼
Chino Copper	57⅜	57¾	56½	56⅝
Col Fuel	44⅛	44¼	43	43
Com Tab Rec Co	48½	48½	48½	48½
Con Can	80½	80½	80½	80½
Con Gas	133½	133½	133½	133½
Corn Products	22¼	22⅝	21¼	21¼
Corn Prod pf	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
Crucible Steel	78⅝	79⅛	76¼	76½
Deere & Co pf	95	95	95	95
Det Un Rys	87	87	87	87
Domes Mining	24¼	24¼	23⅞	23⅞
Erie	36⅝	36⅞	36	36
Erie 1st pf	52¼	52¾	52¼	52¾
Erie 2nd pf	45	45¼	45	45¼
Gen Chem	290	290	290	290
Gen Electric	169¾	169¾	169¾	169¾
Gr Cananea	46½	46½	46½	46½
Gt Nor pf	120⅜	120½	120¼	120¼
Granby Mining	90	90	90	90
Gt Nor Ore	43¾	44	43	43
Gug Exp Co	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
Harv Corp	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼
Harv of N J	110	110	109½	109½
Inspiration	45⅜	45¾	45	45
Int Agr Corpn	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	21½
Int Ag Corp pf	63	63	63	63
Int Con Corp	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17¼
Int Con Corp pf	73½	74⅛	73⅛	73½
Int Mer Mar Ct	16⅛	16¼	15¼	15¼
Int Mer Mr Ct pf	69	69⅛	67⅜	67⅜
Inter Nickel Ct	48	48	47	47
Inter Paper	10¾	11	10¾	10⅞
Kan City So	25¾	26⅛	25¾	26⅛
Kan City So pf	60	60	60	50
Kennecott Con	55¼	55⅜	54¼	54½
Lack Steel	78¼	78¼	77½	77½
Leo R & T Cts	51	51	50½	50½
Lehigh Valley	78	78¾	77⅞	78¾
L-Wiles Co	17	17	17	17
L-Wiles Co 1 pf	90⅛	90⅛	90	90
Louis & Nash	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜
Mackay Cos	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
Maxwell Motor	64½	64½	63⅝	63¾
Max Motr 1st pf	85⅝	85⅝	85½	85½
Max Motor 2d pf	49¼	49¼	49	49
Mex Petrol	104¾	104¾	99⅞	99⅞
Miami	36½	36⅝	36	36
Mon Pwer Co pf	114	114	114	114
Mo Pacific	5	5	5	5
Mo Pacific Ct	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
M & St L	5	5	5	5
Nat Enamel	25½	25½	25	25
Nat Lead	67¼	67¼	66⅜	66⅜
Nevada Con	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛
NY Central	104½	104¾	104	104
N Y C & St L 2 pf	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼
NY NH & H	67	67⅝	66¾	67½
N & W	116⅞	117	116	116
Nor Pacific	112½	113	112¼	112¼
Ontario Silver	7	7	7	7
O & W	28	28¼	28	28¼
Pacific Mail	23	23⅞	22¼	22⅜
Pac T & T	37	37	37	37
Pennsylvania	57⅛	57⅛	57	57
Peoples Gas	103	103	102¾	102¾
Phila Co	42	42	41	41
Pittsburgh Coal	31⅜	32	31¼	31¼
Pressed Steel	55	55	55	55
Pullman	162⅝	162⅝	162½	162½
Quicksilver	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
Ray Con	25⅜	25⅜	24⅞	24⅞
Reading	77¾	81⅜	77¾	80¼
Rdg 1st pf	43	43	43	43
Rdg 2d pf	43	43	43	43
Republic I & S	52	52	51½	51½
Rock Island	¾	¾	¾	¾
Rock Island pf	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Ry St Spring	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Seaboard A L pf	36½	36½	35	35
Sears-Roebuck	175	175	174½	174½
Shattuck Ariz	39⅛	39⅛	38¾	38¾
So Pacific	99⅜	99¾	98¾	98¾
So P R Sugar pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
So Ry	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20⅜
Studebaker	146	146	141	141
Tenn Copper	57½	57½	57	57
Texas Co	203	203	203	203
Third Avenue	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
Union B & P	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Un Bag & P pf	29	29⅝	29	29⅝
Union Pacific	134¼	134¼	133⅜	133⅜
Union Pac pf	83½	83½	83½	83½
United Ry Inv	13¾	15	13½	15
Un Ry Inv pf	28	29½	28	29½
United Fruit	144½	145⅜	142	142¼
U S Reality	46	46	45⅝	45⅝
U S Rubber	51¼	51½	51	51
U S Rubber pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
U S Steel	83⅝	83¾	82¾	82⅞
U S Steel pf	116¾	116¾	116⅝	116¾
Utah Copper	84⅞	85⅜	83⅝	83½
Va-Car Chem	46	46	46	46
Va Caro Ch pf	109	109	109	109
Wabash wi	14	14	14	14
Wabash A wi	43¼	43¼	43	43
Wabash B wi	26¼	26¼	25	26
W Maryland	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
Western Union	88⅛	88⅛	88	88
Westinghouse	65⅝	65¾	64¾	64⅞
W & L E	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Willys-Overlnd	207¼	207¼	207¼	207¼
Woolworth	121	121	121	121

*Ex-dividend

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 26)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Asheville, N. C.—L. A. Pollock; U. S.
Austin, Tex.—Seymour Haber; U. S.
Baltimore—S. J. Brown; U. S.
Beaumont, Tex.—F. G. Michaelis; U. S.
Chicago—N. A. Kirschten of Harper Kirschten Shoe Co.; Tour.
Chicago—N. G. Weber; U. S.
Chicago—Phil Selzer and Alexander Sachs of The Boston Store; Essex.
Chicago—S. H. Axman of Selz Schwab & Co.; Essex.
Cienfuegos, Cuba—I. Vasquez; U. S.
Columbus, O.—A. V. Holbrook; Tour.
Dallas, Tex.—B. Aranoff of Dallas Jobbing House; U. S.
Dallas, Tex.—B. Balser; U. S.
Dallas, Tex.—G. E. Graham; U. S.
Denver—A. E. Parsons of Joslin's Dept. Store; Essex.
Detroit—C. G. Wilson and A. W. Robinson; U. S.
Elmira, N. Y.—E. V. Sheely of E. V. Sheely Co.; U. S.
Fresno, Cal.—J. H. Whittenthal of Reliable Shoe Co; Essex.
Lynchburg—R. A. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; B. A. A.
New York—J. J. Connelley of National Cloak & Suit House; Essex.
New York—Morris Levy; U. S.
Philadelphia—J. I. Meany of J. I. Meany & Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Pittsburgh—Joe Glazer of Kauffman & Co.; Essex.
Ponce, P. R.—Pedro Perez; U. S.
San Francisco—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.
San Francisco—H. N. Grossman of the Emporium; U. S.
Selma, Ala.—Albert Myer of Myer & Elkav; Avery.
South Bend, Ind.—L. R. Cohen; U. S.
St. Louis—B. Munchweiler of Famous & Barr Co.; Essex.
Youngstown, O.—W. E. Warner of G. M. McKelvey & Co.; Adams.
Williamsport, Pa.—T. H. Lyons; Essex.
Zanesville, O.—C. Findriss; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Lynchburg, Va.—I. M. Terry of Geo. D. Witt Shoe Co.; Tour.
Philadelphia—J. Taylor Howard; U. S.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Aetna	23⅞	23¼	23¾
American Oil	45c	39c	43c
Boston Corbin	60c	60c	60c
Boston Ely	45c	45c	45c
Boston Montana	55c	51c	52c
Butte London	56c	53c	56c
Calumet-Corbin	5c	5c	5c
Champion	20c	18c	18c
Chief	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Davis Daly	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Ely Witch	12c	11c	12c
First National Copper	6⅛	5 15/16	5 15/16
Fortuna	1 1/16	1⅜	1⅜
Fuller	4	3¾	4
Germany	75c	65c	75c
Goldfield Con	96c	92c	92c
Gold Lake	43c	40c	40c
Jerome	40c	40c	40c
La Rose	55c	55c	55c
Majestic	1¼	1⅛	1 1/16
Mexican Metals	40c	39c	40c
Mojave Tungsten	5⅝	5½	5⅝
Nevada Douglas	1¼	1⅛	1¼
New Cornelia	11¾	11 1/16	11¾
Nivon	40c	38c	40c
Ohio Copper	20c	20c	20c
Onondaga	86c	85c	85c
Rilla Mining Co	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
Silver Tip	17c	17c	17c
Success	89c	89c	89c
Truro Steel	11	10½	11
United Verde Ex	14¼	13⅜	13⅜
Utah Metals	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
Venture	2¼	2¼	2¼
Zinc	2⅝	2½	2⅝

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York clearing house bank statement of averages shows these changes for the week. Excess reserve $142,832,410, decline $13,014,030; Loans, etc., increased $35,510,000, reserve in own vaults decreased $8,632,000, reserve in federal reserve bank decreased $29,000, reserve in other depositories decrease $99,000, net demand deposits increased $26,267,000, net time deposits increased $705,000. Totals—Loans $3,369,230,000, reserve in own vaults $506,618,000, reserve in federal reserve bank $169,318,000 reserve in other depositories $58,487,000, net demand deposits $153,505,000, circulation $34,524,000, aggregate reserve $734,423,000.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 56⅞c.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 27d., off 1-16d.

GOLD TO NORWAY

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Advices from Norway say that $500,000 in gold has been received there from National City Bank of New York.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON, Mass.—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adventure	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
Ahmeek	102	102	102	102
Alaska	22⅜	22⅜	22¼	22⅜
Allouez	71½	72	70⅝	70⅝
Am Ag Chem	68	68	68	68
Am Ag Ch pf	97½	98	97½	98
Amoskeag pf	100	100	100	100
Am Tel	127¾	128	127¾	127¾
Am Woolen ctf	54	54	52½	52½
Am Wool pf ctf	99	99¾	99	99
Am Zinc	81½	81½	78⅞	79
Anaconda	88	88	87⅛	87⅛
Ariz Com	9	9	8¾	8¾
Atchison	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Atl Gulf & W I	30	30¼	30	30
Atl Gulf pf	48	48	47	47
B & A	198	198	198	198
Bost Elevated	83	83	82	82⅛
Bost & Lowell	143	143	143	143
Boston & Maine	45½	45½	45	45½
Butte Alex Scott	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
Butte & Sup	92	92	90½	90½
Calumet & Ariz	72	72½	71¼	71¼
Calu & Hecla	575	575	575	575
Chicago Junc pf	105½	106	105½	105
Copper Range	65	65	63⅝	63⅝
East Butte	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼
Edison Elec	248	248	248	248
Franklin	9½	9½	9½	9½
General Elec	169	169	169	169
Granby	91	91	90	90
Greene-Can	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
Hancock	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½
Indiana	5	5	5	5
Inspiration	45¼	45¾	45¾	45¾
Isle Royale	28	28	28	28
Keweenaw	3¼	3¼	3	3
Lake Copper	18	18¾	18	18¾
Mason Valley	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Mass	14½	14½	14¼	14¼
Mass Gas	86⅛	86⅛	86	86
Mass Gas pf	87¼	87¼	87	87
Mohawk	94½	95	93½	93½
Nevada Cons	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
New Arcadian	9	9	9	9
N E Cot Yarn pf	55	55	55	55
New Idria	18½	18½	18⅜	18½
Nipissing	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
North Butte	30⅞	31	30	30⅛
North Lake	1½	1½	1½	1½
N Y N H & H	67	67	67	67
Old Colony	157	157	157	157
Old Dominion	69⅞	70	68½	68½
Osceola	94	94	93	93
Pond Creek Coal	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
Quincy	96	96	96	96
Ray Cons	25⅜	25½	25⅜	25⅜
Rutland pf	25	25	25	25
Shannon	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10½
Shattuck & Ariz	39	39	38½	38½
St Mary's	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
Sup & Boston	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜
Swift & Co	128½	129	128	129
Tamarack	51	51	51	51
Torrington pf	31	31	31	31
Trinity	9½	9¾	9½	9½
Uni Shoe Mac	54⅞	54⅞	54⅜	54⅜
Uni Shoe M pf	29⅛	29⅛	28¼	28¾
United Fruit	144	144	143	143
U S Smelting	62	62	61⅛	61¼
U S Smelting pf	50⅝	50⅞	50⅝	50¾
U S Steel	83½	83½	83	83
U S Steel pf	117	117	117	117
Utah-Apex	4 7/16	4½	4⅜	4½
Utah Cons	14½	14½	14	14
Ventura	8⅝	8¾	8½	8½
Victoria	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
West End	66	66	66	66
Western Union	88½	88½	88	88⅜
Winona	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Wolverine	65	65	65	65

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Anglo French 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼
Atl Gulf & W I 5s	78¼	78¼	78¼
Mass Gas 4½s 1931	96	96	96
Swift & Co 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
Western Tel 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞

DIVIDENDS

The Atlantic Coast Line Company of Connecticut has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share, payable March 10.

The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent, payable April 15.

The El Paso Electric Company declared a quarterly dividend of $2.50 a share on its common stock, payable March 15 to holders of record March 3.

The Bordens Consolidated Milk Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable March 15.

The Globe-Wernicke Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 29.

The New York Transit Company has declared a dividend of $4 a share, payable April 15 to holders of record March 25. This is the same amount as was declared three months ago.

Shattuck-Arizona Mining has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share and an extra dividend of 75 cents. Three and six months ago 50 cents and 50 cents extra was declared. Dividends are payable April 20 to stock of record March 31.

WHEAT'S SUDDEN DROP

CHICAGO, Ill.—May wheat dropped five and one half cents from the opening to the close of the market today, closing at $1.13½, a new low mark. Lower cables, anxiety over the international situation and a determined bear raid were responsible. July wheat dropped 4¾ cents.

PROVISIONS

Arrivals

Str Gloucester, Norfolk, 40 bxs oranges, 5 crts parsley, 114 bbls kale.

Str Berkshire, Norfolk, 260 bgs peanuts.

Str H H Whitney, New York, 50 bgs onions, 211 bxs grapefruit, 298 bxs oranges, 50 bxs raisins, 4 bxs figs, 35 bxs dates, 7 crts pineapples.

Str James S. Whitney, New York, 50 cts onions, 28 bxs grapefruit, 161 bxs oranges, 17 cts pineapples.

Boston Receipts

Apples, 474 bbls, 674 bxs; cranberries, 104 bbls; strawberries, 15 ref; Florida oranges, 4132 bxs; California oranges, 6308 bxs; grapefruit, 818 bxs; lemons, 392 bxs; pineapples, 24 cts; raisins, 1229 bxs; figs, 4 bxs; dates, 35 bxs; peanuts, 260 bgs; potatoes, 14,700 bu; sweet potatoes, none; onions, 2643 bu.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today, 1694 pkgs; last year, 858 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour — New wheat spring patents, $6.15@6.75; special short patents, $7@7.25; spring clears in sacks, $5.25@5.75; winter patents, $6@6.50; winter clears, $5.50@5.80; winter straights, $5.65@6.30; Kansas patents in sacks, $5.40@5.90.

Millfeed — Spring bran, $23.50@24; winter bran, $23.75@24.25; middlings, $26.50@29.50; mixed feed, $25.75@29; red dog, $33; linseed meal, $36.75; cotton seed meal, $35@37.

Corn—Yellow, 81½c; No. 3 yellow, 84½c; No. 4 yellow, 82½c; ship No. 3 yellow, 84@84½c; ship No. 4 yellow, 82@82½c; yellow, 81@81½c.

Oats—No. 1 clipped white, 53c; No. 2 clipped white, 51½c; No. 3 clipped white, 50½c; fancy 40 lbs, 51@51½c; fancy 38 lbs, 50½@51c; regular 38 lbs, 50½@51c; regular 36 lbs, 49½@50c.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal—Granulated cornmeal, $4.15; bolted, $4.10; bag meal, $1.54@1.56; cracked corn, $1.56@1.58; rolled oatmeal, $5.35; cut and ground, $5.88.

Hay—No. 1 grade, $26.50@27.50; No. 2 grade, $23.50@25; No. 3 grade, $19@19.50; stock, $16@17.

Straw—Oat, $10@11; rye, $15@15.50.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea, $4@4.10; yellow eyes, $3.50@3.60; red kidney, $5.10@5.20; Scotch green peas, $3@3.10; California small white, $4.10@4.15; Canadian peas, $2.90@3; Lima beans, 5½@5¾c lb.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby, 28@29c; eastern extra, 26@27c; western extras, 25@26c; western prime firsts, 24@24½c; western firsts, 23@23½c; storage firsts, 17@18c.

Butter—Northern creamery extra, 33@33½c; western creamery extra, 32@32½c; western firsts, 29½@30½c.

Fruit—Oranges, California, $2.25@3.25 box; Florida, $1.75@2.75; grapefruit, $1.50@3 box; cranberries, $2@2.75 crt, $6@8.50 bbl; tangerines, $2@3 strap; strawberries, 20@30c box.

Apples—Baldwins, $2@3.50; Northern Spy, $2.50@3.50; Greenings, $2@3; western box apples, $1.50@2.25; bu box, 75c @$1.50.

Potatoes — Maine, $2.45@2.60 bag; sweet, 75@90c bskt.

Onions—Natives, per bu, $1.50@1.60; Connecticut valley, 100-lb bag, $1@2.75; Spanish, per case, $4@4.75.

Sugar — The American, Arbuckle and Revere refineries announce an advance of 15 points on all grades of sugar, quoting granulated and fine as a basis at 6.25c per pound in 100-bbl lots and 6.40c per pound in 20-bbl lots. Wholesale grocers have advanced their prices and are now quoting with granulated and fine as a basis at 6.55c per pound in 100-lb bags and barrels.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today 1263 tubs 100 boxes 75,778 lbs butter, 70 boxes cheese, 3584 cases eggs; 1915, 2880 tubs 170 boxes 168,771 lbs butter, 1301 boxes cheese, 3657 cases eggs.

New York Receipts

Today 7762 packages butter, 956 boxes cheese, 6606 cases eggs; 1915, 3740 packages butter, 1535 boxes cheese, 5955 cases eggs.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 25—Egg market strong; candled 26c, firsts 20½c.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 25—Butter market firm, extras 33c, ex. firsts 31½@32c; firsts 28@31c, packing stock 19½@20c; receipts 6435 pkgs. Egg market firm; firsts 22½c, ordinary firsts 21½c, refrigerator firsts 12½@15c nominal; receipts 4260 cases.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
May	1.19⅛	1.19⅛	1.13¼	1.13½
July	1.15½	1.15⅝	1.10½	1.10¾
Corn—				
May	.77⅝	.77⅛	.76¼	.76½
July	.77¼	.77⅝	.76	.76⅝
Oats—				
May	.45¼	.45½	.44	.44⅛
July	.43⅝	.43½	.41⅝	.41⅜
Pork—				
May	20.82	20.90	20.67	20.75
July	...	20.87	20.67	20.70
Lard—				
May	10.37	10.45	10.32	10.35
July	...	10.62	10.50	10.52

DECEMBER RAILROAD EARNINGS

Thirty-nine roads, with 144,182 miles of line, showed December gains in gross of $40,035,000 over December, 1914, or 26 per cent; net increased $28,322,000, or 77 per cent; net operating income increased $26,767,000, or 75 per cent. These results were achieved with an increase of operating expenses of 11 per cent, and taxes 15 per cent.

EXPORT GASOLINE ADVANCED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Standard Oil Company of New York advanced the export price of gasoline one cent a gallon. The new price basis 1000-case lots is 28.60 cents a gallon.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Am Cot Oil 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼
Am T&T cv 4½s	106½	106½	106½
Anglo-French 5s	94⅛	94	94⅛
Anglo-Fr 5s s 30	94	94	94
Atch adj 4s	88	87	88
Atch gen 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾
B & O 3½s	93	93	93
B & O 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾
B & O cv 4½s	97¼	97⅛	97¼
C & O cv	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝
Chili Cop Co 7s	131⅞	131⅞	131⅞
Erie cv A	72	72	72
Insp Copper cv	183	183	183
Inter-Met 4½s	73⅝	73⅜	73⅜
Mont Power Co 5s	97	97	97
N Y Cent 4½s	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
N Y C 4½s 1963	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
N Y C 4½s 1965	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
N Y Ry 5s	61½	61½	61½
Northern Pac 4s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
Penn gm ctf 4½s	102¼	102¼	102¼
Reading 4s	95⅜	95¼	95⅜
So Pac cv 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼
So Pac cv 5s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
So Ry 5s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
St Paul gm 4½s	103¼	103¼	103¼
St Paul cv 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
Third Av 4s	82	82	82
Third Av adj 5s	83	83	83
U P 1st 4s	97½	97⅜	97½
U RR of SF 4s	43	43	43
U S Steel 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾
Wabash 1st 5s	104⅝	104½	104⅝
West Shore 4s	91½	91½	91½
West Maryland 4s	72¼	72¼	72¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Opening Bid	Opening Asked
Registered 2s	99¾	....
Coupon	99¾	....
Registered 3s	102	....
Coupon	102	....
Registered 4s	110¼	111
Coupon	111	....
Panama Canal 2s 1936	99	....
Panama Canal 2s 1938	99	....
Panama Canal 2s 1961	102½	....
Coupon	102½	....

LOCAL RESERVE BANK'S REPORT

Boston's federal reserve bank makes this report of financial condition at the close of business Friday, Feb. 25:

RESOURCES

Gold and gold certificates—	
In settlement fund	$3,344,000
In bank	13,258,290
5% redemption fund	3,300
	$16,605,590
Legal tender notes, silver certificates, subsidiary coin, etc	133,319
Total reserve	$16,738,909
Bills discounted and bought—	
Commercial paper	183,026
Bank acceptances	8,653,809
U. S. bonds	986,250
City and town notes	3,460,990
Due from other federal reserve banks, net	2,976,629
Federal reserve notes on hand	1,125,480
National bank notes	138,070
All other items	41,596
Total resources	$34,302,762

LIABILITIES

Capital paid in	$5,158,400
Deposits	29,144,246
Cashier's checks	115
Total liabilities	$34,302,762
Gold deposited with federal reserve agent to retire federal reserve notes	$9,592,000

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Curb market heavy: Wayland Oil 7½@7¾, Kathodion 16@17½, Cosden Oil 22½@22⅝, Midvale 65⅛@65⅜, Cuba Cana 50¼@50½, Aetna Explosives 23⅝@23⅞, Submarine Boat 36@37, Cerro de Pasco 30@40, Marconi American 3⅝@3⅞, Barnett Oil 2⅞@3⅛, Howe Sound 5⅝@5⅞, McKinley Darragh 44@47, Victoria Oil 1⅞@2, Standard Motors 8@9, Can Car & Fdry 65@70, do pfd 83@88, Nipissing 6⅜@6⅝, Mojave 5⅜@5½, Maxim 5@5½, Magma 17½@17¾, Booth 39@41, Mother Lode 20@21.

LONDON BOARD HAS WEEK-END ASPECT TODAY

Dealings in Securities on Small Scale — Gilt-Edged Issues Rather Soft — American Shares Hold Up Well

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England — Funds slightly easier; rubber commodity harder; markets otherwise unchanged at close.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON, England — Conditions customary at the end of the week prevailed on the stock exchange today. Dealings in securities were small. Mail and wire service remained disorganized as the result of the blizzard.

A soft tone was noted in the gilt-edged section notwithstanding the fact that the forthcoming budget is expected to show a surplus of £53,000,000 over estimates thus helping the taxation outlook.

More favorable advices from Washington sustained American shares, but business was not active. Canadian Pacifics were easy. South American rails were narrow and mixed. Home railway shares displayed steadiness. Little was done in the foreign group. A reaction occurred in the French loan.

Russians held well on the announcement that the impending international loan of 200,000,000 roubles already had been half covered by banks.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

		Decline
Consols, money	58⅛	..
British 4½s	97	¼
Atchison	103⅛	⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	86⅝	⅝
Canadian Pacific	171	*2¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	61	½
Chicago Great Western	12¼	⅜
Denver & Rio Grande	10½	*1½
St. Paul	93¾	⅜
Erie	36½	⅛
do 1st pref	52	⅛
Illinois Central	102⅝	..
Louisville & Nashville	121¾	¼
Kansas & Texas	5¾	*¾
New York Central	104⅝	¼
Norfolk & Western, ex-div	116½	½
Ontario & Western	28	..
Pennsylvania	57¼	*⅛
Reading	78⅝	¾
Southern Railway	20	¼
Southern Pacific, ex-div	99½	¼
Union Pacific, ex-div	133⅞	¼
United States Steel, ex-div	83⅛	⅜

*Advance.

CLEARING HOUSE

Exchanges and balances for day and week compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in previous year as follows:

	1916	1915
Saturday:		
Exchanges	$32,729,068	$26,409,821
Balances	2,705,220	1,315,023
For week (5 days):		
Exchanges	169,719,234	123,231,306
Balances	15,846,388	6,563,033

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of $25,075.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Following are quotations of the leading stocks today on the Philadelphia exchange: American Railways 30, Cambria Steel 81, Electric Storage Battery 64⅞, General Asphalt com 35, do pfd trc 72½, Lehigh Navigation 77, Lake Superior 11⅜, Philadelphia Company 42, do pfd 44, Philadelphia Electric 27¾, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 19½, Philadelphia Traction 79, Union Traction 43⅞, United Gas Improvement 90.

COMMONWEALTH-EDISON CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commonwealth-Edison Company makes this comparative report for year ended Dec. 31 last:

	1915	Increase
Gross	$20,882,327	$1,822,131
Net	6,519,463	742,411
Surp after charges	*4,629,463	452,411
Dividends	3,667,110	132,458
Balance	962,353	319,953

*Equivalent to 10.1 per cent on $45,838,936 stock, compared with 9.11 per cent in 1914

A TAX EXEMPT PREFERRED STOCK

of a conservatively managed corporation earning the 7% cumulative dividend more than twice. Sells to net nearly

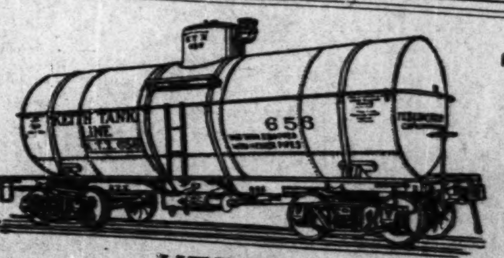
SEVEN PER CENT

HORNBLOWER & WEEKS

Established 1888

60 Congress Street, Boston

New York Chicago Detroit Providence



TANK CARS FOR LEASE

KEITH CAR COMPANY

Peoples Gas Building CHICAGO, ILL.

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

TEXAS COTTON CROP SITUATION IS CLOSE TO TURNING POINT

Developments of Next Thirty Days Expected to Determine Acreage to Be Planted to Staple—Diversification Campaign Being Pressed in Many Quarters

GALVESTON, Tex.—Cotton crop developments in Texas and the South in general within the next 30 days and throughout will have an important bearing upon the price which will be received for the unsold portion of the 1915 staple, and will be an index to the price which may be expected for the 1916 crop. The next 30 days will also be the critical period in the diversification campaign that is now being waged by bankers, merchants and business men generally in Texas, and the efforts put forth by the various individuals, organizations and agencies will very largely determine to what extent the Texas farmers will diversify. The acreage planted to other crops during the next 30 days will determine almost altogether how much land the farmers will plant to cotton.

The situation in Texas is especially critical at this time. Recent weather conditions have destroyed much of the wheat and oats that had been planted and farmers are now looking to other crops to plant on this land. Reports to the secretary of the Texas Grain Dealers Association at Fort Worth show that the wheat crop in north Texas is cut short 55 per cent and the oat crop 72 per cent. These figures are reached after reports from inspectors in every section of the grain belt who have reported the conditions. These inspectors are regarded as accurate both among the grain men and cotton traders.

The critical situation in so far as cotton acreage is concerned arises at this time from the fact that this land that had been planted to wheat and oats must be planted to some other crop at once. The fact is there are only a few crops that the farmers can plant now except cotton, and it will take the utmost urging to persuade them that it is better to plant this land to these crops than it is to plant it to cotton.

Discussing the situation, Clarence Ousley, director of the department of extension of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, who has made a survey of the situation in Texas, visiting every section of the state within the last three weeks, says it is for the merchants, bankers and business men generally to save the cotton situation.

"The next 30 days will tell the tale as to what we are going to get for the remainder of the 1915 crop, which we still have to sell, and also what we are going to get for the 1916 crop," Mr. Ousley said. "It depends altogether on the indications of cotton acreage which will be revealed by the acreage planted to other crops between now and April 1. The more land Texas farmers can be induced to plant to spring grain crops, the less acreage will be left for cotton, and consequently the smaller the acreage in Texas will be.

It may be taken as axiomatic that the Texas farmers are going to plant to cotton all the land they have left at cotton-planting time. They have done this for years and will continue to do so. Cotton is about the last crop planted in Texas and the farmer feels that if he does not plant his land in cotton at that time it will remain idle and a total loss, and he also feels that even a small yield of cotton at a low price is better than an idle field. From one viewpoint he is correct, but from another he is wrong. He should remember that when he increases his cotton acreage he increases his labor; he increases his expense, and at the end he will have no more profit than if he had permitted the field to lie idle, because with the reduced price of cotton and his extra expense he has dissipated whatever extra money he received from a slightly larger crop. With a smaller acreage he would have less work; he would have cultivated his field more thoroughly; he would have produced a better grade of cotton; he would have received a better price, both because of the better grade of cotton produced and because of the smaller supply; he would have less expense, both in producing the crop and in gathering and marketing it, and in the end he would have more money in the bank. It is for the bankers, merchants and business men of Texas to educate the farmers and get them to see this proposition in its proper light, for in the education of the farmers is the only solution to the problem."

Analyzing the market situation, Mr. Ousley said that at the beginning of the season there were about 3,000,000 bales of visible supply of American cotton, with an estimate of 1,800,000 bales on plantations and in the hands of the farmers. We produced about 11,200,000 bales, according to government estimates. The linter output is about 800,000 bales, which gives a total supply of about 16,800,000 bales. Takings of American cotton throughout the world since Sept. 1, 1915, as shown by the report of Secretary Hester of the New Orleans cotton exchange, amount to 8,450,000 bales, as compared with 7,334,000 bales of the similar date last year, and 9,675,000 bales the preceding year. Take from the available cotton in this country, 16,800,000 bales, the takings of 8,450,000 bales, and there is left a total of 8,350,000 bales now in this country. In other words, the world has consumed only little more than one half the cotton raised last year since Sept. 1, or during the last six months. Presuming that the same rate of consumption will continue during the next six months, merely the cotton now in existence before the 1916 crop becomes available would be consumed.

Under normal conditions that state of affairs ought to bring about a much higher price than is now being received for cotton. With the outlook of the actual cotton of the world being consumed by the time or before the 1916 crop becomes available, the mills and spinners should be scrambling to get their supply; but they are not. They feel that there is enough to go around and that if they hold off they will get their cotton for less than they would now have to pay. Spinners also believe that there will be an increased acreage in the South which will make this year's production far in excess of the producduction last year, which was unusually small for the acreage, and that there will be a large surplus which will cause prices to be much lower.

For the first time in 17 years in Texas and throughout the South bankers and merchants have lent money on cotton and have enabled the farmers to market their cotton in such manner that the price is higher in the spring than it was in the fall. Cotton has remained at a fairly stable price throughout the marketing season, and the farmers have been enabled to make a living wage out of their labor.

If during the coming year the farmers should go ahead and greatly increase their acreage, and by this increased acreage cause the bankers and merchants who have purchased large amounts of cotton or have made large loans, taking cotton as security, to have losses by the big drop that must of necessity follow an increased acreage, bankers and merchants might decline to make loans on cotton next year and permit the marketing feature to take care of itself. The farmers would be compelled to dump their entire production on the market at one time and the bottom would drop out, as it were. This is the argument that is being used by the organizations now at work among the farmers in an effort to induce them to plant spring grain crops during the next 30 days and thus leave less land for cotton when cotton planting time comes. With this argument and the agencies at work, it is confidently believed that the cotton acreage will not be materially increased in Texas.

It is pointed out that if the United States were the only country producing cotton, with the present rate of consumption and the apparent amount of cotton in the country, this country could afford to increase annual production by about 2,000,000. But it must be considered that Egypt, India and Russia are large producers of cotton and are increasing acreage and doing everything possible to increase their output. It can be seen that if the production of cotton this year is no greater than last year, there will be a shortage, for the surplus at the present rate of consumption will have been used up by the time the 1916 crop becomes available. But with the increased production in Egypt, India and Russia, it is to be doubted if the demand for American cotton will be as great during the coming year as during the last.

There are other factors in the cotton situation just now, but the new crop overshadows all others. There has been a decline in prices, due largely to increased offerings of spot cotton. The farmers, merchants and bankers who have cotton from last year's crop have begun to market it, and this heavy offering is causing lower prices.

The shipping situation, too, is fraught with far-reaching results. Flood conditions in the lower Mississippi valley are also having great weight, but only as they affect new crop preparations. Large areas have been flooded, and it is well known that the flooded areas cannot be planted to cotton this year, which will reduce the acerage by that amount. If the flooded area increases the acreage will be decreased by that much, all of which is of assistance to the bull interests at this time.

HEAVY BUYING OF IRON AND STEEL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Buying of iron is reaching enormous proportions. One producer believes that total purchases within the next week or two may reach 500,000 tons. Daily Iron Trade wires from Cleveland that likely 300,000 tons of all grades of pig iron have been engaged in the big buying movement which is sweeping the country, and threatens to include all stocks available this year.

Demand for steel shows no abatement and certain independent companies are declining to make furthar commitments, due to the fact that they have sold all the steel they care to sell at current prices. Prices are advancing, not beause producers wish to establish higher levels, but because they are unable to check the upward tendency.

MARINE INSURANCE RATES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Marine war insurance rates are, transatlantic 1 per cent to 1¼ per cent, up ¼ per cent. South American 2½ per cent to 3 per cent, up ½ per cent. The advance is due to reports of further destruction upon the Atlantic by the German raider. Rates from England to South America are 3 per cent.

BELIEVED WOOLEN DIVIDEND ON A REGULAR BASIS

Declaration of American Woolen initial dividend of 1¼ per cent places stock on a $5 annual basis, it is understood, though directors do not label it a quarterly declaration.

Decision to place stock on a dividend basis is based upon the extraordinary earnings which the company is now enjoying. Present profits are the largest in the history of the company, running at an annual rate of close to $8,000,000, which is the equivalent of $25 a share on the common stock.

American woolen directors issued the following statement:

The directors of the American Woolen Company, after mature consideration, have decided to inaugurate dividends on the common stock, believing that current earnings and prospects justify rewarding stockholders for over 16 years of patient waiting.

The company is now incorporated under Massachusetts laws, a change which renders the stock exempt to a considerable majority of stockholders with consequent gain in income to them. Moreover, the saving to the company is equivalent to practically 2 per cent on the common stock.

The present run of business is the best in the company's history. Orders already booked this year exceed $50,000,000 net, which is greater than the average-annual volume of sales of the company. The bulk of this is domestic buying, though the company has in process and pending substantial foreign contracts.

It should be remembered that the American Woolen Company of today is a vastly more comprehensive proposition than when organized. It now has 49 separate units, including the largest carded woolen and worsted mills in the world. By covering all branches of the industry, its earnings are no longer subject to the wide swing of earlier years.

The directors declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on preferred. Both common and preferred dividends are payable April 15. Books close March 15 and reopen March 30.

MONEY SITUATION IN THE SOUTHWEST

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Southwest is not experiencing the usual stiffening in interest rates with the approach of the spring planting season. Instead, banks in farming districts are now reducing their loans here. Oklahoma, which is generally the first state to borrow in Kansas City for spring work, has asked for very little money thus far.

Banks of the Southwest have been increasing their deposits recently, due largely to late movement of 1915 grain harvests. All records for January receipts of wheat were broken here last month, and current arrivals will establish a new high mark for February.

The sales of wheat by farmers would be much heavier if sufficient railroad equipment could be obtained. At a number of Kansas and Nebraska points corn is piled on the ground awaiting cars for shipment. The supply of cars has been short for more than two months, yet Kansas City received 6,626,600 bushels of wheat in January, compared with 3,091,500 in the corresponding month a year ago. Heavy sales and accumulations of farmers' deposits are likely until spring work stops marketing.

Demand for money locally is moderate. Rates on commercial paper are between 4½ per cent and 6 per cent. Grain handlers are liberal borrowers. Packers are obtaining money in the East at 3 per cent. Cattle loans are being discounted in the East largely around 4½ per cent.

ANOTHER ADVANCE IN STEAMSHIP RATES

Ocean steamship rates have taken another jump. Of freights from Boston to Manchester, the charge on grain per bushel has been raised 6 cents—from 44 to 50 cents. On pail lard to Glasgow the rate is now $1.35 per 100 pounds, compared with $1.31 previous week.

On oil cake and flour to Manchester there are advances of 5 cents per 100 pounds, or from 80 cents to 85 cents; on hard lumber, from $1.10 to $1.50, and on soft lumber from $1.20 to $1.40.

On grain from Boston to London there is an advance from 42 cents per bushel, to 50 cents.

INACTIVE SECURITIES

	Bid	Asked
American Brass Co	255.00	259.00
American Glue Co pf	149.00	152.00
Amer Writing Paper Co 5s	69.00	71.00
Arlington Mills	103.00	105.00
Bigelow Carpet Co pf	110.00	111.50
Douglas Shoe Co pf	100.50	102.50
Draper Co	269.00	272.00
Farr Alpaca Co	143.00	145.00
Mountain States Telephone	109.00	110.00
Otis Elevator	63.00	65.00
Plymouth Cordage Co	195.00	198.00
Regal Shoe Co pf	86.00	90.00
Southern New England Tel	146.50	150.00
United States Envelope Co	135.00	140.00
do pf	107.00	109.00
Waltham Watch Co	18.00	19.00
do pf	80.00	82.00

FALL BUYING OF DRY GOODS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Fall orders for dry goods are unusually heavy, as merchants are buying earlier than usual. Record of merchants in market during February shows very large increase over similar month last year. Collections are unusually good, indicating a very satisfactory condition among dry goods retailers, says the John V. Farwell Company.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS STOCK MARKET FACTOR

Diplomatic Negotiations Exert Potent Influence Upon Securities Prices—Money Market—Financial Review of Week

International affairs, particularly with regard to Germany, exerted considerable influence in the American securities markets this week. For some time past the uncertainty of the outcome of the diplomatic negotiations that have been in progress for many months has proved a hindrance to speculative activity and business quieted down in large measure as a result. Prices likewise sagged. Stocks reacted moderately on the disturbed conditions at Washington, due to Germany's announced submarine plan, but came back fairly strong and in view of the precarious situation it is considered that the market has acted well. There are other factors present and in prospect which make for uncertainty and irregularity in price movements, the most important of which is the labor situation. Second to it is the coming presidential election. Economic conditions are always more or less disturbed with every change in the administration and the securities markets always have reflected the approaching contest. Hence the bears become active and are helped along by general liquidation at times. Spurts of bullish activity follow from time to time and taking it as a whole the professional trader who is agile enough to get in and out at the right time often reaps a good harvest in the presidential year. Just at present the professionals seem to be generally bearish. Notwithstanding the sound fundamental conditions throughout the United States and the great abundance of funds for speculative purposes upward movements for some time have had little encouragement and have been of short duration.

There was an easier tone to the market for sterling exchange this week and rates showed a further slight decline, followed by a moderate rally. German and Austrian exchange was heavy. Reichmarks declined to within a fraction of the low figures recorded not so long ago. The selling was based on the serious aspect of the situation between the United States and Germany over the submarine question.

In New York money on call at the stock exchange rules at 1¾ per cent. Neither lenders nor borrowers are particularly interested in time accommodation, and there is no relief from the stagnation which has featured the market for weeks. Rates are quoted unchanged at 2½@2¾ per cent for 60 days, 2¾ per cent for 90 days, 2¾@3 per cent for four months, 3 per cent for five and six months.

The national banks of the United States in their last report to the comptroller of the currency furnish another remarkable evidence of the country's prosperity. The returns are as of the last day of 1915, and as there was a corresponding report on Dec. 31, 1914, an excellent opportunity is afforded for showing the full developments of last year, when the great improvement in business took place. As was the case with previous statements, the figures disclosed a remarkable ascendancy of deposits over loans. Aggregate deposits increased $2,160,000,000, or more than double the $1,010,000,000 increase in loans. This indicates that the capital savings of the people were far ahead of the credit expansion. That this process was still under way during the last two months of the year is shown by the increase of $223,800,000 in deposits compared with an increase of $123,800,000 in loans during that period.

The national banks decreased their holdings of United States bonds during the year by $20,400,000. These have passed to a large extent into the hands of the federal reserve banks, which at the end of the year held $16,000,000 of them, since increased to $26,000,000. On the other hand, during the year the national banks increased their holdings of other bonds $104,000,000, of which $31,000,000 was gained since Nov. 10.

Cash holdings throw an interesting sidelight on what is taking place in other directions. Since Nov. 10 the national banks decreased their specie holdings $42,000,000, and as their legal tender notes increased $3,000,000, there was a net cash decrease of $39,000,000, which is remarkable in view of the heavy importations of gold. However, since Dec. 31, 1914, they increased cash $145,000,000. But even this $145,000,000 cash increase during the year falls far short of what might have been expected in view of the fact that the United States imported more than $400,000,000 net of gold last year. The remarkable operations of the federal reserve banks account for the difference. The federal reserve banks held at the end of 1915 $345,000,000 in gold as compared with $229,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1914, a difference of $116,000,000. Then, the federal reserve agents had in their possession, in reduction of liability on outstanding federal reserve notes, $217,000,000 at the end of last year, compared with only $12,000,000 the year before, or an increase of $205,000,000. With the increase in the federal reserve bank's gold the system held $321,000,000 more gold at the end of 1915 than at the end of 1914. The national banks and the federal reserve system, therefore, show an increase of $466,000,000 in gold. Thus it would appear that more gold has gone into the national banks and the federal reserve system than was actually imported. The surplus has been brought in along with the increased deposits and with the natural production of the metal.

For the fiscal year to date the treasury of the United States shows a deficit of $53,500,000. This compares with excess of total disbursements over total receipts for the corresponding period last fiscal year of $94,300,000. Although customs receipts are about $9,000,000 smaller than last year, the improvement is partly due to about $33,000,000 larger internal revenue collections and $7,600,000 larger collections under income tax. Disbursements were some $14,000,000 smaller, for which smaller expenses on account of the Panama canal are in part responsible. The condition of the treasury, therefore, at the present time makes it probable that the government will round out the fiscal year in rather better shape than on June 30, 1915, when there was a deficit of $84,000,000, notwithstanding the corporation and income tax returns toward the close of the year. The total receipts from personal and corporation income tax last year amounted to $80,000,000. This was an increase of about $9,000,000 as compared with 1914. The treasury department is now instituting a revised and more comprehensive method for collecting these taxes which will bring in about $95,000,000 this year, an increase of $15,000,000 over 1915.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Aside from the foreign question, we see little change in the situation. The annual reports for 1915 are beginning to come out; these show wide variations, but for the most part quite satisfactory earnings. It really becomes altogether a question of the permanence of the present rate of earnings. If these continue another two years, practically all stocks on the market would be very cheap, but of course there is no assurance of this, and unless present earnings are to continue well beyond the end of this year, most shares would seem to have pretty well discounted the present situation. Then, it is to be remembered that a great many new companies have been capitalized and their shares offered to the public on the basis of the present extraordinary earnings. We doubt if the actual cash value behind most of these new corporations is 50 per cent of their selling value. In the aggregate, these new enterprises represent a good many millions. This makes for a condition of saturation.

A. E. Masten & Co., Pittsburgh: No one can foretell the date of the next reaction, nor the manner of its coming. Its initial movement will likely be different from that of its predecessors, but its consequences will be the same. It is altogether possible—indeed, quite probable—that the next great change will not be attended by familiar panic conditions, but that it will be like the stock market during the past five or six weeks, slow, unresponsive to the obvious, and disappointing from the viewpoint of the chronic optimist. In any event, it may be recalled that in the past, when there appeared to be no top to prices and no limit to the volume of business, the demand was satisfied from some source, and the public had a long and weary wait in carrying its load.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: We should say that it is good judgment on the part of those interested in security value, to maintain a position whereby they will be able to take advantage of any sharp break in values, for we believe that any such decline would be only temporary, and that the bull market, which apparently culminated last November, will be resumed more vigorously than ever.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: The financial situation is indeed perplexing, holding as it does so many alternatives dependent on the course of economic and international developments in the near future. As these gradually come to fruition it will be possible to take a bolder position toward the relation of values to prices, but at the moment the financial wind is veering so uncertainly that caution seems imperative.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Spain will issue $20,000,000 in 3 per cent bonds on March 1.

Massachusetts ranks sixth in list of 31 states supporting auto truck manufacturing with a total of 13 factories. Michigan has 41, New York 37, Ohio 31, Pennsylvania 25 and Illinois 20 auto truck factories.

Daily Iron Trade says English makers of ferromanganese will sell 5000 tons to American buyers for last half-year delivery at $150 a ton seaboard. Advices from Philadelphia say that cargo of approximately 3000 tons of ferro-manganese arrived at Baltimore from England.

It was rumored in New York Friday that arrangements for a Russian loan to be floated in the United States will be concluded in about two weeks, or as soon as necessary legislation has been accomplished by the Duma in Petrograd. Amount mentioned is $50,000,000. Proceeds will be used to pay for war supplies purchased in America.

Cable advices from London declare J. P. Morgan has completed preliminary arrangements with French government for new loan. He is expected to proceed to Paris shortly to conclude negotiations. J. P. Morgan & Co. are expected to head a syndicate in underwriting loan, which may have as collateral bonds of American corporations, South American corporations and French government securities.

DOMESTIC TRADE SEEKS TO AVOID OVER-INFLATION

Practically the only unfavorable feature of the domestic business situation in the United States is the possibility of over expansion. Trade as well as industry still moves at a brisk pace, prices continue to advance, deliveries of raw and finished materials are complained of as slow, railway traffic is congested, supplies of money are plethoric, collections are good and buyers of some lines, fearing insufficient supplies or still higher prices, have put out orders for fall delivery, says Bradstreet's weekly review, which continues:

There is, however, a disposition in parts of the country to proceed with caution, to ask if prices are not soaring too rapidly and to question the ability of purveyors to obtain normal profits on final selling prices. But this recurring note of doubtfulness must be considered in conjunction with the fact that consumption continues at an insatiable rate, that incomes from profit-sharing investments keep on rising, that wages as well as employment are good, and that the consuming power of the public has been greatly increased.

Bradstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of $3,956,241,000, a loss of 10 per cent from last week, but a gain of 57.4 per cent and 44.9 per cent, respectively, over the like week one and two years ago. Outside of New York the total is $1,545,539,000, a decrease of 11.6 per cent from last week, but a gain of 31.9 per cent over last year and 26.2 per cent over 1914.

LIQUIDATION IN COTTON MARKET RATHER HEAVY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The cotton market has made new low prices for the movement during the past week under continued heavy liquidation. So far this liquidation appears to have been pretty much confined to the contract markets and to sales of hedged cotton in the South. Local traders have been apprehensive of general weakness among the southern holders, and southern selling orders here have been partly responsible for the unsettled ruling of the market.

There was an idea before the holiday that prices might rally rather sharply once March notices were out of the way. While very few notices were issued on Thursday, demand failed to broaden, and prices reached the lowest level of the week during Friday's trading under a renewal of heavy selling, which seemed to come largely from western and southern sources.

May contracts sold as low as 11.26, or more than $8 per bale, under the high level of last month, and fully $12 per bale under the high records of the season. Even at this level, there was little or no indication of aggressive support. Prices showed rallies of 7 or 8 points from the lowest at the close Friday night on covering of shorts and scattered buying for a reaction.

Anxiety over the international situation has undoubtedly contributed to the apprehensiveness of old long lines.

NATIONAL BISCUIT CO. ANNUAL REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—National Biscuit Company reports for year ended Jan. 31, 1916:

	1916	Increase
Net profits†	$4,129,791	*$390,611
Divs	3,782,835	....
Surplus	346,956	*390,611
Prev surplus	14,425,839	737,567
Total surplus	14,772,796	346,957

*Decrease. †After allowing for 7 per cent preferred dividends the balance $2,303,476 is equal to 8.18 per cent on common stock.

SHORT TERM NOTES

	Bid	Ask	Yield
Am T & T s 4½s, Feb 1, '18	100½	100⅝	4.05
Am Thread 1st 4s, Jan 1, '19	98¾	98¾	4.45
Anaconda 5s, Mar 1, '17	101⅛	101¼	3.25
*Balt & O 4½s, Jun 1, '17	100¾	..	..
† do 4½s, June 1, '18	101¼	..	..
Brook R T 5s, July 1, '18	100⅞	101⅛	4.50
Ches & Ohio 5s, Jun 1, '19	99⅝	100⅛	4.90
Chic & W I 5s, Sep 1, '17	100¼	100⅜	4.40
Domin of Can 5s, Aug 1, '16	100⅝	101⅛	2.40
do 5s, Aug 1, '17	101½	101⅞	3.75
Erie 5½s, April 1, '17	101½	101⅞	3.75
Gen Rubber 5s, Dec 1, '18	100⅞	101½	4.40
Hocking Val 5s, Nov 1, '17	101½	101⅝	3.90
Int Harvest 5s, Feb 15, '18	101⅜	102¼	3.80
Laclede Gas 5s, Feb 1, '19	100	101	4.70
Maine Cent 5s, May 1, '19	101⅜	..	..
Mass El 5s, April 1, '18	96	97	6.55
‡Morgan & Wr, Dec 1, '18	100¼	100½	4.75
Minn Gen El 6s, Jun 1, '17	101⅛	101½	4.85
Nipe Bay 6s, Jun 1, '17	101⅛	101½	4.85
N E Nav 6s, May 1, '17	99⅜	100¼	5.90
N Y, N H 5s, May 1, '16	100¼	100½	2.25
N Y City 6s, Sep 1, '16	101⅝	102	2.00
do 6s, Sept 1, '17	103⅝	104½	3.15
aPenn Co 4½s, Jun 15, '21	101⅜	101⅞	4.15
Schwarzschild 6s, Jun 1, '16	100¼	100⅝	3.75
So Ry 5s, aMr 2, '17	100⅞	101⅜	3.60
Sulzberger 6s, Jun 1, '16	100¼	100⅝	3.75
cUn Fruit 6s, May 1, '17	101½	..	..
do 5s, May 1, '18	101	101½	4.30
eUtah Co 6s, April 1, '17	101½	..	..
dU S Smelt Jun 1, '18	101½	..	..
do 6s, Feb 1, '26	104⅛	104½	5.40
Westinghouse 5s, Oct 1, '17	101¼	..	..
Wis R A 5s wi Mar 1, '18	99⅝	100	5.00

*Called for payment June 1, 1916, at 101½. †Called for payment June 1, 1916, at 101. ‡Guaranteed principal and interest by U S Rubber Co. aGuaranteed principal and interest by Pennsylvania R. R. bCalled for payment May 1, 1916, at 101. cCalled for payment April 1, 1916, at 101. dCalled for payment June 1, 1916, at 101.

MAYFLOWER MINING COMPANY

The annual report of the Mayflower Mining Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1915, show balance of assets $52,900, compared with $55,115 on Dec. 31, 1914. Receipts were $70,262 and expenditures $17,271.

CANADIAN TRADE IN TEN MONTHS HAS GOOD GAIN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canadian trade in the 10 months ended with January, exclusive of bullion exports and imports, aggregated $989,350,220, compared with $714,465,714 in the corresponding period of last year.

Merchandise entered for consumption totalled $394,093,988, and exports were $595,265,232, an increase from $335,418,637. The principal increase is in manufactured exports, which rose $66,952,072 in 10 months of last year to $172,414,552 this year, and agricultural exports increased from $149,000,000 to $234,000,000.

In January Canadian exports increased from $30,000,000 to $85,000,000, compared with a year ago, and exports of manufactures in the month increased by $40,000,000, agricultural products by $7,000,000 and animals and animal products by $5,000,000.

Imports in January likewise show an increase. They totalled $50,000,000, compared with $30,000,000 a year ago.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New refinery of the Mexican Petroleum Company at New Orleans will be opened on March 1 next, according to present plans. Refinery has daily capacity of 6000 barrels crude oil and storage facilities for 440,000 barrels.

Church Building

Should contemplate an efficient method of cleaning and keeping clean the church edifice.

We have many letters from churches and public buildings testifying to the merits of our TUEC System of Stationary Vacuum Cleaning. It does not cost much to install. There is no intricate mechanism to get out of order. It is as simple as A B C, but it is the very last word in vacuum cleaning.

Write us for our large TUEC Catalogue, which tells the whole story of Stationary Vacuum Cleaning.

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FOOTBALL RULES COMMITTEE HAS SECOND SESSION

Chief Result of First Session Friday Evening Is That the Fundamentals of the Game Shall Not Be Changed

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The second session of the football rules committee takes place today at the Hotel Biltmore, and it is certain that so far as the rules of the game are concerned there will be no fundamental changes. This was assured by an announcement made by Chairman E. K. Hall late Friday evening following the holding of the first session. At this session there was several hours' discussion and the only thing the committee decided upon was that the rules should remain practically the same during 1916 as during 1915.

Today the committee will endeavor to clarify certain sections of the code and some of the rules may be rewritten. This will be done by Walter Camp of Yale, secretary, and P. H. Davis of Princeton.

The committee spent most of its time in taking up, one by one, numerous proposals for changes made by officials and coaches. Several of those were so radical that they were promptly laid aside. P. D. Houghton, Harvard coach, was not present, and his alternate was F. W. Moore, graduate athletic manager at Cambridge.

Among other things the committee will consider today a proposition made by Coach Haughton that a forward pass caught by an opposing player behind the line of scrimmage should go to the side capturing the ball. As it is the opinion of the majority of the members that the forward pass works well as it is, it is not likely that this change will be made.

Chairman Hall stated that the question of passing a rule making it compulsory for the players to be numbered had not yet been taken up, but will be discussed at today's session. The committee will also consider the proposal to do away with the goal after a touchdown.

COLLEGE TITLE AT HOCKEY IN BALANCE TODAY

LINE-UP FOR TODAY'S GAME

HARVARD		YALE
Rice, l.w.	r.w.	Bierworth
Baker, l.c.	c.	Dickey
Percy, r.c.	r.	Burgess
Thacher, r.w.	l.w.	Gould
Doty, c.p.	c.p.	Washburn
Morgan, p.	p.	Murray
Wylde, g.	g.	York

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Harvard varsity hockey team meets the Yale varsity in the Arena here this evening in the second of their championship matches and should the Crimson win it will give Harvard the college championship of the United States for 1916. Should Yale win a third and deciding game will be played here a week from today.

When the two teams met at Boston in their first game Feb. 12 Harvard won by a score of 2 to 0. The Crimson team failed to show up in its best form but its defense was so strong that the Elis were unable to get a single score. Since that game Harvard has been practicing hard and has shown great improvement in its attack. It has defeated the St. Nicholas Skating Club, champions of the Amateur Hockey League, and has won from the Boston A. A. by the score of 10 to 2 in a practice game in which Skilton was the only B. A. A. regular not in the Unicorn line-up.

Yale has won the series with Princeton two games to one. Both of the Elis victories were secured after the defeat by Harvard and after Princeton had won the first game of the series, so that Yale hopes to secure a victory over Harvard this evening, despite the fact that the Crimson is an overwhelming favorite to win.

ALBEMARLE ELECTS AVERY PRESIDENT

Nearly 100 members of the Albemarle Golf Club met at the Hotel Lenox Friday night and elected C. F. Avery president. It was voted not to increase the membership list, but the male associate members hereafter will have to pay $15 dues instead of $10. The club's active membership is 160. Other officers elected were: C. E. Stearns, secretary; H. J. Nichols, treasurer, and C. F. Avery, F. J. Fessenden, G. E. Cole, H. B. Sly, H. S. Bloomfield, C. J. Fogg, H. O. Hunt, E. J. Nealis, E. Stearns and L. B. Luce, directors.

WORLD'S RECORD BROKEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill. — Michael McDermott established a new world's record for the 50-yard breast stroke swim in an open meet held in the pool of the Illinois A. C. Friday of 31 4-5s. This is 1-5s. better than the former record, which was also held by McDermott.

VICTORIAS PLAY HERE MARCH 11

Manager Fred Hoey of the Arena Hockey Club has announced a game between the Arena seven and the Victorias of Montreal, to be played at the Arena March 11.

CRESCENT A. C. AGAIN SURPRISE IN THE AMATEUR

Defeats St. Nicholas Skating Club in Championship Hockey Game

AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE

Club	Won	Lost	P C
St. Nicholas S. C.	5	1	.833
Boston A. A.	4	2	.666
Harvard Club of Boston	4	3	.571
Crescent Athletic Club	3	4	.428
Hockey Club of N. Y.	0	6	.000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Followers of Amateur Hockey League championship games are today discussing with much interest the game which was played between the St. Nicholas Skating Club, champions of 1915, and the Crescent Athletic Club at the St. Nicholas rink Friday evening, and which was won by the wearers of the New Moon by 2 goals to 1. This was the biggest surprise of the championship series to date, and was the first time that the St. Nicholas organization had been defeated in a championship game this winter.

The St. Nicholas team was outplayed, a new line-up of the Crescents displaying superior team work and speed. The soft surface and sharp runners slowed up H. A. H. Baker's speed somewhat, but it was the fine defensive playing of the Crescents in smashing up the St. Nicholas' combination play which spoiled their chances.

Klemmer was out of the Crescent lineup. Heffernan was at center and Conway on one of the wings. White was in Heffernan's place at point. The Crescent team was a faster combination with Heffernan on the forward line. He was in the center of nearly every play and made a number of brilliant individual plays.

CRESCENT		ST. NICHOLAS
Smart	g.	Carnochan
White, p.	p.	Trimble
Browne, c.p.	c.p.	Willetts
McCarthy, ro.	ro.	Baker
Heffernan, c.	c.	Ellis
Conway, l.w.	l.w.	Cox
Smith, r.w.	r.w.	Fox

Goals—First half, first goal for Crescents by Heffernan in 8:35; second goal for Crescents by Conway in 14:00, second half, third goal for St. Nicholas by Baker in 14:43. Penalties—Cox, 2m. for tripping. Referee—Ernest Garon. Assistant referee—Stewart Paton. Time of half—20m.

ELGIN TO APPLY FOR AUTO RACES

ELGIN, Ill.—The Elgin Road Racing Association is to apply to the Motor Cup Holding Association of New York for the Vanderbilt cup and grand prize races sanctions. It is understood the Santa Monica, Cal., Chamber of Commerce is also a bidder for the events.

Prizes for each of the four events—the Vanderbilt cup, the grand prize, the Chicago Automobile Club trophy and the Elgin national—will be $3000 for first place, $1500 for second, $1000 for third and $500 for fourth, it was decided. The distance of each race and the piston displacement limits were referred to the contest board of the C. A. C.

The plans of the Elgin directors include a schedule for the four events, beginning Aug. 12 and ending Aug. 19.

FEDERAL OWNERS MEETING TODAY

CHICAGO, Ill.—Federal league magnates assembled here today to close up the affairs of that league. C. H. Weeghman and Phil Ball, who have acquired regular ball clubs in organized baseball, were on hand to trade players. Others who were due to arrive sometime today were J. A. Gilmore and H. F. Sinclair. The meeting of the magnates was called to wind up its affairs.

Another big league player was released to the minors today when Manager Tinker of the Chicago Cubs announced that Pitcher Brennan had been sent to the St. Paul American Association club. Brennan was said to have a contract for $8000, which the Cubs will share with the minor league club.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Out of a squad of 83 candidates who reported for first practice on the University of Michigan baseball squad, only two were candidates for shortstop.

Wesleyan is going to continue having a graduate for head football coach, as Kenan will succeed Eustis next fall. Both these men were former Wesleyan captains.

Pitcher Plank is one of the Federal league players who is holding out for more money than the American league club wants to pay him. He is now helping his brother coach the Gettysburg College candidates.

Secretary E. L. Riley of the Boston Americans stated this noon that he knew nothing about Tris Speaker having signed a contract for 1916 except what he read in this morning's paper. He stated that no contract has been received at the Boston office from the centerfielder up to this time.

A match between the champions of the eastern and western intercollegiate swimming meets would certainly produce some splendid competition this year and more than one new record. With such men as Vincent Johnson and Richard Simonson, Northwestern; J. C. Redmon and C. B. Pavlicek, Chicago, representing the West and H. E. Vollmer, Columbia, representing the East, some of the events would be well worth seeing.

TUFTS BATTERY CANDIDATES ARE SHOWING UP WELL

Walter Whittaker and Ray Krepps, Two Veteran Pitchers Who Should Make Good

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MEDFORD, Mass.—Battery candidates at Tufts College have now been working out daily in the cage in Goddard gymnasium for nearly two weeks. The squad is the largest that Coach Slattery has had report in several years and he has finally been obliged to divide the men into four groups in order to give the pitchers plenty of room to work in. The battery men were called out a couple of weeks earlier than usual this year because of the extra heavy schedule that the team will carry this season, nine games being added to that of last year.

In spite of the fact that Coach Slattery has the three veteran pitchers that carried the team through a championship season last year with him again this season, and also the two catchers, a large number of new men have reported and it looks as if some of these men were going to make the regulars hustle for their positions, especially in the case of the pitchers.

Walter Whittaker, who did most of the right-handed work for the team last year, is back with the squad and will probably do the greater share of the pitching again this season. The other two veterans, Fritz O'Mara and Ray Krepps are both left-handed pitchers and both bat left handed. Krepps looks to be in championship form for a successful season. It is rather doubtful whether or not O'Mara will do a great deal of the pitching this year. He is one of the heaviest batters on the team and the chances are that Coach Slattery will use him in the outfield because his ability to hit is of the most value to the team.

Of the new men the most promising up to date is William Clancy, who was the star pitcher on the strong Cushing academy team last season. He is a right-handed pitcher and has a lot of speed mixed with a good assortment of curves and if there is any man on the squad that is going to make Whittaker work for his position this season it is Clancy. Haworth, who comes from Mechanic Arts high school is another likely looking candidate. He has lots of speed and after he has been taught some real baseball by Coach Slattery he ought to make a strong bid for a position on the team.

For Catcher Caroll is most promising and anyone who saw him working behind the bat last year will not question the fact that there are few men in college circles today who are his equal. In substitutes Coach Slattery has plenty of men to fall back upon, any one of whom ranks with the average college catcher. Leo Porter has improved a lot since last season and from the way he plays now he is going to keep Caroll working every minute for his position. Swenson, the star of the second team last year, is back with the squad and will bear a lot of watching.

NEWTON LEADING HOCKEY LEAGUE

INTERSCHOLASTIC HOCKEY LEAGUE

School	Won	Lost	P C
Newton high	5	0	1.000
Arlington high	4	1	.800
Melrose high	3	1	.750
Medford high	3	3	.500
Rindge Technical	1	3	.200
Somerville high	0	4	.000
Cambridge Latin	0	4	.000

Newton high school hockey players are today leading the Interscholastic Hockey League standing as a result of the game between Newton high and Arlington high at the Boston Arena Friday night, which Newton won by the score of 1 to 0, breaking the tie for first place between the two teams. The game was close, no score being made in the first half. The Somerville high vs. Cambridge high and Latin game was also good, and ended in a tie with one goal for each team, so that tie between the two teams remains unbroken. The summary:

NEWTON		ARLINGTON
Hughes, l.w.	r.w.	Peabody
Buntin, c.	c.	Jost, McCarthy
Burklhardt, ro.	ro.	Reycroft
Caton, r.w.	l.w.	Robinson
Fiske, c.p.	c.p.	Morton
Stubbs, p.	p.	Kennedy
Le Croix, g.	g.	Barry

Score, Newton 1, Arlington 0. Goal, Buntin. Referees, Tingsley and Synnott. Time, 20m. periods.

CAMBRIDGE		SOMERVILLE
Rowe, l.w.	r.w.	Wilson
Blackman, c.	c.	Cordingly
Mills, ro.	ro.	Burtnett
Sands, Lahiff, r.w.	l.w.	Donahugh
Worcester, c.p.	c.p.	Harding
Bolger, p.	p.	Perry
Fitzgerald, g.	g.	Gilman

Score, Cambridge 1, Somerville 1. Goals, Bolger, Wilson. Referees, Tingsley and Synnott. Time, 20m. periods.

YALE FIVE AT PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A game which is to play a prominent part in deciding the basketball championship of the intercollegiate league takes place here this evening when the Yale five meets the University of Pennsylvania. Yale defeated Pennsylvania by the narrow margin of 18 to 17 when they met Jan. 18.

IRWIN NOW BUSINESS MANAGER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Arthur Irwin, formerly scout for the New York Americans, has been appointed business manager of the Toronto club of the International league. Manager Becker, an infielder owned by the New York Nationals, has been sold to the Toronto club.

SCHOOLBOYS MEET TODAY AND ELECT OFFICERS

S. A. Duncan of Exeter Academy Is Elected President for the Current Year

INDOOR INTERSCHOLASTIC RECORDS

40-yard dash—4⅘s.

H. C. Kensington, English high.....1897
A. F. Duffey, Worcester Academy.....1898
F. B. Schoeuber, Hopkinson.....1901
R. J. Leonard, Newton high.....1902
N. M. Van Amringe, Mechanic Arts.....1902
C. R. Leonard, Newton high.....1903
C. R. Leonard, Newton high.....1904
J. W. Mayhew, Worcester Academy.....1905
C. M. French, Worcester Academy.....1905
D. R. Watson, Roxbury Latin.....1905
E. A. Hodgkinson, B. C. high.....1906
Fred Burns, Phillips Exeter.....1910
Fred Burns, Phillips Exeter.....1911
C. M. Jones, Phillips Exeter.....1914

300-yard dash—33⅘s.

Fred Burns, Phillips Exeter.....1911

600-yard run—1m. 18⅘s.

Herbert Jaques, Jr., Volkmann.....1907

1000-yard run—2m. 24⅘s.

J. M. Burke, Worcester Academy.....1910

1-mile run—4m. 35⅘s.

J. D. Hutchinson, Milton Academy.....1915

45-yard hurdles—6⅘s.

J. R. Kilpatrick, Phillips Andover.....1907

Running high jump—6ft. 1¼in.

J. O. Johnstone, Worcester Academy.....1912

16-pound shot—45ft. 9½in.

Harry LeMoyne, Stone.....1903

Relay race—3m. 11s.

Volkmann school.....1907

The Interscholastic Athletic Association of New England held its annual meeting at the Boston Athletic Association clubhouse this morning, at which time officers for the coming year were elected and such other business as came up for consideration was acted upon.

There was a small attendance of delegates at the meeting which was presided over by Fred Martin, Phillips Exeter academy, the retiring president. The reading of the reports of W. T. Dunn, Swampscott high school, treasurer and secretary, showed that the association is on a firm financial basis.

One school applied for membership in the association, but its application was rejected. It was voted to use the 12-pound shot in the Harvard and Dartmouth outdoor interscholastic meets this year. It was also proposed that the 12-pound shot be used in the indoor meets; but this met with opposition and was not passed.

Assistant Manager Clarke of the Harvard varsity track team was present and extended an official invitation to the schools to send teams to the Harvard interscholastic outdoor meet which is to be held in the Harvard Stadium May 20. H. L. Hillman, coach of the Dartmouth College athletes, was also present and invited the schools to send representatives to the Dartmouth interscholastic outdoor meet which is to be held at some date to be decided later.

Westmore Willcox, Jr., '17 of Harvard was elected to replace Capt. W. J. Bingham '16 of the Harvard varsity track team, as a member of the graduate board of the association for a period of three years.

Officers for the current year were elected as follows: S. A. Duncan, Phillips Exeter academy, president; W. M. Chamberlain, Worcester academy, vice-president; W. T. Dunn, Swampscott high school, secretary and treasurer. Undergraduate board: D. Bowler, Worcester academy; F. T. Plimpton, Phillips Exeter academy; Charles Shattuck, Lynn English high school.

The schools represented at the meeting were Noble & Greenough, Phillips Exeter academy, Lynn English high school Newton high school, Worcester academy, Swampscott high school and Volkmann school.

ENGLISH H. S. MAY HAVE WRESTLING

Head Master W. B. Snow of English high school called a meeting of the students Friday afternoon to discuss the subject of a wrestling team to represent the school this spring. There have been a number of requests made for a movement in this direction, and about 50 prospective candidates were present. While nothing definite was accomplished, it is very likely that a wrestling team will be organized.

Mr. Snow is very much in favor of the idea, and has proceeded to do all he can to carry the idea through. He believes wrestling to be one of the best forms of indoor sport and one of the best exercises, and he is very enthusiastic over the idea. Just who will coach the boys is not yet certain; but it is most likely that D. J. Flaherty, athletic director of the school, will be in charge of the new team.

WEST POINT CLOSES WITH CORNELL

WEST POINT, N. Y.—The West Point academy basketball team closes its season of 1916 this evening, when it meets the Cornell varsity five. The plebes will play Riverview academy in the last of their games.

FLORIDA TENNIS STARTS

PALM BEACH, Fla.—The annual Florida state lawn tennis championship tournament for 1916 is scheduled to start here today and it is expected that a number of prominent players will compete for the title.

ELLIS WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Charles Ellis of Pittsburgh won the three-cushion billiard championship of the world here Friday night by defeating Alfredo De Oro, the title holder, 150 to 129.

CORNELL AGAIN BETTERS PLACE AT BASKETBALL

Red and White Five Now Only Half a Game Behind Second Place and One Game Behind the Leader in Intercollegiates

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL

College	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pennsylvania	6	2	.750
Princeton	5	2	.714
Cornell	4	2	.666
Yale	4	3	.571
Dartmouth	2	6	.250
Columbia	1	7	.125

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cornell varsity basketball team is today only half a game behind second place and one full game behind the leaders in the championship standing of the Intercollegiate Basketball League and with four games yet to be played, the Ithacans are considered to be very much in the running for championship honors as well as Princeton and Pennsylvania.

Cornell moved up to within half a game of second place Friday evening when the Red and White defeated the Columbia varsity at the Morningside Heights gymnasium by a score of 36 points to 15. Cornell easily defeated Columbia and it was the worst defeat that a Blue and White team had ever received on its home court.

Shelton, for Cornell, was individual star, shooting six goals from the field, an unusual accomplishment for a guard. Brown and Sutterby also aided Cornell materially in running up her winning total, making 16 points between them.

Wilber, playing at right guard for Columbia, played his best game of the year. The football star shot three goals from the field, two of them of the brilliant variety. It was the first time this season that he had so distinguished himself, but his efforts were not sufficient to stem the Red and White tide. Wilber did not enter the game until the second half.

Cornell's passing and goal shooting were far superior to Columbia's, and the Blue and White forwards were continually tricked by their opponents' fast play. Columbia lacked the services of Captain Dwyer. The summary:

CORNELL		COLUMBIA
Luden, l.f.	l.f.	Kornsand
Brown, r.f.	r.f.	Leonard
Sutterby, c.	c.	Burghard
Shelton, l.g.	l.g.	Wegener
Austin, r.g.	r.g.	Littauer

Cornell—Goals from floor—Shelton 6, Sutterby 3, Brown 2, Ortner 2, Austin, Luden; goals from fouls, Brown, 5 out of 11 chances; Sutterby. Columbia—Goals from floor, Wilber 3, Burghard, Leonard. Goals from fouls, Leonard, 5 out of 9 chances. Substitutions—Cornell, Ortner for Luden, Fuller for Sutterby, Roth for Shelton, Greenwald for Austin; Columbia, Wilber for Littauer, Roberts for Kornsand, Healey for Burghard. Referee, Dr. Edwin Fauver, Princeton. Umpire, Carl Reed, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College. Time of halves 20m.

TWO EVENTS AT CHAMPIONSHIP JUNIOR MEETING

CINCINNATI, O.—D. J. Jones of the Illinois A. C. won the 100-yd. junior swimming championship and J. Hardinghaus of the Cincinnati Gymnasium and A. C. the junior fancy diving event of the Central Amateur Athletic Union here Friday night. Jones time in the 100 yd. swim was 58 4-5s, which breaks the Ohio state record of 59 3-5s. The summary:

Fancy diving championship—Won by J. Hardinghaus, Cincinnati G. and A. C., 372 points; Ralph Hasseagh, Chicago A. A., second, 364 points; Harry Burton, Chicago A. A., third, 323 points.

100-yard junior championship—Won by D. L. Jones, Illinois A. C., time, 58⅘s.; A. Siegel, Illinois A. C., second, time, 1m.; J. Kassel, Cincinnati Gymnasium and Athletic Club, third, time, 1m. ⅘s.

TECH WRESTLERS DEFEAT BROWN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Brown University wrestling team lost, 14 to 8, to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology aggregation here Friday night.

The welterweight bout between Taber of Brown and Morse of M. I. T. went six minutes overtime to decide a winner, Taber taking the decision. Wirt, Ross, McFarland and Giles were the winners for the visitors, while Ward, Armstrong and Taber were the victors for Brown.

COLGATE WINS FROM N. Y. U.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Colgate College basketball team scored a victory over New York University Friday night by a score of 35 to 23. The visitors led from the start, and at the end of the first period had made the score 18 to 7 in their favor. Colgate played a fast game, with accurate passing and excellent goal shooting.

PENN. MEETS COLUMBIA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The University of Pennsylvania varsity swimming team meets Columbia in the Morningside Heights pool today in the second of their championship meets and the home team is a favorite to win at swimming, as the Blue and White won the first time they met at Philadelphia Jan. 15, 33 points to 20.

SWIMMERS AT DETROIT A. C.

DETROIT, Mich.—Three Central A. A. U. championship aquatic events are scheduled to take place in the pool of the Detroit Athletic Club here this evening. They are the senior 100 and 220-yard swims and the fancy diving contest.

YALE MOVES TO FIRST PLACE IN AQUATIC SERIES

Elis Give Princeton First Defeat Orange and Black Has Met With This Winter by 31 to 22

INTERCOLLEGIATE SWIMMING

College	Won	Lost	P C
Yale	4	1	.800
Princeton	3	1	.750
Columbia	2	1	.666
Pennsylvania	3	2	.600
C. C. of New York	0	7	.000

INTERCOLLEGIATE WATER POLO

College	Won	Lost	P C
Princeton	4	0	1.000
Yale	4	1	.800
Pennsylvania	3	2	.600
Columbia	1	2	.333
C. C. of New York	0	7	.000

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale varsity swimming team is today receiving the congratulations of the Yale undergraduates following their victory over Princeton here Friday by a score of 31 points to 22. This was not only the first time that the Orange and Black had been defeated in a championship meet this winter, but it also enabled Yale to move up into first place in the championship standing.

The meet Friday was a very interesting one, and Yale owes her victory to the fact that she had better second and third string men than the Orange and Black. Princeton captured four of the six first places on the program. The Yale relay team won that event and the individual winner for the Elis was Ferguson in the 220-yard swim.

Princeton retained first place in the water polo championship standing by winning that game 6 to 1. The summary:

000ft. relay—Won by Yale (Ferguson, Thomas, Howe and Schalet). Time, 1m. 45s.

Fancy diving—Won by Friesell, Princeton; second, Benjamin, Yale; third, Scobey, Yale.

50-yd. swim—Won by Burchenal, Princeton; second, Captain Schalet, Yale; third, Thomas, Yale. Time, 26⅘s.

Plunge for distance—Won by Norris, Princeton; second, Landstreet, Yale; third, Shipman, Princeton. Distance—68ft. 6in.

220-yd. swim—Won by Ferguson, Yale; second, Hopkins, Yale; third, Lester, Princeton. Time, 1m. 39⅘s.

100-yd. swim—Won by Burchenal, Princeton; second, Schalet, Yale; third, Howe, Yale. Time—59⅘s.

WISCONSIN IS STILL LEADING THE CONFERENCE

WESTERN CONFERENCE BASKETBALL

College	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wisconsin	7	1	.875
Northwestern	7	2	.777
Illinois	5	2	.714
Minnesota	4	3	.571
Iowa	2	3	.400
Indiana	2	3	.400
Ohio State	2	6	.250
Chicago	2	6	.250
Purdue	2	7	.222

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—University of Wisconsin is still leading the Western Conference basketball championship series following its victory over Purdue University here Friday evening by a score of 35 points to 22.

Wisconsin took the lead early in the game and was never overtaken. The Badgers gave a splendid exhibition of guarding, while Purdue was weak in this department of play. Wisconsin also gave a brilliant exhibition of long shooting for the basket.

Field goals were: Levis 5, Hass 4, Chandler 3, Olsen 3, Smith 1, for Wisconsin; Brockenbrough 5, Koenig 2, Moisman 1, for Purdue. Foul goals were: Smith 3, for Wisconsin; Brockenbrough 6, for Purdue.

BIRMINGHAM HAS SETTLED SUIT

CLEVELAND, O.—J. L. Birmingham, deposed manager of the Cleveland American league ball club, has settled his suit for $20,000 back salary and damages with C. W. Somers, former owner of the club, by compromising. The sum he will receive was not divulged by A. V. Cannon, attorney for Somers. Birmingham asked for $12,000 back salary and $8000 damages. The suit did not include $10,000 which Birmingham loaned to Somers on a note.

Birmingham refused to discuss the settlement Friday. In discussing his future he said that he intends to play center field on the Toronto club of the International league, which he will manage this season.

PENN COACH EXPECTS VICTORY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The University of Pennsylvania fencing team meets Columbia here today in its second match of the season. With the Harvard victory and the excellent showing made in the Drexel Biddle meet behind the team Coach Terrone is expecting his Red and Blue men to defeat the Morningside fencers. He has selected Bartol, Hance, Foshay and Patterson as his representatives.

GANZEL AFTER FRANCHISE

CHICAGO, Ill.—John Ganzel, last year manager of the Brooklyn Federals, has entered as a bidder for the American Association franchise to be moved from Cleveland, it was learned here Friday.

YALE WRESTLERS AT ANNAPOLIS

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The Yale varsity wrestling team meets Annapolis academy here this evening in a dual meet.

PITTSBURGH IS DOING FINELY AT BASKETBALL

Has Lost but One Game This Winter and That to a Team Which Was Later Defeated, Bringing Series to a Tie

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—With their single defeat of the season, at the hands of Lehigh two weeks ago, balanced by their recent triumph over the South Bethlehem five, the University of Pittsburgh basketball team are in a fair way to repeat the record established by the Pitt football eleven last fall, and to make a similar bid for state and sectional honors.

The Panthers' record now shows 11 victories to 1 defeat. Among the fast quintets which have fallen before the Blue and Gold are Yale, Colgate, West Point, Lafayette, Rutgers, Pennsylvania State, and others. Lehigh is the only team to lower Pitt's colors this winter, and this was evened up by the 41-26 lead established by Pitt in the second tussel with the Easterners.

If this was a great year, therefore, for Pitt on the gridiron, it is no less successful on the basketball floor. Coach Flint has welded a combination that has shown its strength on all sorts of occasions, against all varieties of opposition. Lubic, McMaster, Hastings, and Matson make up a team which is the best the university has ever known, ranking even higher than the Pitt five which last season won the title in the Pennsylvania Intercollegiate League.

Few games remain before the close of the local season. Two contests with Washington & Jefferson, one with Carnegie Tech, and one with Allegheny will complete the year's work, and Pitt ought to finish this program without a defeat. Allegheny is figured as the chief obstacle.

March 4 will mark the conclusion of the wrestling schedule, with Lehigh appearing as Pitt's opponent at Trees gymnasium. In the match with Annapolis the Pittsburghers showed greatly improved form, and prospects for the Lehigh meet are consequently brighter. Stahl, Pitt's representative in the 175-pound class, is doing remarkably well in his first year on the mat.

By winning his letter in wrestling this winter, Sutherland for the second time gains admission to the athletic hall of fame at the university. Candidates for the hall of fame are limited to recordholders in the various branches of sport, captains of championship teams, men who win their insignia in three or more sports, and others who are unusually distinguished in athletic ability. Sutherland is entered not only as a three-letter man, in football, track, and wrestling, but also as a holder of the university record in the discuss throw.

Under the direction of Coach Kerr, a large track squad is hard at work in connection with the indoor track season. The dual meet with Syracuse, March 18, is the big event of this card. Pitt will enter a team in the one-mile college relay which is on the program of the Meadowbrook Club's games in Philadelphia early next month.

B. A. A. WILL MEET ARENA TONIGHT

Followers of hockey in and about Boston expect to see some excellent play at the Boston Arena this evening, when the Boston Athletic Association and the Arena Hockey Club meet in an exhibition match. Good hockey and fast play always results when these two teams come together, and while the visiting teams from other cities and from Canada always draw a big crowd, a game between these two sevens is always the most popular. The line-up:

B. A. A.		ARENA H. C.
Sands, l.w.	r.w.	Synnott, Desjardins
Hutchison, c.	c.	Conley, Cloutier
Osgood, r.	r.	Sequin
Jones, r.w.	l.w.	Roach
Huntington, c.p.	c.p.	I. Small
Skilton, p.	p.	Layton, Myra
Donahue, g.	g.	Mackay

LOUDON TO ENTER BUSINESS WORLD

HANOVER, N. H.—P. W. Loudon, '14, Dartmouth varsity basketball coach and assistant football coach for the last two years, is about to enter the banking business in Minneapolis with the Minnesota Loan & Trust Company. Loudon left here Friday afternoon with the basketball team for Princeton, where it plays tonight, and after the last game of the season, Tuesday, at Ithaca and against Cornell, he will proceed to Minneapolis.

The athletic council has not as yet selected his successor and it may be possible that he can obtain a leave of absence next fall. While in college Loudon received the Barrett cup.

ILLINOIS LOSES RALPH WOODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

URBANA, Ill.—Prospects of the University of Illinois retaining the Western Conference basketball championship title this winter were not very promising today following the announcement made by Coach Jones that he does not expect Ralph Woods to play again this year. Woods is the leading scorer of the conference having made 22 field goals and 30 foul ones for a total of 74 points.

THE HOME FORUM

FREEDOM

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MAN is born free, and everywhere he is in chains." The opening words of "Le Contrat Social" have been quoted literally from China to Peru, since the day when the chaplain to the Dutch Embassy carried the manuscript safely past the barriers at Paris, the French officers having innocently turned over the leaves without discovering, as Lord Morley grimly points out, "that they were handling the most explosive kind of gunpowder that they had ever meddled with." The famous sentence was not, of course, strikingly original. Mr. Abraham Hayward, who had a positive passion for proving that, when it comes to an apophthegm, at any rate, "there is no new thing under the sun," would have had no difficulty in convicting Rousseau of plagiarism. "I was born a Roman," Paul had told the chief captain of the legionaries in Jerusalem, or, as the Authorized Version translates it, "I was free born." All the same, it would have puzzled Rousseau, even more, to make good his contention, than, perhaps, the King James revisers to justify their translation.

It was one thing to be born a Roman, it was quite another thing to be born free. Of no place in the whole world could such a claim have been made with less truth than of Imperial Rome. The Roman father, like the Athenian, had the right of life and death over a child, and could settle the whole matter, out of hand, by exposure. Even if the child were allowed to grow up, he remained absolutely subject to his parents, and the Middle Ages in Europe were well over before a grown-up child was permitted even to sit in his parents' presence. What was true of Rome and Athens was equally true of Jerusalem. As a matter of fact, in the conditions of the greatest freedom known today, a child is born subject to the law of the state and subject to the law of the family. Its freedom for years after its birth is limited strictly to doing what it is told, and, even after it has acquired freedom from the family, it is subject to the law of the state, and is, consequently, in a perpetual condition of obeying laws which it does not wish to.

At the same time man, the image and likeness of God, that is to say the only true man, is born free, but that is using the word free in a purely metaphysical sense in which it was certainly not intended by Paul, any more than it was intended by Rousseau. Man is born free because he is born subject solely to the law of Principle, and as in that law he lives and moves and has his being in Principle, he is not conscious of any restraint, but only of the utmost freedom and harmony in his subjection. True freedom, in short, is not the human freedom to do what you like, but the spiritual freedom of doing right perpetually and unconsciously, and in wishing to do nothing else. The consequence is that the human being obtains freedom in the exact degree in which he assimilates himself to Principle, and so obeys the divine law. Freedom is not a freedom to sin, suffer, and be sick, to enjoy physically, and pay the penalty of that physical enjoyment, to do good or to do evil according to your inclination. In the Golden Age, says a certain Chinese sage, men "were upright without being conscious of duty to their neighbors. They loved one another without being conscious of charity. They were true without being conscious of loyalty. They were honest without being conscious of good faith."

Freedom is, metaphysically speaking, freedom from everything except an understanding of Principle, which entails a condition of permanent harmony, and so never becomes subjection, as subjection is commonly understood. It is, in short, a purely mental condition, and man obtains freedom as he frees himself from the laws of physical sense, laws of social convention, above all from laws of fear. The man who is born in social conditions which make him free from considerations of financial limitation, but not from foolish conventionalities, is no more mentally free than the man who is bound by these financial limitations, for he has simply exchanged the limitations of finance for the limitations of society. A man is not free who is owned by the property he owns, any more than he is free if he is prevented from doing the right and natural thing by the fear of infringing some ridiculous social custom. Freedom is that mental independence which is not afraid of breaking all the ridiculous customs of its age, provided it is not breaking customs which have their moral basis in Principle. A man is not free, obviously, who gives way to an appetite for drink, although he breaks the law of sobriety, for that law is, on the human plane of existence, the result of a relative human concept of Principle. That, however, does not mean that a man is compelled to obey all the ridiculous laws of fashion, which may make an "incroyable" under one law of society, and a "macaroni" under another. "The real man" as Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 475 of Science and Health, with that extraordinary metaphysical perception which is almost bewildering in its penetration, "cannot depart from holiness, nor can God, by whom man is evolved, engender the capacity or freedom to sin."

Freedom, then, understood absolutely, that is metaphysically, is the result of a man's knowledge of Principle. Any person who will study clearly the Gospel record of the life of Jesus should be easily convinced of this. No human being in the world had power over him, because he understood Principle so perfectly that he was able to demonstrate it without deviation. The man who fed the multitude, or who found the tribute money in the fish's mouth, was absolutely superior to all those suggestions of limitation which express themselves in poverty and want of every description. The man who passed through the multitude that would have murdered him, and who put aside Pilate's boast of power to crucify him or set him at liberty with the quiet reminder that he had no power at all save that inherent in the necessity of the resurrection as a demonstration of eternal life, was quite beyond the reach of material violence. The man who argued with the priests, in the temple, was as unimpressed by the assumptions of orthodox thinking as the man who rebuked the Pharisees, at their own tables, was indifferent to the conventions of society. The man, finally, who proved the eternity of life in the sepulchre was subject in no way to suppositious physical laws. All this constituted real or scientific freedom, but it was a mental freedom resulting from complete understanding of absolute Truth. "Ye shall know the truth," Jesus himself said, "and the truth shall make you free."

Specially drawn for
The Christian Science Monitor

No. 17 Heriot Row, Edinburgh, One of the Houses of the Stevensons

Among the memories and associations that throng upon the visitor to Edinburgh there are none that touch the thought more happily than those of the early days of Robert Louis Stevenson. And though his own imagination leaped far beyond its drafty streets and windy hills, so that he found a peculiar diversion in watching at the station the departing trains filled with voyagers to other cities and other lands, it also readily found much in the town that lent itself to his pleasure. Referring to those days, in his essay on Edinburgh, Stevenson says:

"The memories of an Edinburgh boy are partly memories of the town. I look back with delight on many an escalade of garden walls; many a ramble among lilacs full of piping birds; many an exploration in obscure quarters that were neither town nor country; and I think that both for my companions and myself there was a special interest, a point of romance, and a sentiment as of foreign travel, when we hit our excursions on the butt end of some former hamlet, and found a few rustic cottages embedded among streets and squares. The tunnel of the Scotland street station, the sight of the trains shooting out of its dark maw with the two guards upon the brake, the thought of its length and the many ponderous edifices and open thoroughfares above, were certainly things of paramount impressiveness to a young mind. It has a subterranean passage, although of a larger bore than we were accustomed to in Ainsworth's novels, and these two words, 'subterranean passage,' were in themselves an irresistible attraction, and seemed to bring us nearer in spirit to the heroes we loved and the black rascals we secretly aspired to imitate. To scale the Castle rock from West Princes street gardens and lay a triumphal hand against the rampart itself, was to taste a high order of romantic pleasure.

"And there are other sights and exploits which crowd back upon my mind under a very strong illumination of remembered pleasure. But the effect of not one of them all will compare with the discoverer's joy, and the sense of old time and his slow changes on the face of this earth, with which I explored such corners as Cannonmills or Water lane, or the nugget of cottages at Broughton market. They were more rural than the open country, and gave a greater impression of antiquity than the oldest land upon the High street. They, too, like Ferguson's butterfly, had a quaint air of having wandered far from their own place; they looked abashed and homely, with their gables and their creeping plants, their outside stairs and running mill-streams; there were corners that smelt like the end of the country garden where I spent my Aprils; and the people stood to gossip at their doors, as they might have done in Colinton or Cramond."

Persephone Speaks

Thou tiny flower!
Art thou not wise?
Who taught thee else, thou frail anemone,
Thy starry notion, thy wind-wavering motion,
Thy complex of chaste beauty, unimagin'd
Till thou art seen?—And how so wisely, thou,
Indifferent to the number of thy rays,
While others are so strict? This six-leaved tulip,—
He would not risk a seventh for all his worth,—
He thought to attain unique magnificence
By sheer simplicity—a pointed oval
Bare on a stalk erect: and yet, grown old
He will his young idea quite abandon,
In his dishevel'd fury wantoning
Beyond belief . . . Some are four-leaved: this poppy
Will have but four. He, like a hurried thief,
Stuffs his rich silks into too small a bag—
I think he watch'd a summer-butterfly
Creep out all crumpled from his winter-case,
Trusting the sun to smooth his tender tissue
And sleek the velvet of his painted wings:—
And so doth he.—Between such different schemes,
Such widely varied loveliness, how choose?
Yet loving all, one should be most beloved,
Most intimately mine; to mortal men
My emblem: tho' I never find in one
The sum of all distinctions.—Rose were best:
But she is . . . unkind
To handle—set her by.—Choosing for odor,
The violet were mine—men call her modest,
Because she hides, and when in company
Lacks manner and the assertive style of worth:—
While this narcissus here scorns modesty,
Will stand up what she is, tho' something prim:
Her scent, a saturation of one tone,
Like her plain symmetry, leaves nought to fancy:—
Whereas this iris,—she outvieth man's
Excellent artistry; elaboration
Confounded with simplicity, till none
Can tell which sprang of which. Could I but find
A scented iris, I should be content.

—Robert Bridges.

Jefferson's Violin

Jefferson has written of himself that his favorite pursuits were music, mathematics, and architecture, and "the traditions of his violin playing," we are told by William Eleroy Curtis, in "The True Thomas Jefferson," are numerous and amusing. "When children we read in the schoolbooks the anecdote of the old Negro who notified him that his mother's house had been destroyed but his fiddle had been saved. . . . His biographers assure us that he was a fine performer upon the king of musical instruments, but grandmothers in Virginia, who heard the truth from the preceding generation, tell us the contrary, and quote an early authority as saying that Patrick Henry was the worst fiddler in the colony with the exception of Thomas Jefferson.

"The first John Tyler, who was Governor of Virginia and father of President Tyler, was at one time a roommate of Patrick Henry, and a tradition of the family is that Jefferson used to bring his violin and play with them; and in admiration of Mr. Tyler's fiddling he exclaimed one day,—'Oh, John, if I only had your bow arm.'

"John Randolph (not he of Roanoke, but the son of Sir John, the king's attorney-general) had a precious violin which he had bought in Italy," but, on returning to England, "he sold the violin to Jefferson for thirteen pounds, in August 1775. From that day Jefferson carried the instrument with him wherever he went, practiced upon it in Philadelphia while he was attending his duties as member of Congress and secretary of state, took it to France when he went as minister and occasionally played an old-fashioned air upon it when he was President. He never lost his love for music. He had an opportunity to cultivate his taste while in Europe, and enjoyed a personal acquaintance with the great musicians of that period."

Sources of Interest

A cultivated mind—I do not mean that of a philosopher, but any mind to which the fountains of knowledge have been opened, and which has been taught in any tolerable degree to exercise its faculties—will find sources of inexhaustible interest in all that surrounds it; in the objects of nature, the achievements of art, the imaginations of poetry, the incidents of history, the ways of mankind, past and present, and their prospects in the future. It is possible, indeed, to become indifferent to all this, and that too without having exhausted a thousandth part of it; but only when one has had from the beginning no moral or human interest in these things, and has sought in them only the gratification of curiosity—Mill.

The Writing of Dante's "Divine Comedy"

In Boccaccio's "Life of Dante" occurs the narration of some incidents that befell Dante Alighieri in writing the "Divine Comedy." Boccaccio speaks:

"I say that when he was most intent on his glorious work, and had already composed seven Cantos of the first part thereof . . . there came upon him the grievous chance of his banishment, or flight, whichever we should call it; whereon he must abandon both this and all things else, and go wandering for many years, uncertain of his lot, amongst divers friends and Seigneurs. But . . . it came to pass that a certain one was searching amongst Dante's things for a special writing (of which perchance he had need) in certain chests that had been hastily rescued and deposited in sacred places, what time the . . . mob had riotously rushed upon his house . . . and there he found the first seven Cantos that had been composed by Dante, the which he read with admiration, not knowing what they were; and taking extreme delight in them he withdrew them by guile from the place where they were and took them and shewed them to a citizen of ours whose name was Dino di Messer Lambertuccio, who had great fame in those days, in Florence, as a poet in rhyme. And when Dino saw them, being a man of lofty intellect, he marveled no less than he who had brought them to him, both at the beautiful and polished and ornate style of speech, and at the depth of the meaning which he seemed to see hidden under the fair crust.

"For which reasons, and also because of the place whence they had been taken, both he and the one who had brought them readily supposed them to be, as indeed they were, the work of Dante. And grieving that this work had been left uncompleted, and that they could not themselves divine to what end it would have reached, they consulted together to search out where Dante was, and to send him what they had found, so that, if possible, he might give the end he had imagined to such a beginning. And learning after some inquiry that he was with the Marquis Mornello, they wrote not to himself but to the Marquis to tell their desire, and sent him the seven Cantos. And when the Marquis, a man of much understanding, had seen them and much praised them in himself, he shewed them to Dante and asked him if he knew whose work they were. And Dante, instantly recognizing them, answered that they were his own. Then the Marquis besought him to be pleased not to leave so lofty a beginning without its due conclusion. 'Of a surety,' saith Dante, 'I supposed that, in the ruin of all that was mine, these and many other books of mine to boot had perished, and therefore, what with this belief, and what with the crowd of other toils that have fallen upon me by reason of my exile, I had wholly abandoned the lofty phantasy I had arrested for this work; but since fortune in this unlooked-for fashion hath again thrust them upon me, and since it is thy pleasure, I will seek to call again to memory my first intent, and will proceed therewith as grace shall be given me.' And taking up again not without toil and time, the abandoned phantasy he followed on:

"'Io dico, seguitando, che assai prima;' etc.,

where the joining on of the interrupted work may be recognized clear enough by whoso considereth well."

Wisdom in Correction

A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying, in other words, that he is wiser today than he was yesterday.
—Alexander Pope.

Peace Unweaponed Conquers

"Hate hath no harm for love," so ran the song;
And peace unweaponed conquers every wrong. —Whittier.

Macaulay and the London Book Stalls

Sir George Trevelyan in his biography of Lord Macaulay says that there was not a bookstall in London which the great historian did not know. It was his pleasure to take rambles in the city lanes after office hours, often accompanied by his brother Charles. In an appendix to Trevelyan's "Life" an account of Macaulay as a patron of book stalls is given by Mr. Salkeld, "an enterprising Northumbrian who had migrated southwards, with whom the historian often did business." "The first shop I opened in London" (so the record runs) "was in the Featherstone buildings, a little thoroughfare off Holborn. I was unpacking some cases of books one morning, and, because there was no other place available, I was unpacking them in the roadway. Up came a grave and pleasant gentleman, very well set up and neatly dressed, who stopped and looked on, as if he were fully at home in that kind of neighborhood, and also with the job I was engaged on. It was a long time afterwards that I heard he was Lord Macaulay; and the customer who told me became Lord Justice Fry. 'May I look at these books?' the stranger asked. I said, 'Certainly,' and went and got a chair for him; but I was in so small a way then that I had to borrow it. He sat down and went through the lot, quickly and thoroughly, and made a big selection of historical tracts of the period just after the Civil War. He asked what he was to pay, and I said a shilling apiece. He seemed astonished, and I was prepared to be grumble, when he said, 'I am very pleased to have come across them, and to find you are so reasonable in your terms.' He came again and again, and each time took several pounds' worth away with him, carrying them himself, and never allowing me to make a parcel except so far as to string them up. He was always eager to learn when I had new consignments coming, and once when I told him I had bought a fresh lot of Civil War tracts and stuff relating to the time of William and Mary, he showed some mild impatience at learning it was too late to unpack them that day. He begged me to go through them soon, and I said I would sit up that night and sort them out by the morning. He asked me what time I opened shop, and I said eight o'clock. He was there on the step next morning to the minute, and commenced on his task, one pile after another. . . . After a couple of hours' hard sorting, he chose two or three hundred pieces, and paid for them, and engaged for me to deliver them at the Albany that night. I took them myself, and I should say the year was 1855 or 1856. I remember his repeating his pleasure, the last time I saw him, that I had dealt with him so fairly; which I thought very fair of him, considering how slow buyers are, as a rule, to see any side but their own."

Cadiz

Heading his chapter on Cadiz with lines of Stoddard,

"The walls of Cadiz front the shore
And shimmer o'er the sea"

Bayard Taylor draws the following picture:

"We came to anchor in the harbor before daybreak. It was a cheerful picture that the rising sun presented to us. The long white front of the city, facing the East, glowed with a bright, rosy luster, on a ground of the clearest blue. The tongue of land on which Cadiz stands is low, but the houses are lifted by the heavy sea wall which encompasses them. The mainland consists of a range of low but graceful hills, while in the southeast the mountains of Ronda rise at some distance."

"Cadiz is soon seen. Notwithstanding its venerable age of three thousand years—having been founded by Hercules, who figures on its coat-of-arms—it is purely a commercial city, and has neither antiquities, nor historic associations that interest any but Englishmen. It is compactly built, and covers a smaller space than accords with my ideas of its former splendor. I first walked round the sea ramparts, enjoying the glorious look-off over the blue waters. The city is almost insulated, the triple line of fortifications on the land side being of but trifling length. A rocky ledge stretches out into the sea from the northern point, and at its extremity rises the massive lighthouse tower, one hundred and seventy feet high. . . . Numbers of boatmen and peasants, in their brown jackets, studded with tags and bugles, and those round black caps which resemble smashed bandboxes, loitered about the walls or lounged on the grass in the sun.

"Except along the Alameda, which fronts the bay, the exterior of the city has an aspect of mingled neglect and desertion. The interior, however, atones for this, in the gay and lively air of its streets, which, though narrow, are regular, and charmingly clean. The small plazas are neatness itself, and one is too content with this to ask for striking architectural effects. The houses are tall and stately, of the most dazzling whiteness, and though you could point out no one as a pattern of style, the general effect is chaste and harmonious. In fact there are two or three streets which you would almost pronounce faultless. The numbers of hanging balconies and of courtyards paved with marble and surrounded with elegant corridors show the influence of Moorish taste. There is not a mean-looking house to be seen, and I have no doubt that Cadiz is the best built city of its size in the world. It lies . . . like a cluster of ivory palaces, between sea and sky. Blue and silver are its colors, and as everybody knows, there can be no more charming contrast."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1916

EDITORIALS

The Loyalty of India

THERE is no one thing which has more completely surprised politicians in a small way, in the course of the tremendous political cyclone, which burst upon an astounded world, late in the summer of 1914, than the magnificent loyalty of the Indian Empire to the government of the King. People who really thought that the silly pamphlets of ignorant busybodies, who understood no more about the Hindu mind than about the ideas on which the British Empire had been founded, were conceived out of anything more than their own vanity, waited and are still waiting for the crash. Men who understood something more of what the British Empire means waited with expectancy for the inevitable development of the situation.

It is now upwards of two centuries since the Empire founded by Baber and the Mughuls, and brought to its highest splendor in the days of the great Akbar, crumbled into fragments under the rule of the successors of Aurangzeb. Whatever resemblance of unity the earlier Mughuls may have given to the conglomeration of peoples and religions which constituted their empire, it proved absolutely devoid of coherence. At the first shock of invasion the process of disruption began. The Persian came from across the Indus, and vanished, bearing, in his bullock carts, the plunder of the mines of Golconda and the Peacock throne itself. Hard upon the heels of the Persians, the Afghans poured through the northern passes. Rájpútáná was in revolt. The Sikhs lorded it in the Punjáb. The Játs swarmed along the Jamnah. Out of the Western Ghats sounded the kettle-drums of the Maráthás, the terror of whose onslaughts is still recorded in Calcutta in the name of the Maráthá ditch. The tide of Muhammadan conquest poured into the Carnatic through the passes of Mysor.

It was out of a chaos so hopeless and a tyranny so lawless that the British conquest of India redeemed the people. It is perfectly easy to find much to criticize in the administration of Clive or Hastings, but compared with that of Suraj-ood-Dowlah, Hyder Ali, Serajee, or Akbar Sháh, it stood very much in the relation of the government of Lord Dufferin to that of Theebaw. Lord Wellesley, whose methods endured for some fifty years, from 1798 to 1848, extended and consolidated the conquests of these days, and instituted the regime of the puppet kings, nominally independent, but really supported on British bayonets. Gradually the worst elements of the conditions destroyed by Clive and Hastings reasserted themselves. Paroxysms of debauchery and cruelty vented themselves in the oppression of the raiyat and the artisan. If, as Sir Henry Lawrence pointed out, these princes were restrained from plundering their neighbors, they oppressed their own subjects more fully instead.

It was thus that the method of Lord Wellesley gave place to the method of Lord Dalhousie. Lord Dalhousie did two remarkable things. He extended the frontiers of India to the Himalayas, but he also converted India from the old agricultural India of the ages into the manufacturing and mercantile India of today. From his time forward the frontiers of India marched with those of China, Russia, and Persia. Afghanistan became a buffer state; whilst little by little the government took over the majority of the petty kingdoms, within its borders, whose rulers had become little less than tyrants of the worst description. It was, however, in his dealings with trade and commerce that Lord Dalhousie showed his greatest insight. The king's soldier, who up to now had swaggered through the village street or the bazaar, always the most prosperous and the most magnificent amongst his fellow men, began to find himself outdistanced by the artisan and the operative, as India became a manufacturing country. Then came the railway projector with his theodolite, and yet a new vision dawned upon India. "Railways," wrote Sir Edwin Arnold, in 1865, "may do for India what dynasties have not done, what the genius of Akbar the Magnificent could not effect by government, nor the cruelty of Tipú Sahib by violence, they may make India a nation."

The policy of Lord Dalhousie began the welding together of the innumerable races and religions of the Indian Empire, the loyalty of which to the British ráj has so surprised those who did not understand. In the earlier days, in the days of Clive and Hastings, the raiyat, accustomed to snatch his rice bag and to flee into the jungle at the sight of the villages blazing on the horizon, welcomed with joy the coming of that more stable form of government which saved him from the barbarities and plunder of the horsemen of Berár or Mysor. The policy of Wellesley had extended and made permanent what the work of the two pro-consuls had begun. The reaper in the fields, the metal worker in the bazaars, had no wish to exchange the yoke of John Company for that of the petty rájá. He well knew that one was light and the other grievous beyond words. But with the coming of the new regime this began to alter. There grew up that race of educated East Indians, who had acquired in the Indian colleges, or on the banks of the Cam or the Isis ambitions strangely at variance with the superstitions which still bound them intellectually. They read Rousseau, and yet they believed in caste; they were inoculated with Huxley, yet they worshiped Vishnu and Siva. It was amongst these that what is known as the spirit of unrest first manifested itself, but this spirit was in reality the groping after national improvement which is to be found in the advance political thought of every country. Add to these intellectuals some petty rájá, swollen with ambition and vanity, and the great tribe of the Bábús, which had accumulated wealth, in varying degrees, through long years of unctuous flattery and supple service, and the sum total of what may be termed the revolutionary element in Indian political life, is revealed.

It is to such material, of course, that the political agents of hostile, and even apparently friendly governments apply the incitement of personal profit, but behind them is the untold mass of the Indian people, grown accustomed to the lex Britannica which for decades has run from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas, and from the borders of Baluchistan to the banks of the Irawadi. These people have no wish to exchange the security and comparative comfort in which they live for the prodigal promises of the agitator, for deeply ignorant as they are, tradition has taught them something of what India was like in those days when the tribal leaders looted the peasant's hut without remorse, and spread famine and desolation wherever their horsemen rode.

It must be remembered that India could never say, as the Greek said of Miltiades,

> "A tyrant; but our masters then'
> Were still, at least, our countrymen."

The great mass of the Indian people are Hindus, but the Mughul conquerors represent a Muhammadan immigration from the Central Asian plains. The great Sikh empire of Rungeet Singh represented men of a different race and religion to the emperors in Delhi, the maháráják in Haidarabad, or the nawábs of the Carnatic. The English ráj has held the balance between all these antagonistic nationalities and religions with a fairness and a justice which they all admit, and though the raiyat traveling in his bullock cart, over the grand trunk road out of Calcutta, or watching the trees springing up along the banks of the canals of the Punjáb may not recognize all that this means in labor and forethought for his good, he does recognize that for upwards of half a century there has been peace in that vast country, and he attributes that peace and that security to the great white Sahib in Calcutta, and is willing to pay his debt with his loyalty.

The Business Situation Reviewed

CONSIDERING the insatiable demands for funds for carrying on the world war it is indeed remarkable that the money markets have shown so much stability. It is true that the belligerent nations must pay high rates of interest for their borrowings, and there is no doubt that, in some countries, much financial stress is experienced, but, so far as the world financial markets are concerned, things have kept their balance wonderfully well. A great deal of interest awaits the proposed English war credit of $2,100,000,000, and there is much conjecture as to what influence the additional demands for funds will have on money rates. At the rate money is being spent, it is thought that the price of capital must soon advance. There has been considerable new financing in recent months, by industrial and other corporations, and much more is contemplated. In view of conditions, money for long-term purposes has been borrowed lately by such interests at most advantageous rates. It is natural, at present, that the United States should be the world banker. Its financial position is constantly gaining strength. Its stock of gold is approximately $2,000,000,000, the largest ever accumulated by any country. Net gold imports last year amounted to about $420,000,000, and gold continues to come from nearly every part of the world. With the continuance of the war the country's ability to help its neighbors should be correspondingly increased, provided it is itself not drawn into the struggle.

Other countries of the western hemisphere, particularly Canada and Argentina, will no doubt be called upon more largely than heretofore for their products, and they have greater ability to supply them.

The fact that so many merchant vessels have been diverted to other uses, or put out of commission altogether, has made a great demand for new craft the world over. As a consequence, shipbuilding concerns have orders on hand sufficient to keep them busy for two or three years. New avenues of trade are being opened up, and it is possible that one result of the war will be a greater aggregate of international commerce than ever before.

Much conservatism obtains, despite the heavy volume of business that is being handled, particularly in the United States. The feeling seems to be that it is better to move cautiously until there has been a clearing of the international skies. The policy observed by many companies whose profits lately have been abnormally large is to accumulate surpluses and strengthen their financial positions, rather than to divide their earnings with shareholders. Holders of stock naturally want larger dividends when they can be paid, but it is to their interest that financial conservatism be practiced by their companies.

Canada's Taxation Problems

THOSE who predict that the war will bring about great changes in the world's political, economic and moral processes are on safe ground. Touching only economics here, we have already the interesting fact that in the United States, under a low-tariff administration, certain protective legislation is agreed to without a murmur, while in Canada, under a high-tariff government, certain free-trade policies are being adopted as a matter of course. In both countries circumstances and conditions have so changed, or are so changing, that there can be no hard and fast adherence to traditional policies simply because they are traditional. The United States needs revenue, needs it very much, and a Democratic administration is not averse to taking the $60,000,000 in sugar duties which seemed reprehensible when levied by a Republican administration. A protective government in Canada needs revenue, needs it very much, and in ordinary circumstances would not hesitate to raise it upon imports, but since imports have fallen off it does not hesitate to turn to methods of taxation for resort to which it has often criticized and not infrequently excoriated its political opponents, the free-trade Liberals.

It is sought to be proved, of course, that some of the direct taxation determined upon in Canada is not really direct. Take, for instance, the taxation upon the profits of business. This being general, it is contended, and in a measure equal, it will be shifted ultimately to the consumers of the products of the firms and corporations subject to the levy. "The retroactive imposts," we are told, "will be largely direct, for the products from which the excess profits were obtained have been already consumed. In figuring future cost and prices the new taxation will be taken into account and the burden shifted to the ultimate consumer." This is where taxation lands eventually, no matter where it begins.

Where the great mass of the people is not taken into account is in an equitable division of the fruits of its labor and in an equitable distribution of the burden of taxation. It is doubtful if equity can ever play the part it is entitled to in human affairs until world conditions are made the basis of remuneration for labor, profit for capital, and justice for all. Until equity comes into its own, until it is recognized as something to be applied universally rather than parochially or nationally, economists will continue, perforce, to be influenced by such circumstances as those that at present are upsetting long-cherished theories and doctrines in Canada and in the United States.

An Open Door in Kansas

WOMEN in the dark, or non-suffrage, states of the American Union who would like to vote in the next presidential election, and who are willing to do a little traveling, spend a little time, go to a little expense, and accept the hospitality of one of the most progressive and prosperous of the sisterhood of commonwealths, may be accommodated by taking up a legal residence in Kansas. A legal residence means residing in the state for six months before election day. It is necessary, as it is almost everywhere in the United States, for the intending voter to have resided at least thirty days in the ward or precinct in which she, or he, intends to exercise the right of franchise. In the words of our Topeka correspondence, "Anyone who comes to the state, being, of course, a citizen of the United States, previous to May 7, picks out a domicile and announces 'This is my home,' thereby becomes a citizen of Kansas and eligible to vote both at the primary and at the succeeding election."

Certain little precautions, which must be taken anywhere, are to be attended to, certain little requirements are to be observed, but the woman who goes to Kansas intending to vote, and to vote with perfect legality, is certain to be guided rightly by established residents.

Incidentally, Kansas is a delightful state in which to spend six months or more. The intending voter need not remain continuously in any one place. After a legal residence is begun one may travel about, reporting "at home" often enough to establish the fact that one has a home within the borders of the land of sunflowers, of big crops, of busy rural free delivery and of automobiles. Excursions east, west, north and south, assuming the residence to be near the center of the state, say in Lincoln, Ellsworth, Saline or Ottawa county, would be full of interest. Inclosed by Nebraska, Oklahoma, Colorado and Missouri, there is something to entertain and instruct, and frequently something to amuse, in every one of the 106 counties that make up the state developed from what some of the overwise people of two generations ago insisted on calling a part of the Great American Desert.

As a school for the coming women voters of the United States, Kansas offers some surpassing advantages. To begin with, and to go no farther here, it has become, under equal suffrage, an object lesson in clean, sober, wholesome political and social organization.

The Unpremeditated

WHEN we are called upon to act suddenly, or upon the spur of the moment, what we do or say at that moment is called unpremeditated. With some people, the unpremeditated spells fear, and they attempt to escape from it by allowing all their supposedly constructive thinking to run along the lines of mere planning and arranging, down to the smallest detail of their affairs. They seem to think that the unpremeditated must, at all costs, be anticipated or averted, and to this end more and more planning is resorted to.

The coach proprietor in a certain locality whose announcement ran: "The coach will start at 9:30 on Monday next, D. V., or in any case at the same hour on the following Thursday," was naively endeavoring to attach responsibility for the unpremeditated to Providence. We can, of course, afford to smile at such a display, but is there such a vast deal of difference between this and the way in which the confirmed planner sets to work to accomplish his ends? Whether or no, it must be admitted that not in this way will the unpremeditated find a man at his best, as it should do, but at his worst; often disturbed and dissatisfied at the failure of his plans. If it is to reveal us at our best, our preparation must have amounted to something more than mere planning. Plans there may be, but mobile and plastic as the modeler's clay, and of no more account than the clay is to the modeler.

For the detail and circumstance of all enterprise is the clay upon which we fashion our thoughts of existence, of our fellow men and of truth. Some men seem to have the faculty of waiting, as though they instinctively knew that sooner or later right plans, like ripe plums, would drop into their hands. Thus they appear to obtain fruition for their labor, while others toil and plan and plan and toil only in the end to see their efforts frustrated.

May not the secret of the success of the one and the failure of the other lie in this very question of the unpremeditated? Whereas the one, believing in the unpremeditated as of the utmost value to the work in hand, is not unmindful of the experiences of others in the past, but does not claim to know or direct the future, neither is he afraid of mistakes; the other, attempting to control the future with his plans, bolstering his confidence with the rightness of his motive, or the untiring nature of his efforts, shuns the unpremeditated and fears mistakes. "Always remember to bound thy thoughts to the present occasion," wrote William Penn, and he might have added that thus might the unpremeditated find us "attired with sudden brightness, like a man inspired."

Notes and Comments

CERTAIN contemporaries are enjoying themselves at the expense of a member of the United States Congress who, in the course of an inquiry before the House naval committee, the other day, innocently asked if torpedo boat destroyers were not intended for the destruction of torpedoes; but it is noticeable that they do not tell what torpedo boat destroyers are really intended for. Is it, or is it not, a fair inference that they do not know?

ONE of the many results of compulsion in England will be the almost complete disappearance of the footman. There is a strong disposition amongst authorities not to regard the footman as "indispensable," and, as he is generally of military age, he must join the colors. Great indeed in this connection, therefore, is the rejoicing of "Buttons." In the majority of cases, perhaps, the footman's duties will devolve on the small boy of the scanty coat and the many buttons. In some cases, however, the "footwoman" is making her appearance, and thus another of the great closed callings is thrown open to women.

WHAT position the "footwoman" will carve out for herself in the household remains to be seen. There is a story told of a certain bishop whose household had been increased by the addition of a new maid. The bishop took a personal interest in all his servants, and, happening to pass the new maid, on his way through the back hall to the stables one day, he stopped to speak to her. "Well, child," he said, "and where are you?" "If you please, me lord," the maid replied, with a curtsey, "between the cook and the housemaid." "Heaven help you!" said the bishop, after a moment's thought, and went on his way.

USE of the public schools of New York state to facilitate the "preparedness" campaign meets with the pronounced opposition of the commissioner of education, who, not content with passive registration of his convictions, is using his official authority to block the efforts of the militarists. He is being attacked by politicians at Albany who have been looking for an opportunity to belabor him. New York should not put a poet, a lover of nature and of humanity, a historian and a social worker at the head of its educational system if it expects its schools to be "used" for propaganda purposes. Commissioner John H. Finley cannot become a chameleon-like administrator. His antecedents and record justify no such assumption.

A SIGN of the times is the fact that the leading book of the season dealing with George Washington has to do with him as a farmer, a pioneer in many sorts of agricultural experimentation, and a conservationist. Thus, even in these days of war and taxing statecraft, his countrymen are doing something more than consulting his record as a military commander and citing his counsels against entangling alliances. To the famous Arthur Young, Washington wrote, in 1788, what must have greatly pleased the editor of Annals of Agriculture. Said the Mt. Vernon planter: "How much more delightful is the task of making improvements on the earth than all the vainglory which can be acquired from ravaging it by the most uninterrupted career of conquests!" Thus wrote the Virginian who never was a militarist, though a superior soldier.

NO ADVOCATE of a cause, perhaps, equals a former critic in loyalty to it. Conversion makes propagandists. The rule holds good in many realms, not excepting art. Thus, Joseph Pennell, long an æsthete seeking his satisfactions and the subjects for his etchings in Europe, has of late been studying the achievements of his countrymen at Panama, in the Northwest, at Sault Ste. Marie, and in the great cities. A satisfied resident of his native land, he now says that mills, docks, canals and bridges are the "true temples of the present," and that the "majesty of the wonder of work" is all too often hidden from the eyes of Americans.

THIS tribute is a message that, a decade or two ago, would have been rated as more significant than it will be today. Americans are finding out that they have rather overdone the making of "temples" out of mills, docks and similar triumphs of the builder's art. They have discovered that exaltation of work, labor for labor's sake, and the things that labor creates, can be carried to an extreme. They are turning back to art, and are commissioning beauty to serve godliness, just at a time when Mr. Pennell is lauding the artistic qualities of some of the most utilitarian masterpieces of the era.

SOME elements of the population in Canada have chosen a malapropos time for raising issues of bilingual education in the public schools. To talk about refusing to pay taxes, and about refusing to enlist for the war, in order to express dissent from a governmental educational policy, is to consolidate public opinion of the Dominion against those responsible for such threats.

MANY precedents have been broken, and many new ones have been established in the business world since the war began. A "melon-cutting" plan, inaugurated a day or two ago by one of the leading powder companies of the United States, is among the most novel. The concern recently bought a large block of Anglo-French bonds, by way of showing its appreciation of the war orders it had received from the Allies, as well as finding a safe place for its surplus funds. The enormous earnings of the company induced the payment of a large extra dividend. Instead of making the distribution to shareholders in cash or in stock, it authorized the major portion of the payment to be made in Anglo-French bonds.